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Assistant Professor Exam-2025

Second Paper

Syllabus- Political Science

UNIT-I

- Ancient Indian Political Thought : Kautilya & Shanti Parva.
- Modern Indian Thought : Gandhi, M. N. Roy, Aurobindo Ghosh, Jai Prakash, Ambedkar, Savarkar.
- Greek Political Thought : Plato & Aristotle.
- European Thought I and II : I – Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau. II – Bentham, J. S. Mill, Hegel, Marx & Green.
- Contemporary Political Thought I and II :
- I – Lenin, Mao, Gramsci. II – Rawls, Nozick and Communitarians.

UNIT-II

- Concepts and Issue – I : Medieval Political Thought: Church State Relationship and Theory of Two Swords.
- Concepts and Issue – II : Behaviouralism and Post-Behaviouralism, Decline and Resurgence of Political Theory.
- Democracy, Liberty and Equality.
- Individual and Social Justice.
- Role of Ideology & Theories of Change: Lenin, Mao, Gandhi.

UNIT-III

- Evolution of comparative politics as a discipline, nature and scope.
- Approaches to the study of comparative politics: Traditional, Structural, Functional, Systems and Marxist.
- Organs of Government: Executive, Legislature, Judiciary – Their interrelationship in comparative perspective.
- Political Development and Political Modernization.
- Political Culture, Political Socialization and Political Communication. Political Elite; Elitist theory of Democracy.

UNIT-IV

- National Movement, Constitutional Developments and the Making of Indian Constitution. Ideological Bases, Preamble, Characteristics, Fundamental Rights and Duties and Directive Principles.
- Constitution as Instrument of Socio-Economic Constitutional Change, Amendments and Review.
- Structure and Process – Parliament, President, Prime Minister, Council of Ministers, Working of the Parliamentary System.
- Federalism: Theory and practice in India; Demands of Autonomy and Separatist Movements; Emerging trends in Centre–State Relations. Judiciary: Supreme Court, High Courts, Judicial Review, Judicial Activism including Public Interest Litigation cases, Judicial Reforms.

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- Political Parties, Pressure Groups, Public Opinion, Media, Peasant Movements, Elections, Electoral Behaviour, Election Commission and Electoral Reforms, Class, Caste, Gender, Dalit and Regional Issues, Problems of National-Building and Integration.

UNIT-V

- Development of Public Administration as a discipline: Approaches to the study of Public Administration – Decision-making, Ecological and Systems; Development Administration.
- Theories of organization.
- Principles of organization: Line and staff, unity of command, hierarchy, span of control.
- Centralization and decentralization, types of organization – formal and informal; forms of organization – Department, Public Corporation and Council.
- Chief Executive: Types, functions and roles.

UNIT-VI

- Personnel Administration: Recruitment, Training, Promotion, Discipline, Morale; Employee–Employer Relations.
- Bureaucracy: Theories, Types and Roles, Max Weber and his critics, Civil servant–Minister relationship.
- Leadership, its role in decision-making; Communication, Development Planning, Administration in India, Bureaucracy and Challenges of Development and Impact of Liberalization on Public Administration.
- Financial Administration: Budget, Audit.
- Good Governance; Problems of Administrative Corruption; Transparency and Accountability; Right to Information. Grievance Redressal Institutions: Ombudsman, Lokpal and Lokayukta.

UNIT-VII

- Contending Theories and Approaches to the study of International Relations: Idealist, Systems, Game, Communication and Decision-making.
- Power, interest and ideology in International Relations: Element of power – acquisition, use and limitations of power; perception, formulation and promotion of national interest. Meaning, role and relevance of ideology in International Relations.
- Arms and wars: Nature, causes and types of wars/conflicts including ethnic disputes; nuclear/biochemical wars, deterrence, arms race, arms control and disarmament. Peacetime settlement of disputes, diplomacy.
- Cold War, alliances, non-alignment, end of Cold War, globalization.
- Rights and duties of states in International Law, intervention, treaty law, prevention and abolition of war.

UNIT-VIII

- Political Economy of International Relations, New International Economic Order, North–South Dialogue, South–South Cooperation, WTO, Neo-Colonialism and Dependency.
- Regional and Sub-regional organisations especially SAARC, ASEAN, OPEC, OAS and G-20.
- United Nations – Aims, Objectives, Structure and Evaluation of the working of UNO: Peace and Development perspectives, Charter Revision, Power-struggle and Diplomacy within UNO, Financing and Peace-keeping operations.

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- India's Role in International Affairs: India's relations with its neighbours, wars, security concerns and pacts, Mediatory Role.
- Distinguishing features of Indian Foreign Policy and Diplomacy.

UNIT-IX

- Reorganization of States (1956) and Formation of Madhya Pradesh. Division of Madhya Pradesh (2000), determinants and characteristics of Madhya Pradesh.
- Governor – Appointment, Power, Position. Chief Minister and Council of Ministers: Organization, Power and Role.
- Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly: Organization and Powers. Role of Speaker. Role of Opposition.
- Madhya Pradesh High Court: Organization, Jurisdiction and Role.
- Party system of Madhya Pradesh and main Political Parties. Electoral Politics in Madhya Pradesh and Voting Behaviour.

UNIT-X

- Administration in Madhya Pradesh: Secretariat, Chief Secretary, Secretary and Commissioner, District Administration in Madhya Pradesh, Role of Collector.
- Rural Local Self Government in Madhya Pradesh: Organization and Powers. Urban Local Self Government: Organization and Powers, Importance of Finance, Bureaucracy and Autonomy in Local Self Government.
- Political scenario of Madhya Pradesh: Empowerment of Tribal, backward and deprived classes and issues related to Naxalite problem.
- Contribution of Women in Madhya Pradesh Politics.
- Politics of Development in Madhya Pradesh.

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CHAPTER 01
Political Thought and Thinkers

1. According to Kautilya's Arthashastra, what is the primary objective of a king?
(A) Attainment of personal salvation
(B) Welfare and happiness of the subjects
(C) Expansion of the empire through any means
(D) Strict adherence to religious rituals

2. Which of the following statements best describes Plato's conception of the Philosopher King?
(A) A ruler who possesses true knowledge of the Form of the Good and governs accordingly.
(B) A ruler who inherits power through royal lineage and studies philosophy as a hobby.
(C) A ruler chosen by popular vote who promises to implement philosophical ideals.
(D) A democratic leader who consults a council of philosophers for every decision.

3. For M.K. Gandhi, the concept of 'Swaraj' primarily signifies:
(A) Political independence from British rule only.
(B) The establishment of a socialist economy.
(C) The rule of the self and self-control.
(D) The complete separation of religion and politics.

4. Identify the incorrect statement regarding Aristotle's classification of constitutions.
(A) Monarchy is the rule of one for the common good.
(B) Aristocracy is the rule of a few for the common good.
(C) Polity is the rule of many for the common good.
(D) Democracy is the perverted form of polity, serving the interests of all.

5. Machiavelli, in 'The Prince', advises the ruler to be like which two animals?
(A) The lion and the eagle
(B) The wolf and the sheep
(C) The lion and the fox
(D) The bear and the snake

6. Which one of the following is NOT an element of Kautilya's 'Saptanga' theory of the state?
(A) Swami (The Sovereign)
(B) Dharma (Religion)
(C) Amatya (The Minister)
(D) Kosha (The Treasury)

7. Match the thinkers in List I with the concepts in List II.
List I:
P. M.N. Roy,
Q. Jai Prakash Narayan,
R. Aurobindo Ghosh,
S. B.R. Ambedkar.
List II:
1. Spiritual Nationalism,
2. Annihilation of Caste,
3. Radical Humanism,
4. Total Revolution.
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

8. Thomas Hobbes described the state of nature as a war of every man against every man" in which famous work?
(A) Leviathan
(B) Two Treatises of Government
(C) The Social Contract
(D) De Cive

9. Given below are two statements, labeled as Statement I and Statement II.
Statement I : John Locke is often considered the father of modern liberalism.
Statement II : Locke advocated for an absolute and indivisible sovereignty vested in a single ruler. Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

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(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

10. Who among the following thinkers advocated the concept of 'Passive Resistance' as a political tool before Gandhi popularized it as 'Satyagraha'?
(A) Aurobindo Ghosh
(B) M.N. Roy
(C) B.R. Ambedkar
(D) Savarkar

11. Assertion (A): For Plato, Justice in the state is achieved when each class performs its designated function without interfering with the others.
Reason (R) : Plato believed in a strict division of labor and functional specialization as the cornerstone of an ideal society.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

12. The concept of 'General Will' as the basis of legitimate political authority was most forcefully articulated by:
(A) Thomas Hobbes
(B) Jean-Jacques Rousseau
(C) John Locke
(D) Jeremy Bentham

13. According to the Shanti Parva of the Mahabharata, 'Rajdharma' refers to the:
(A) Right of citizens to rebel against the king.
(B) Divine origin of the king's power.
(C) Duties and obligations of the king.
(D) Process of electing a new king.

14. Consider the following statements about Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's views:
1. He was a staunch critic of the caste system, advocating for its complete annihilation.
2. He believed that political freedom was more important than social reform.
3. He played a pivotal role in drafting the Constitution of India. Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

15. What is the central principle of Jeremy Bentham's Utilitarianism?
(A) The greatest happiness of the greatest number.
(B) The protection of inalienable natural rights.
(C) The realization of the General Will of the community.
(D) The historical march of the Absolute Idea.

16. What does J.S. Mill's 'harm principle', as articulated in On Liberty", suggest?
(A) All actions that cause harm, whether to oneself or others, should be prohibited.
(B) The state can interfere with an individual's liberty only to prevent harm to others.
(C) The state should promote actions that cause collective harm to external enemies.
(D) Individuals are free to do anything, even if it harms others, provided they consent.

17. In Kautilya's 'Mandala' theory, an 'Ari' is a:
(A) Natural ally of the home state (Vijigishu).
(B) Neighboring state that is a natural enemy.
(C) Neutral state situated between two rivals.
(D) State in the rear of the home state.

18. Hegel's famous dictum, The real is rational and the rational is real," implies that:
(A) The world's historical development follows a logical and understandable pattern.
(B) All existing political institutions are inherently perfect and beyond criticism.
(C) Human reason creates reality which possesses no independent objective existence.
(D) Only abstract ideas are real while the physical material world is a total illusion.

19. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched?
(A) Plato - The Republic
(B) Aristotle - Politics
(C) Machiavelli - The Social Contract
(D) Hobbes - Leviathan

20. Arrange the following thinkers in the correct chronological order of their birth:
1. Thomas Hobbes,
2. Niccolò Machiavelli,

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3. John Locke,
4. Jean-Jacques Rousseau.

(A) 2, 1, 3, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 3, 1, 4
(D) 3, 4, 2, 1

21. Karl Marx's theory of 'alienation' refers to the:
(A) Feeling of political powerlessness experienced by citizens in a democracy.
(B) Geographic displacement of populations due to industrialization.
(C) Separation of workers from their products, themselves, and other people.
(D) Rejection of traditional religious and moral values by the bourgeoisie.

22. The concept of 'positive liberty' is most closely associated with which thinker?
(A) John Locke
(B) T.H. Green
(C) J.S. Mill
(D) Thomas Hobbes

23. Lenin's theory of imperialism, as outlined in Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism", argues that imperialism is:
(A) A moral mission to civilize backward nations.
(B) A political choice made by aggressive national leaders.
(C) A temporary phase that can be reformed through international cooperation.
(D) An inevitable economic necessity for monopoly capitalism.

24. Assertion (A): M.N. Roy, in his later phase, advocated for 'Radical Humanism' and a partyless democracy.
Reason (R) : He became disillusioned with both bourgeois democracy and communist dictatorship, seeking a third way centered on the rational, moral individual.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

25. Mao Zedong's theory of 'contradiction' is best understood as:
(A) A rejection of Marxist dialectics in favor of Confucian harmony.
(B) A political strategy of creating conflict among his opponents.
(C) The idea that a principal contradiction determines the nature of a process.
(D) The belief that all contradictions are equal and must be solved together.

26. Antonio Gramsci's concept of 'hegemony' refers to:
(A) Leadership of a ruling class that secures the consent of the masses.
(B) Direct and coercive rule of the state through police and military.
(C) Economic dominance of one nation over others through global trade.
(D) Revolutionary overthrow of the capitalist state by the proletariat.

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27. Match the books in List I with the authors in List II.
List I:
P. A Theory of Justice,
Q. Anarchy, State, and Utopia,
R. On Liberty,
S. The Prince.
List II:
1. J.
S. Mill,
2. Niccolò Machiavelli,
3. John Rawls,
4. Robert Nozick.

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

28. In John Rawls' 'original position', the 'veil of ignorance' serves to:
(A) Allow individuals to negotiate based on their social and economic status.
(B) Prevent knowledge of one's place in society or natural abilities.
(C) Ensure that justice principles favor the most talented society members.
(D) Promote a utilitarian principle of the greatest good for the greatest number.

29. Robert Nozick's 'entitlement theory of justice' includes all of the following principles EXCEPT:
(A) The principle of justice in acquisition.
(B) The principle of justice in transfer.
(C) The principle of patterned distribution.
(D) The principle of rectification of injustice.

30. Consider the following statements regarding Communitarian thought:
1. It critiques the liberal conception of the 'unencumbered self'.
2. It emphasizes the importance of community and shared values in shaping individual identity.
3. It universally supports a minimal, non-interventionist state. Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

31. According to the Shanti Parva, what is the origin of the state and kingship?
(A) It emerged from a social contract among people to escape a state of anarchy (matsyanyaya).
(B) It was a direct creation of God to punish sinners.
(C) It was established through conquest by the most powerful warrior.
(D) It evolved naturally from the family and the village.

32. The concept of 'Total Revolution' (Sampoorna Kranti) is associated with which Indian thinker?
(A) M.N. Roy
(B) Jai Prakash Narayan
(C) Mahatma Gandhi
(D) B.R. Ambedkar

33. Which of the following is a central theme in V.D. Savarkar's Essentials of Hindutva"?
(A) The promotion of a secular, multi-religious Indian state.
(B) The idea that a Hindu regards India as both his fatherland and holy land.
(C) A call for the complete rejection of modern technology and a return to Vedic life.
(D) An argument for the adoption of a communist economic model.

34. Aristotle's idea of the 'golden mean' is applied to his political theory in his preference for:
(A) Polity, as it is a mixed constitution balancing oligarchy and democracy.
(B) Monarchy, as it avoids the extremes of tyranny and anarchy.
(C) Tyranny, as it is the most efficient form of government.
(D) Pure democracy, as it gives power to all citizens equally.

35. Given below are two statements, labeled as Statement I and Statement II.
Statement I : Rousseau argued that the institution of private property was the primary source of inequality and social ills.
Statement II : Rousseau believed that a return to the primitive state of nature was a feasible and desirable political goal. Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

36. According to J.S. Mill, which of the following is NOT a legitimate reason to suppress an opinion?
(A) Because it is believed to be false by the majority.
(B) Because it is considered immoral by prevailing social standards.
(C) Because it is offensive to the government in power.
(D) Because it directly incites an act of violence against a specific person.

37. Assertion (A): Karl Marx argued that the state in a capitalist society is an instrument of the bourgeoisie.
Reason (R) : The state serves to manage the common affairs of the whole bourgeoisie and suppress the proletariat.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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38. The concept of a 'minimal state' or 'night-watchman state' is a cornerstone of the political philosophy of:
(A) John Rawls
(B) Robert Nozick
(C) T.H. Green
(D) Antonio Gramsci

39. In Gandhian thought, 'Sarvodaya' means:
(A) The rule of the majority.
(B) The upliftment of the downtrodden only.
(C) The establishment of a classless society through violence.
(D) The welfare of all.

40. Lenin's principle of 'Democratic Centralism' within the Vanguard Party implies:
(A) Absolute freedom of discussion, but absolute unity of action.
(B) A multi-party system within the socialist state.
(C) Direct democracy where all decisions are made by popular vote.
(D) The Central Committee's decisions must be ratified by regional councils.

41. Which of the following best describes Plato's 'Allegory of the Cave'?
(A) A political strategy for deceiving the masses for their own good.
(B) A description of the ideal architectural design for a city-state.
(C) A story illustrating the journey from ignorance to enlightenment.
(D) An argument for the abolition of private property among rulers.

42. Gramsci's concept of the 'war of position' is most suitable for societies with:
(A) A strong and complex civil society.
(B) A weak and underdeveloped civil society.
(C) A dictatorial military regime.
(D) A pre-capitalist feudal structure.

43. Which of the following is NOT one of the three natural rights that John Locke argued must be protected by the government?
(A) Life
(B) Liberty
(C) Property
(D) Happiness

44. Arrange the following works in the chronological order of their publication:
1. A Theory of Justice,
2. Anarchy, State, and Utopia,
3. On Liberty,
4. The Communist Manifesto.

(A) 4, 3, 1, 2
(B) 3, 4, 1, 2
(C) 4, 3, 2, 1
(D) 3, 1, 4, 2

45. The 'Shanti Parva' is a part of which ancient Indian epic?
(A) Ramayana
(B) Arthashastra
(C) Mahabharata
(D) Manusmriti

46. Man was born free, and he is everywhere in chains." This famous opening line is from which book by Rousseau?
(A) Emile
(B) Discourse on Inequality
(C) Confessions
(D) The Social Contract

47. According to Ambedkar, the principle of 'one man, one value' is central to achieving:
(A) Social democracy
(B) Economic equality
(C) Political centralisation
(D) Religious conformity

48. Match the thinkers in List I with the ideas in List II.
List I:
P. Hegel,
Q. T.H. Green,
R. Gramsci,
S. M.N. Roy.
List II:
1. Positive Liberty,
2. State is the march of God on Earth,
3. New Humanism,
4. Hegemony.

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

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49. What, according to Kautilya, are the 'four sciences' (vidyas) a king must master?
(A) Dharma, Artha, Kama, and Moksha
(B) Anvikshaki, Trayi, Varta, and Dandaniti
(C) Military strategy, Economics, Law, and Religion
(D) Logic, Metaphysics, Ethics, and Politics

50. Consider the following statements about Hobbes's social contract:
1. It is a contract between the people and the sovereign.
2. People surrender all their rights, including the right to self-preservation.
3. The sovereign created by the contract is not a party to it. Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 3 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 2 and 3 only

51. J.S. Mill made a significant modification to Bentham's utilitarianism by:
(A) Rejecting the principle of utility altogether.
(B) Arguing that only the pleasure of the ruling class matters.
(C) Introducing a qualitative distinction between higher and lower pleasures.
(D) Denying that pain and pleasure are the two sovereign masters of mankind.

52. In Maoist theory, the strategy for revolution in a semi-feudal country was:
(A) To organize urban proletarian uprisings in all major national cities.
(B) To rely on a vanguard party to seize power through a rapid coup.
(C) To seek a peaceful transition to socialism through legal means.
(D) To wage a protracted people's war based in the countryside.

53. Communitarian critics of John Rawls argue that his 'original position' is flawed because:
(A) It gives too much weight to tradition and community norms.
(B) It leads to a minimal state that cannot provide for the common good.
(C) It presupposes an asocial self, detached from its community.
(D) It is based on a utilitarian calculation of the greatest happiness.

54. The concept of 'Trusteeship' as an economic model was proposed by:
(A) B.R. Ambedkar
(B) M.K. Gandhi
(C) M.N. Roy
(D) Jai Prakash Narayan

55. Assertion (A): Aristotle is considered a proponent of slavery.
Reason (R) : He believed that some people are slaves by nature, lacking the rational capacity for self-governance, and that slavery is beneficial for both the master and the natural slave.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

56. All of the following are considered 'Communitarian' thinkers EXCEPT:
(A) Robert Nozick
(B) Michael Sandel
(C) Charles Taylor
(D) Michael Walzer

57. The 'difference principle' in John Rawls' theory of justice states that:
(A) All social and economic inequalities are inherently unjust.
(B) Every individual has a right to an equal share of social and economic goods.
(C) Inequalities must benefit the least-advantaged members of society.
(D) The state should not interfere in the distribution of private wealth.

58. Plato's theory of the three parts of the soul, corresponding to the three classes in the state, consists of:
(A) Reason, Spirit, and Appetite
(B) Id, Ego, and Superego
(C) Body, Mind, and Spirit
(D) Sensation, Perception, and Cognition

59. What does 'Dandaniti' in Kautilyan thought primarily signify?

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(A) The art of diplomacy and foreign policy.
(B) The code of religious and moral conduct.
(C) The system of civil and criminal law.
(D) The science of government or public administration.

60. Who among the following described Hegel's dialectic as standing on its head" and sought to put it right side up again"?
(A) T.H. Green
(B) Karl Marx
(C) J.S. Mill
(D) Antonio Gramsci

61. M.N. Roy's philosophy of 'Radical Humanism' is based on the central value of:
(A) The Nation
(B) The Proletariat
(C) The Individual Human Being
(D) The Spiritual Realm

62. Which of the following statements about Machiavelli's political thought is incorrect?
(A) He separated politics from conventional morality and religion.
(B) He argued that a ruler must be willing to use immoral means to achieve political ends.
(C) He emphasized the role of both 'virtù' (skill/prowess) and 'fortuna' (fortune/luck) in politics.
(D) He believed that a republican form of government is inherently unstable and undesirable.

63. Consider the following statements about Rousseau's concept of the 'General Will':
1. It is simply the sum of all the particular wills of the citizens.
2. It always aims at the common good.
3. It can be represented by elected officials in a large republic. Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

64. For T.H. Green, the ultimate function of the state is to:
(A) Maximize the wealth of the nation through capitalist enterprise.
(B) Remove obstacles to moral development and self-realization.
(C) Maintain law and order with minimal interference in individual lives.
(D) Prepare for the eventual withering away of the state itself.

65. The term 'historical materialism', central to Marxist thought, means that:
(A) History is a record of the great deeds of powerful individuals.
(B) The material or economic base of society determines its political and ideological superstructure.
(C) Human beings are motivated solely by the pursuit of material wealth.
(D) The goal of history is to achieve a state of perfect material abundance.

66. In Gandhian terminology, a 'Satyagrahi' is one who:
(A) Adheres to truth and non-violence in resisting injustice.
(B) Uses violence as a last resort to achieve justice.
(C) Seeks political power through electoral means.
(D) Withdraws from society to pursue personal enlightenment.

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67. Arrange the following thinkers in the chronological order of their major political writings:
1. Plato,
2. Kautilya,
3. Aristotle,
4. Shanti Parva (as part of Mahabharata).
(A) 4, 1, 3, 2
(B) 1, 3, 4, 2
(C) 4, 2, 1, 3
(D) 2, 4, 1, 3

68. Aurobindo Ghosh's political thought evolved from an advocate of militant nationalism to a proponent of:
(A) Constitutional agitation within the British framework.
(B) A violent international proletarian revolution.
(C) Partyless democracy and decentralization.
(D) Spiritual evolution and the divinization of

human life.

69. According to Aristotle, the primary difference between a king and a tyrant is that:
(A) The king rules with the consent of the people, while the tyrant does not.
(B) The king inherits his position, while the tyrant seizes power.
(C) The king rules for the common good, while the tyrant rules for his own benefit.
(D) The king is bound by law, while the tyrant is above the law.

70. Match the concepts in List I with the associated thinkers in List II.
List I:
P. Harm Principle,
Q. Veil of Ignorance,
R. Dictatorship of the Proletariat,
S. Virtù and Fortuna.
List II:
1. John Rawls,
2. Karl Marx,
3. Niccolò Machiavelli,
4. J.
S. Mill.
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

71. Jai Prakash Narayan's 'Total Revolution' aimed at transformation in which spheres?
(A) Political and economic only
(B) Military and administrative only
(C) Religious and spiritual only
(D) Social, economic, political, cultural, ideological, and spiritual

72. What is the role of the 'Guardians' in Plato's Ideal State?
(A) To rule the state with wisdom and a focus on justice.
(B) To engage in agriculture and trade to provide for the state's material needs.
(C) To defend the state from external threats and maintain internal order.
(D) To create art and poetry that reflects the Form of the Good.

73. The concept of 'Annihilation of Caste' is the title of a famous undelivered speech by:
(A) M.K. Gandhi
(B) M.N. Roy
(C) B.R. Ambedkar
(D) V.D. Savarkar

74. Assertion (A): John Locke's theory of social contract provides a justification for limited government.
Reason (R) : For Locke, people enter into a contract to create a government that protects their pre-existing natural rights to life, liberty, and property, and they retain the right to revolution if the government violates this trust.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

75. Jeremy Bentham's 'Felicific Calculus' was a method designed to:
(A) Determine the correct tax rate for different income levels.
(B) Allocate parliamentary seats based on population.
(C) Measure the progress of the Absolute Spirit in history.
(D) Calculate the amount of pleasure or pain resulting from an action.

76. Hegel's political philosophy can be best characterized as:
(A) Liberal individualism
(B) Idealist and conservative
(C) Anarchism
(D) Empirical and utilitarian

77. Where there is no law, there is no freedom." This statement, emphasizing that law is a condition for liberty, was made by:
(A) Thomas Hobbes
(B) Karl Marx
(C) John Locke
(D) Robert Nozick

78. The six-fold policy (Shadgunya) in Kautilya's foreign policy includes all of the following EXCEPT:

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(A) Sandhi (Peace)
(B) Vigraha (War)
(C) Asana (Neutrality)
(D) Dharma (Righteousness)

79. What distinguishes Gramsci's view of the state from the traditional Marxist view?
(A) Gramsci saw the state as rule maintained through coercion and consent.
(B) Gramsci believed the state would wither away immediately after the revolution.
(C) Gramsci argued the state was a neutral arbiter between competing class interests.
(D) Gramsci completely rejected the idea of the state as an instrument of class rule.

80. Consider the following statements regarding J.S. Mill's views on democracy: 1. He was an advocate of universal adult suffrage without any qualifications. 2. He proposed a system of plural voting, giving more votes to the educated. 3. He was a strong supporter of the secret ballot to protect voters from coercion. Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 2 only
(B) 1 and 3 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

81. Who among the following is NOT associated with the Communitarian critique of liberalism?
(A) Alasdair MacIntyre
(B) John Rawls
(C) Michael Walzer
(D) Charles Taylor

82. Savarkar's concept of 'Hindutva' is primarily a:
(A) Political and cultural concept defining the identity of the Hindu nation.
(B) Religious concept based on specific rituals and deities.
(C) Social reform movement focused on abolishing the caste system.
(D) Philosophical system based on Advaita Vedanta.

83. For Aristotle, what is the best 'practicable' form of government?
(A) The Ideal State ruled by a philosopher king.
(B) Aristocracy, the rule of the virtuous few.
(C) Polity, a constitutional government run by the middle class.
(D) Pure Democracy, where all citizens rule and are ruled in turn.

84. The phrase 'forced to be free' is a controversial part of the political thought of:
(A) J.S. Mill
(B) T.H. Green
(C) Thomas Hobbes
(D) Jean-Jacques Rousseau

85. In the Shanti Parva, the concept of 'Matsyanyaya' (the law of the fish) describes:
(A) A well-ordered state where the strong protect the weak.
(B) The principles of naval warfare and maritime trade.
(C) A state of nature where the bigger fish eat the smaller ones, signifying anarchy.
(D) A legal code governing fishing rights in rivers and seas.

86. Assertion (A): Robert Nozick advocates for a minimal state whose functions are limited to protection against force, theft, fraud, and enforcement of contracts.
Reason (R) : Any state more extensive than this would violate individual rights, particularly the right to property, by coercively taxing some individuals to help others.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

87. Karl Marx's theory of surplus value posits that:
(A) Surplus value is the profit earned by the capitalist for investment and risk.
(B) Surplus value is the extra wage paid to workers for overtime.
(C) Surplus value is the excess goods produced by society that are distributed according to need.
(D) Surplus value is the difference between value produced and wage paid.

88. The two principles of justice chosen in John Rawls's original position are:
(A) The principle of equal basic liberties and the

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difference principle.
(B) The principle of utility and the principle of equality.
(C) The principle of entitlement and the principle of rectification.
(D) The principle of self-preservation and the principle of power maximization.

89. Match the school of thought in List I with the central idea in List II.
List I:
P. Ancient Greek Thought,
Q. Social Contract Theory,
R. Utilitarianism,
S. Contemporary Libertarianism.
List II:
1. State as a necessary evil for protecting rights,
2. Polis as a natural institution for achieving the good life,
3. The legitimacy of government based on consent,
4. The maximization of pleasure and minimization of pain.
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2

90. What was the main purpose of Plato's 'communism of property and wives' for the Guardian classes?
(A) To eliminate distractions and sources of private interest, ensuring their devotion to the state.
(B) To promote economic equality throughout the entire state.
(C) To liberate women from traditional family roles.
(D) To create a society based on free love and communal living for all citizens.

91. Which modern Indian thinker advocated a model of 'Communitarian Democracy' or 'Panchayati Raj' as the foundation for a decentralized Indian polity?
(A) M.N. Roy
(B) B.R. Ambedkar
(C) Aurobindo Ghosh
(D) Jai Prakash Narayan

92. Lenin's concept of the 'vanguard party' refers to:
(A) A mass-based party open to all who wish to join.
(B) A small, disciplined, and centrally-organized party of professional revolutionaries to lead the proletariat.
(C) A coalition of different socialist parties.
(D) A temporary political organization that dissolves after the revolution.

93. Arrange the following modern Indian thinkers in the correct chronological order of their birth:
1. M.K. Gandhi,
2. B.
R. Ambedkar,
3. V.D. Savarkar,
4. M.N. Roy.
(A) 1, 3, 4, 2
(B) 1, 4, 3, 2
(C) 3, 1, 4, 2
(D) 4, 1, 3, 2

94. What does T.H. Green mean by the common good"?
(A) The sum total of individual private interests.
(B) The material prosperity of the nation as a whole.
(C) The will of the majority as expressed through democratic elections.
(D) A social environment that enables individuals to pursue their moral and intellectual self-realization.

95. In the context of Kautilya's statecraft, 'sama, dana, bheda, danda' are:
(A) The four means of statecraft or diplomacy.
(B) The four elements of the Saptanga theory.
(C) The four types of spies the king should employ.
(D) The four levels of the judicial system.

96. According to Locke, the social contract creates:
(A) An absolute sovereign with unlimited power.
(B) First a civil society, and then a government or political society.
(C) A direct democracy where citizens legislate for themselves.
(D) A socialist state that abolishes private property.

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97. Consider the following statements about Gramsci's thought:
1. He distinguished between the 'war of maneuver' and the 'war of position'.
2. He introduced the concept of 'organic intellectuals'.
3. He argued that proletarian revolution was only possible in advanced capitalist countries, not agrarian ones. Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

98. The primary reason for Aristotle's critique of Plato's communism of wives and property was that:
(A) It would destroy the institutions of family and private property, which he considered natural and necessary.
(B) It was too difficult to implement in practice.
(C) It did not go far enough and should have been applied to the entire population.
(D) It was an idea borrowed from the Spartans and was therefore unoriginal.

99. In The Subjection of Women", J.S. Mill argues that the legal subordination of one sex to the other is:
(A) A natural and beneficial arrangement.
(B) A temporary necessity in less developed societies.
(C) Wrong in itself and one of the chief hindrances to human improvement.
(D) Justified on utilitarian grounds as it produces the greatest happiness.

100. Mao Zedong adapted Marxism-Leninism to the conditions of China by emphasizing the revolutionary potential of the:
(A) Urban proletariat
(B) Intelligentsia
(C) National bourgeoisie
(D) Peasantry

101. Assertion (A): In contrast to Hobbes, Locke argues for a government with limited powers.
Reason (R) : Locke believed that certain natural rights are inalienable and that government is a trust, which can be dissolved if it becomes tyrannical.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

102. Which thinker argued that the state is the march of God on earth," representing the highest embodiment of reason and ethics?
(A) Karl Marx
(B) G.W.F. Hegel
(C) Thomas Hobbes
(D) Jeremy Bentham

103. M.K. Gandhi's concept of 'Gram Swaraj' envisages a society where:
(A) The central government controls all village activities.
(B) Villages are organized into large industrial collectives.
(C) A national leader is elected directly by village councils.
(D) Each village is a self-sufficient and self-governing republic.

104. The primary object of analysis in Kautilya's Arthashastra is the 'Vijigishu', which refers to:
(A) The would-be conqueror or ambitious king
(B) The ideal citizen
(C) The neighboring enemy
(D) The neutral intermediary king

105. Given below are two statements, labeled as Statement I and Statement II.
Statement I : For Marx, the 'dictatorship of the proletariat' is the final stage of history.
Statement II : The dictatorship of the proletariat is a transitional phase leading to a classless, communist society where the state withers away. Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

106. The concept of 'organic intellectuals' in Gramsci's theory refers to:
(A) Thinkers who emerge from and articulate

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the interests of a fundamental social class, like the proletariat.
(B) Intellectuals from the traditional landowning class.
(C) University academics who are detached from social struggles.
(D) State-employed bureaucrats who manage public institutions.

107. Which of the following best captures the essence of Jai Prakash Narayan's 'Total Revolution'?
(A) A violent seizure of state power by a revolutionary party.
(B) A series of constitutional amendments to strengthen central authority.
(C) An economic program focused exclusively on rapid industrialization.
(D) A peaceful, multifaceted transformation of society and the individual.

108. Match the authors in List I with the famous works in List II.
List I:
P. B.
R. Ambedkar,
Q. V.D. Savarkar,
R. M.K. Gandhi,
S. Aurobindo Ghosh.
List II:
1. The Life Divine,
2. Hind Swaraj,
3. Essentials of Hindutva,
4. Annihilation of Caste.
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

109. The distinction between 'self-regarding' and 'other-regarding' actions is crucial for the political theory of:
(A) Plato
(B) Thomas Hobbes
(C) J.S. Mill
(D) Karl Marx

110. In Locke's state of nature, the execution of the law of nature is in every person's hands. What is the primary inconvenience of this situation?
(A) People are too weak to enforce the law of nature.
(B) There are not enough resources for everyone, leading to constant conflict.
(C) The law of nature is too complex for ordinary people to understand.
(D) Personal bias and passion make people poor judges in their own cases.

111. According to Savarkar, what are the three essential bonds that unite Hindus into a nation?
(A) Common territory (Rashtra), common race (Jati), and common culture (Sanskriti).
(B) Common language, common diet, and common rituals.
(C) Adherence to the Vedas, belief in reincarnation, and the practice of caste.
(D) Shared political party, shared economic interests, and a shared monarch.

112. Consider the following statements about Aristotle's theory of revolution:
1. He defined revolution as any change in the constitution, major or minor.
2. He believed the chief cause of revolution is the craving for equality or inequality.
3. He suggested that tyranny is the most stable form of government and least prone to revolution. Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

113. The idea that a legitimate state must be based on the 'consent of the governed' is a cornerstone of the thought of:
(A) Plato
(B) John Locke
(C) Machiavelli
(D) G.W.F. Hegel

114. For Gramsci, 'civil society' is the realm of:
(A) Private or non-state institutions like the church, schools, and trade unions.
(B) The state's coercive apparatus (army, police).
(C) The economic base of production.
(D) The international community of nations.

115. Who among the following thinkers is known for his advocacy of 'Radical Humanism'?
(A) Aurobindo Ghosh

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(B) Jai Prakash Narayan
(C) M.N. Roy
(D) B.R. Ambedkar

116. It is better to be a human being dissatisfied than a pig satisfied; better to be Socrates dissatisfied than a fool satisfied." This quote reflects J.S. Mill's emphasis on:
(A) The quantitative measure of pleasure.
(B) The futility of seeking happiness.
(C) The value of animal welfare.
(D) The qualitative superiority of higher pleasures.

117. Arrange the publication of the following books in the correct chronological order:
1. Leviathan,
2. The Prince,
3. Two Treatises of Government,
4. The Social Contract.

(A) 2, 1, 3, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 3, 1, 4
(D) 3, 1, 2, 4

118. Which statement accurately describes the relationship between 'virtù' and 'fortuna' in Machiavelli's thought?
(A) 'Virtù' is the ability to control 'fortuna' completely.
(B) 'Fortuna' controls about half of human affairs, while 'virtù' can shape the rest.
(C) 'Fortuna' is all-powerful, and human 'virtù' is irrelevant.
(D) 'Virtù' and 'fortuna' are religious concepts that a prince must embrace.

119. In Plato's Ideal State, which class is associated with the virtue of Courage?
(A) The Rulers (Guardians)
(B) The Producers (Artisans)
(C) The Philosophers
(D) The Auxiliaries (Soldiers)

120. Assertion (A): B.R. Ambedkar was a strong proponent of separate electorates for the depressed classes.
Reason (R) : He believed that only through separate electorates could the depressed classes ensure true representation and protect their interests from the dominance of the caste Hindu majority.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

121. The concept of 'Dandaniti' in the Shanti Parva is considered essential for:
(A) Attaining spiritual liberation (Moksha).
(B) Performing religious sacrifices to appease the gods.
(C) Preventing society from falling into anarchy (Matsyanyaya).
(D) Conducting international trade and commerce.

122. Rousseau makes a critical distinction between the 'will of all' and the 'General Will'. The 'will of all' is:
(A) The sum of private, selfish interests.
(B) Always correct and aims at the common good.
(C) The will of the majority faction in the state.
(D) Another term for the law of the land.

123. The 'difference principle' is the second part of Rawls's second principle of justice. The first part of that second principle is:
(A) The principle of equal basic liberty for all.
(B) Fair equality of opportunity.
(C) The principle of just transfer of holdings.
(D) The principle of utility maximization.

124. Which of the following is NOT a feature of M.N. Roy's conception of Radical Democracy?
(A) Decentralization of power
(B) A highly centralized state controlled by a single party
(C) Creation of a network of people's committees
(D) Abolition of political parties

125. For T.H. Green, liberty is:
(A) The absence of all restraint.
(B) The freedom to do whatever one wants.
(C) A positive capacity of doing or enjoying something worth doing or enjoying.
(D) A right granted by the sovereign that can be revoked at any time.

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126. Match the thinkers in List I with the core ideas in List II.
List I:
P. Robert Nozick,
Q. John Rawls,
R. Michael Sandel,
S. Antonio Gramsci.
List II:
1. Justice as Fairness,
2. Critique of the unencumbered self",
3. Cultural Hegemony,
4. Entitlement Theory of Justice.
(A) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

127. In Hobbes's Leviathan", the sovereign is:
(A) Not a party to the contract and has absolute, unlimited power.
(B) Bound by the social contract just like the citizens.
(C) Accountable to a higher religious authority.
(D) A committee of representatives elected by the people.

128. Gandhi's critique of modern civilization in Hind Swaraj" primarily targets its:
(A) Emphasis on technological advancement.
(B) Immorality and materialism.
(C) Democratic political institutions.
(D) Scientific and rational outlook.

129. Consider the following thinkers:
1. John Locke,
2. Thomas Hobbes,
3. Jean-Jacques Rousseau.
Which of the above described the state of nature as a condition of peace, goodwill, mutual assistance, and preservation?
(A) 2 only
(B) 1 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 2 and 3 only

130. Aurobindo Ghosh's idea of 'Spiritual Nationalism' suggested that India's nationhood was:
(A) A divine reality, a spiritual energy (Shakti) that needed to be realized.
(B) A political construct created by the British.
(C) An economic union of different provinces.
(D) A cultural identity based on language and ethnicity.

131. Which of the following thinkers famously stated that the purpose of government is to protect life, liberty and property"?
(A) Thomas Hobbes
(B) Jean-Jacques Rousseau
(C) John Locke
(D) Karl Marx

132. The main argument of B.R. Ambedkar in Annihilation of Caste" is that:
(A) The caste system can be reformed by abolishing untouchability alone.
(B) Inter-caste dining and inter-caste marriage are not effective solutions.
(C) Economic progress will automatically lead to the dissolution of caste.
(D) The real remedy is to destroy the religious notions upon which caste is founded.

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133. According to Aristotle, what is the 'telos' or ultimate purpose of the state (polis)?
(A) To provide military security and economic prosperity.
(B) To enforce a contract that ends the state of nature.
(C) To enable citizens to achieve the good life or 'eudaimonia'.
(D) To serve the interests of the most powerful class.

134. From each according to his ability, to each according to his needs" is a principle that Karl Marx believed would operate in a:
(A) Capitalist society
(B) Communist society (higher-phase)
(C) Feudal society
(D) Socialist society (lower-phase of communism)

135. Consider the following statements about Machiavelli's advice to the Prince:
1. A prince should always be virtuous and keep his promises.
2. A prince should appear to be virtuous, but be ready to act otherwise if necessary.
3. A prince should be loved rather than feared by his subjects. Which of the above

statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

136. Lenin argued in What Is to Be Done?" that socialist consciousness:
(A) Must be brought to the working class from the outside by a vanguard of intellectuals.
(B) Arises spontaneously among the working class during their economic struggles.
(C) Is an inherent feature of all oppressed peoples.
(D) Can only be achieved after the state has withered away.

137. The concept of 'Saptanga' or the seven limbs of the state is elaborated in:
(A) The Shanti Parva
(B) Plato's Republic
(C) Kautilya's Arthashastra
(D) Manusmriti

138. Assertion (A): J.S. Mill was a reluctant democrat, fearful of the tyranny of the majority."
Reason (R) : He proposed measures like plural voting and proportional representation to protect the opinions of minorities and the educated from being overwhelmed by the uneducated masses.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

139. In Mao's political thought, the 'Mass Line' is a method of leadership that involves:
(A) Imposing the party's pre-decided policies on the masses.
(B) Holding regular elections to determine the will of the masses.
(C) Relying exclusively on the most advanced sections for guidance.
(D) Concentrating scattered ideas of the masses and returning them as policy.

140. Which thinker famously distinguished between the 'State' and 'Civil Society', viewing the latter as a realm of particularity and self-interest that is ultimately reconciled in the higher universalism of the State?
(A) John Locke
(B) G.W.F. Hegel
(C) Karl Marx
(D) J.S. Mill

141. The core argument of Robert Nozick's Anarchy, State, and Utopia" is a defense of:
(A) Anarchism
(B) A redistributive welfare state
(C) A minimal, night-watchman state
(D) A communitarian state

142. A key difference between Plato's and Aristotle's methodologies is that:
(A) Plato was an empiricist, while Aristotle was a rationalist.
(B) Plato relied on historical analysis, while Aristotle focused on abstract forms.
(C) Plato was a political scientist, while Aristotle was a moral philosopher.
(D) Plato's method was deductive and idealist, while Aristotle's was more empirical and observational.

143. Which of the following is an incorrect pairing of a thinker and their concept?
(A) Jai Prakash Narayan - Spiritual Nationalism
(B) Gandhi - Trusteeship
(C) M.N. Roy - Radical Humanism
(D) Ambedkar - Annihilation of Caste

144. According to Rousseau, what is the only legitimate form of government?
(A) Constitutional Monarchy
(B) A republic in which the people are sovereign and legislate directly.
(C) An aristocracy of the most virtuous citizens.
(D) A benevolent dictatorship.

145. The Shanti Parva advises the king to collect taxes:
(A) As much as possible to fill the treasury.
(B) Like a bee gathers honey from flowers, without harming them.
(C) Only from the wealthiest merchants and landowners.
(D) In a way that leaves the citizens with just enough to survive.

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146. For Karl Marx, the main contradiction in a capitalist society is between:
(A) The forces of production and the relations of production.
(B) The national bourgeoisie and the imperialist powers.
(C) The state and civil society.
(D) The landed aristocracy and the industrial bourgeoisie.

147. Arrange the following schools of thought in the correct order of their emergence:
1. Greek Political Thought,
2. Contemporary Communitarianism,
3. European Enlightenment Thought,
4. Utilitarianism.
(A) 1, 3, 4, 2
(B) 1, 4, 3, 2
(C) 3, 1, 4, 2
(D) 1, 3, 2, 4

148. What does Gandhi mean by 'Satyagraha'?
(A) Armed struggle for independence.
(B) Passive resistance out of weakness.
(C) A political negotiation strategy.
(D) Truth force" or soul force," a non-violent method of protest.

149. Match the terms in List I with the definitions in List II.
List I:
P. Amatya,
Q. Janapada,
R. Durga,
S. Kosha.
List II:
1. The Fortified Capital,
2. The Territory and People,
3. The Minister / Bureaucracy,
4. The Treasury.
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3

150. In his critique of liberalism, what does Michael Sandel mean by the 'unencumbered self'?
(A) A self that is free from all social and political responsibilities.
(B) A self that can stand apart from its history, community, and values to make choices.
(C) An individual who has achieved financial independence.
(D) A person who lives in the state of nature before the social contract.

151. Consider the following statements about Hobbes's 'Leviathan': 1. It is a mortal God to which we owe our peace and defense. 2. It can be justly accused of injustice by its subjects. 3. Its power is indivisible and inalienable. Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

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152. T.H. Green's political philosophy is considered a form of:
(A) Social Liberalism or New Liberalism
(B) Negative Liberalism
(C) Libertarianism
(D) Marxism

153. A central argument of Plato's Republic" is that a just state is one in which:
(A) All citizens have an equal say in governance.
(B) Individual liberty is maximized.
(C) Rulers are the wisest, soldiers are the bravest, and producers do their work.
(D) The laws are made by the majority.

154. Given below are two statements, labeled as Statement I and Statement II.
Statement I : Bentham was a strong advocate for democracy, legal reform, and the codification of law.
Statement II : He believed that traditional laws based on custom and precedent were irrational and served the interests of the powerful (sinister interests"). Which of the above statements is/ are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

155. For Jai Prakash Narayan, 'partyless democracy' would be realized through:
(A) A military coup that abolishes all political parties.
(B) A one-party state system.

(C) An election where only independent candidates can run for office.
(D) A grass-roots system of communitarian councils (Panchayats).

156. The two swords of force and fraud are, for Hobbes, the cardinal virtues in:
(A) A well-ordered commonwealth.
(B) The state of war.
(C) International relations.
(D) The courtroom.

157. Who among the following is considered a key thinker of the 'Communitarian' school?
(A) Robert Nozick
(B) John Rawls
(C) Michael Walzer
(D) Friedrich Hayek

158. The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles." This is the opening sentence of:
(A) Das Kapital
(B) The German Ideology
(C) The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte
(D) The Communist Manifesto

159. Assertion (A): Gramsci argued that the overthrow of the capitalist state in the West required a 'war of position' rather than a 'war of maneuver'.
Reason (R) : In Western societies, the ruling class's power is deeply entrenched in a complex civil society, and its hegemony must be slowly undermined before a direct assault on the state can succeed.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

160. What is the fundamental purpose of the 'original position' in Rawls's theory?
(A) To describe a historical event that actually took place.
(B) To serve as a hypothetical thought experiment to derive fair principles of justice.
(C) To create a state that maximizes overall utility.
(D) To justify a minimal, night-watchman state.

161. According to Kautilya, a king's foreign policy should be primarily guided by:
(A) Moral and ethical principles.
(B) The pursuit of national self-interest and power.
(C) The goal of establishing a world government.
(D) The preservation of the existing balance of power.

162. All of the following are part of Gandhi's program of 'Sarvodaya' EXCEPT:
(A) Centralized heavy industrialization
(B) Trusteeship
(C) Gram Swaraj
(D) Swadeshi

163. Aristotle's classification of government is based on two criteria:
(A) The size of the state and its military power.
(B) The economic system and the level of citizen participation.
(C) The number of rulers and the purpose of their rule.
(D) The racial composition of the citizens and the form of religion.

164. Consider the following statements about Locke's theory of property:
1. In the state of nature, the earth is given to mankind in common.
2. A person acquires property by mixing his labor with natural resources.
3. There is no limit to the amount of property one can accumulate in the state of nature. Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

165. The term 'New Democracy' in the thought of Mao Zedong refers to:
(A) The final stage of communism.
(B) A liberal democracy modeled on the West.
(C) A transitional stage for semi-colonial countries led by the proletariat.

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(D) The political system of the Soviet Union under Lenin.

166. Will, not force, is the basis of the state." This statement summarizes the core political philosophy of:
(A) Thomas Hobbes
(B) T.H. Green
(C) Niccolò Machiavelli
(D) Karl Marx

167. Which thinker is most closely associated with the idea of 'Hindutva'?
(A) M.K. Gandhi
(B) Aurobindo Ghosh
(C) B.R. Ambedkar
(D) V.D. Savarkar

168. Match the Greek concepts in List I with the meanings in List II.
List I:
P. Polis,
Q. Eudaimonia,
R. Telos,
S. Phronesis.
List II:
1. The end, purpose, or goal,
2. The city-state, a political community,
3. Practical wisdom or prudence,
4. The good life, flourishing, happiness.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1

169. What is the role of the 'veil of ignorance' in John Rawls' theory?
(A) It prevents people from understanding the principles of justice.
(B) It is a tool for the ruling class to deceive the masses.
(C) It ensures that principles of justice are chosen impartially.
(D) It describes the mental state of people in an unjust society.

170. For Rousseau, the social contract involves:
(A) The total alienation of each associate and his rights to the whole community.
(B) The people giving up all their rights to an absolute sovereign.
(C) The people conditionally transferring some rights to a limited government.
(D) The wealthiest members of society creating a government to protect their property.

171. The Shanti Parva places great emphasis on 'Danda' because:
(A) It is the only way to make people moral.
(B) It is the primary source of the king's revenue.
(C) It is a tool for territorial expansion.
(D) It protects the righteous and upholds Dharma and social order.

172. Ambedkar's idea of social democracy was based on the principles of:
(A) Caste, creed, and religion.
(B) Liberty, equality, and fraternity.
(C) Centralization, authority, and obedience.
(D) Tradition, custom, and hierarchy.

173. Hegel's dialectical method involves the progression of:
(A) Observation, Hypothesis, Experimentation
(B) Quality, Quantity, Measure
(C) Thesis, Antithesis, Synthesis
(D) Being, Nothingness, Becoming

174. The concept of 'base' and 'superstructure' is central to the thought of:
(A) John Rawls
(B) Antonio Gramsci
(C) J.S. Mill
(D) Karl Marx

175. Consider the following statements about M.N. Roy's political journey:
1. He began as a militant nationalist in India.
2. He became a prominent figure in the international communist movement.
3. He eventually developed his own philosophy of Radical Humanism. Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

176. Which of the following is NOT a perverted/ deviant form of constitution according to Aristotle?
(A) Tyranny

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(B) Polity
(C) Oligarchy
(D) Democracy

177. The 'harm principle' articulated by J.S. Mill in On Liberty" applies to:
(A) All human beings, including children and people living in backward states of society".
(B) Sane, adult members of a civilized community.
(C) The relationship between different nations.
(D) The actions of the government, but not of individuals.

178. What is the main difference between Hobbes's and Locke's state of nature?
(A) Hobbes's is a state of war, while Locke's is governed by natural law and is largely peaceful.
(B) Hobbes's state of nature has a government, while Locke's does not.
(C) In Hobbes's state of nature people have rights, while in Locke's they do not.
(D) Hobbes's state of nature is historical, while Locke's is hypothetical.

179. Assertion (A): Plato advocated a system of communism of property and family for the guardian classes.
Reason (R) : He believed that private property and family ties would create conflicts of interest and corrupt the guardians, diverting their focus from the welfare of the state.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

180. The primary purpose of Kautilya's Mandala Theory is to:
(A) Describe the ideal social structure of a kingdom.
(B) Explain the divine origin of the king.
(C) Detail the administrative divisions within a kingdom.
(D) Provide a framework for analyzing interstate relations and formulating foreign policy.

181. In Lenin's theory, who constitutes the 'vanguard' of the revolution?
(A) The entire proletariat class
(B) The peasantry
(C) A small, disciplined party of professional revolutionaries
(D) The bourgeoisie

182. A major theme in the political thought of Jai Prakash Narayan was:
(A) The need for a strong, centralized state.
(B) The reconstruction of the Indian polity on the basis of a decentralized, partyless democracy.
(C) The advocacy of Hindutva.
(D) The importance of joining a military bloc in the Cold War.

183. Gramsci's concept of 'subaltern' refers to:
(A) The ruling elite of a society.
(B) The intellectual class or intelligentsia.
(C) The military leadership.
(D) Subordinate or oppressed social groups in society.

184. The phrase tyranny of the majority" was used by J.S. Mill to warn against the dangers of:
(A) A democratic government where the majority can suppress minority rights and opinions.
(B) A monarchical government.
(C) An aristocratic government.
(D) A foreign colonial government.

185. What is the 'Entitlement Theory' of justice, as proposed by Robert Nozick?
(A) A theory that everyone is entitled to an equal share of society's wealth.
(B) A theory that entitlements should be distributed to maximize the welfare of the least advantaged.
(C) A theory that justice in holdings depends on how they were acquired and transferred.
(D) A theory that the state is entitled to redistribute wealth to ensure social equality.

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186. Which of the following statements best reflects Hegel's view of the State?
(A) The state is the highest realization of ethical life, an embodiment of universal reason.
(B) The state is an artificial creation, a necessary

evil to prevent chaos.
(C) The state is an instrument of class oppression that must eventually wither away.
(D) The state's only legitimate function is to protect individual rights.

187. An 'Ari' (enemy) of my 'Ari' is my 'Mitra' (friend)." This principle is a key component of:
(A) Plato's theory of alliances.
(B) Machiavelli's advice to the Prince.
(C) Gramsci's strategy of hegemony.
(D) Kautilya's Mandala theory.

188. Match the books in List I with the thinkers in List II.
List I:
P. Politics,
Q. Two Treatises of Government,
R. Das Kapital,
S. The Life Divine.
List II:
1. John Locke,
2. Karl Marx,
3. Aurobindo Ghosh,
4. Aristotle.
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

189. According to M.N. Roy, what is the ultimate goal of Radical Humanism?
(A) To establish the dictatorship of the proletariat.
(B) To create a global Hindu empire.
(C) To ensure individual freedom through a rational and moral society.
(D) To achieve national independence at any cost.

190. What is the primary cause of revolution, according to Aristotle?
(A) Economic poverty alone.
(B) Foreign invasion and interference.
(C) The failure of rulers to follow religious traditions.
(D) The desire for equality by the masses or for superiority by the elite.

191. Consider the following statements about Rousseau's 'General Will':
1. It is infallible and always right.
2. It can be delegated to representatives.
3. It promotes the common interest over private interests. Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

192. Which of the following is NOT one of the six elements of Kautilya's 'Shadgunya' (six-fold foreign policy)?
(A) Sandhi (Peace)
(B) Mitra (Friend)
(C) Vigraha (War)
(D) Yana (Marching)

193. The philosophy of Utilitarianism, as founded by Jeremy Bentham, is a form of:
(A) Deontology
(B) Consequentialism
(C) Virtue ethics
(D) Divine command theory

194. In contrast to Plato, Aristotle's ideal state is:
(A) A constitutional polity governed by the rule of law and a strong middle class.
(B) An aristocracy ruled by philosopher-kings.
(C) The second-best" state described in Plato's Laws".
(D) A direct democracy with no private property.

195. Gandhi's concept of 'Trusteeship' implies that:
(A) The state should own all property and means of production.
(B) All private property should be abolished.
(C) The wealthy should hold their excess wealth in trust for society.
(D) A board of trustees should govern the country.

196. Man is by nature a political animal." This famous statement was made by:
(A) Plato
(B) Hobbes
(C) Locke
(D) Aristotle

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197. Which of the following thinkers would most strongly support the statement: Taxation is on a par with forced labor"?
(A) John Rawls
(B) T.H. Green
(C) Robert Nozick
(D) Karl Marx

198. Given below are two statements, labeled as Statement I and Statement II.
Statement I : Karl Marx's theory is often called scientific socialism".
Statement II : Marx sought to distinguish his analysis from utopian socialists by grounding it in a materialist conception of history and a critique of capitalist production. Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

199. Who among the following saw the state as a product of irreconcilable class antagonisms?
(A) T.H. Green
(B) John Locke
(C) G.W.F. Hegel
(D) V.I. Lenin

200. The concept of 'Panchsheel' in the Shanti Parva for a king's conduct is different from the modern 'Panchsheel' of foreign policy. The ancient concept included principles for:
(A) Personal moral conduct and self-control.
(B) Interstate relations based on non-interference.
(C) Economic and trade agreements.
(D) The five key ministries in the king's council.

201. Assertion (A): For T.H. Green, freedom does not mean the mere absence of restraint.
Reason (R) : True freedom is a positive capacity to act for self-realization, and the state can promote this by removing obstacles like poverty and ignorance.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

202. The slogan Workers of the world, unite!" is famously associated with:
(A) Marx and Engels
(B) Lenin and Mao
(C) Bentham and Mill
(D) Plato and Aristotle

203. Which of the following is the best description of a 'Communitarian' political theory?
(A) A theory that prioritizes individual rights over the common good.
(B) A theory that advocates for the complete abolition of the state.
(C) A theory that seeks to maximize aggregate utility in society.
(D) A theory that emphasizes social contexts that shape identity.

204. In Kautilya's Arthashastra, 'Varta' is one of the four essential sciences, referring to:
(A) Philosophy and logic
(B) The science of economics (agriculture, cattle-breeding, trade)
(C) The Vedas and religious scriptures
(D) The science of government and punishment

205. For Machiavelli, a prince's primary concern should be:
(A) The salvation of his soul.
(B) The economic welfare of his subjects.
(C) The acquisition and maintenance of power.
(D) The pursuit of justice and fairness.

206. Which thinker argued that in the state of nature, life is solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short"?
(A) John Locke
(B) Jean-Jacques Rousseau
(C) Aristotle
(D) Thomas Hobbes

207. According to Ambedkar, what was the main flaw in the Poona Pact?
(A) Joint electorates might elect representatives subservient to the majority.
(B) It gave too many seats to the Depressed Classes.
(C) It abolished the reservation of seats entirely.
(D) It was signed without the consent of Mahatma Gandhi.

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208. Consider the following statements about Hegel's philosophy of history:
1. History is the progressive realization of freedom.
2. The State is the ultimate embodiment of this freedom on Earth.
3. The process of history is chaotic and devoid of any rational pattern. Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

209. The concept of 'cultural revolution' is most closely associated with:
(A) Lenin
(B) Mao
(C) Gramsci
(D) Marx

210. The principle that justice requires that social and economic inequalities are to be to the greatest benefit of the least advantaged" is known as:
(A) The Difference Principle
(B) The Utility Principle
(C) The Harm Principle
(D) The Entitlement Principle

211. What is the central thesis of Aurobindo's The Life Divine"?
(A) A political program for India's independence.
(B) A critique of Western materialism.
(C) A theory of spiritual evolution from matter to supermind.
(D) A commentary on the Bhagavad Gita.

212. Match the social contract thinkers in List I with the nature of sovereignty in List II.
List I:
P. Hobbes,
Q. Locke,
R. Rousseau.
List II:
1. Limited, based on trust, and accountable,
2. Absolute, indivisible, and inalienable,
3. The General Will, which is inalienable and indivisible.

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-3

213. The philosophers have only interpreted the world, in various ways; the point is to change it." This famous thesis is attributed to:
(A) G.W.F. Hegel
(B) John Rawls
(C) Karl Marx
(D) J.S. Mill

214. The concept of 'passive resistance' by Aurobindo Ghosh differed from Gandhian 'Satyagraha' in that:
(A) Aurobindo's method was based purely on spiritual force.
(B) Aurobindo did not rule out the use of violence as a legitimate option if passive resistance failed.
(C) Aurobindo's method was meant only for economic boycotts.
(D) Gandhi's method included active civil disobedience, which Aurobindo rejected.

215. What is the fundamental characteristic of sovereignty, according to Hobbes?
(A) It is limited by constitutional law.
(B) It is divisible between different branches of government.
(C) It is based on the consent of the governed and can be revoked.
(D) It is absolute and indivisible.

216. The concept of 'Prakriti' in Kautilya's Saptanga theory refers to:
(A) The elements or limbs of the state.
(B) The state of nature.
(C) The king's council of ministers.
(D) The system of taxation.

217. In Aristotle's view, why is 'polity' a better practical constitution than 'democracy'?
(A) Polity is ruled by the virtuous few, while democracy is mob rule.
(B) Polity is another name for monarchy, which is the most efficient form of government.
(C) Polity is a mixed constitution that balances rich and poor interests.
(D) Polity allows for a philosopher-king, whereas democracy does not.

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218. Who is the author of Anarchy, State, and Utopia"?
(A) Robert Nozick
(B) John Rawls
(C) Michael Sandel
(D) Charles Taylor

219. Given below are two statements, labeled as Statement I and Statement II.
Statement I : According to Machiavelli, a Prince should be more feared than loved, if he cannot be both.
Statement II : Fear is a more reliable emotion than love, as it is maintained by a dread of punishment which never fails. Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

220. The primary goal of M.K. Gandhi's Hind Swaraj" was to:
(A) Provide a detailed constitution for a free India.
(B) Offer a fundamental critique of modern, industrial, materialist civilization.
(C) Argue for the adoption of a socialist economy.
(D) Outline a military strategy to defeat the British.

221. Which one of the following is NOT a core component of Savarkar's definition of a Hindu?
(A) Considering India as one's fatherland (Pitribhu).
(B) Considering India as one's holy land (Punyabhu).
(C) Adherence to a specific dogma or theistic belief.
(D) Sharing a common racial ancestry (Jati).

222. Lenin's Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism" argues that:
(A) Imperialism is a policy chosen by militaristic states.
(B) Imperialism benefits both the colonizer and the colonized.
(C) Imperialism is a passing phase that will be ended by free trade.
(D) Imperialism is an economic necessity for monopoly capitalism.

223. The 'original position' is a hypothetical situation characterized by the 'veil of ignorance' in the theory of:
(A) John Rawls
(B) Robert Nozick
(C) Karl Marx
(D) Antonio Gramsci

224. Consider the following statements about J.S. Mill's views on liberty:
1. He advocated for absolute freedom of thought and expression.
2. He believed the state could interfere in 'self-regarding' actions.
3. He justified liberty on the grounds of its utility for human progress. Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

225. Consciousness does not determine life, but life determines consciousness." This statement encapsulates the principle of:
(A) Hegelian Idealism
(B) Marxist Historical Materialism
(C) Lockean Empiricism
(D) Platonic Formalism

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226. According to Locke, what is the principal reason for men uniting into commonwealths?
(A) For the mutual preservation of their lives, liberties, and estates (property).
(B) To escape the brutish state of nature.
(C) To achieve spiritual salvation.
(D) To create a sovereign who will make all decisions for them.

227. Assertion (A): Rousseau argues that sovereignty cannot be represented.
Reason (R) : The General Will, which is the essence of sovereignty, cannot be alienated or delegated to others; it must be expressed directly by the citizens themselves in assembly.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

228. The concept of 'political formula' or 'political myth' justifying the rule of a minority over a majority is associated with thinkers who influenced Gramsci, but the idea of consensual rule through ideology is central to Gramsci's concept of:
(A) War of maneuver
(B) Passive revolution
(C) Organic crisis
(D) Hegemony

229. The author of The Subjection of Women" is:
(A) Jeremy Bentham
(B) John Locke
(C) J.S. Mill
(D) Mary Wollstonecraft

230. For Aristotle, the family is:
(A) An artificial institution that should be abolished for the ruling class.
(B) A natural and essential unit of the state, necessary for procreation and daily needs.
(C) A private sphere with no connection to the political life of the polis.
(D) A source of conflict and disunity that threatens the state.

231. In the Shanti Parva, who is Bhishma instructing on the principles of 'Rajdharma'?
(A) Dhritarashtra
(B) Duryodhana
(C) Arjuna
(D) Yudhishthira

232. What is the main purpose of the communism of wives and property" in Plato's Republic?
(A) To foster unity and eliminate private interests among the Guardians and Auxiliaries.
(B) To ensure everyone in the state is equal.
(C) To liberate the producer class from material wants.
(D) To create a system of eugenics for the entire population.

233. Which of the following is NOT one of the principles of Robert Nozick's entitlement theory?
(A) Justice in original acquisition of holdings.
(B) Justice in transfer of holdings.
(C) The principle of patterned distribution of holdings.
(D) Rectification of injustice in holdings.

234. Match the terms in List I with the thinkers in List II.
List I:
P. Felicific Calculus,
Q. Categorical Imperative,
R. Difference Principle,
S. General Will.
List II:
1. John Rawls,
2. Jean-Jacques Rousseau,
3. Immanuel Kant,
4. Jeremy Bentham.
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

235. The political philosophy of M.N. Roy culminated in:
(A) Orthodox Marxism
(B) Anarcho-Syndicalism
(C) Gandhian Sarvodaya
(D) Radical or New Humanism

236. For T.H. Green, what is the basis of political obligation?
(A) The coercive power of the sovereign.
(B) The General Will of the community, which finds expression in the state as it upholds the common good.
(C) The divine right of kings.
(D) A historical social contract.

237. The idea of the 'minimal state as a night-watchman' is central to the political philosophy of:
(A) T.H. Green
(B) John Rawls
(C) Robert Nozick
(D) Karl Marx

238. Consider the following statements about Jai Prakash Narayan:
1. He was a Marxist in his early years.
2. He later became a Gandhian and advocated Sarvodaya.

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3. He gave the call for 'Total Revolution' in the 1970s. Which of the above statement(s) is/ are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

239. The distinction between 'war of maneuver' (frontal attack) and 'war of position' (trench warfare in civil society) was made by:
(A) Antonio Gramsci
(B) V.I. Lenin
(C) Mao Zedong
(D) Karl Marx

240. Which of the following is the most appropriate description of Gandhi's idea of 'Swaraj'?
(A) Winning political independence from British rule.
(B) Rule over oneself, or self-control, which is the key to true freedom.
(C) Economic self-sufficiency for India.
(D) Establishing a Hindu Rashtra.

241. Assertion (A): Marx predicted that the proletarian revolution would first occur in the most advanced capitalist countries like Britain and Germany.
Reason (R) : He believed that capitalism's internal contradictions, such as the polarization of classes and the falling rate of profit, would be most developed in these countries.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

242. According to Kautilya, the king's authority is best sustained by:
(A) Popular support derived from ensuring the people's welfare and security.
(B) Divine sanction alone.
(C) The loyalty of a powerful, hereditary aristocracy.
(D) A policy of constant, aggressive warfare.

243. The concept of 'embedded self' is a central theme in:
(A) Liberalism
(B) Libertarianism
(C) Communitarianism
(D) Utilitarianism

244. Hegel's philosophy is best described as:
(A) Materialism
(B) Empiricism
(C) Existentialism
(D) Idealism

245. In Locke's political theory, what happens if the government violates the trust placed in it by the people?
(A) The people must passively obey.
(B) The people must appeal to a higher international court.
(C) The government dissolves and the people have the right to establish a new one.
(D) The state of nature returns, leading to a war of all against all.

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246. According to Ambedkar, the caste system is not merely a division of labour but also a:
(A) System for efficient economic production.
(B) Division of laborers.
(C) Natural and beneficial social hierarchy.
(D) Flexible system of social mobility.

247. For Machiavelli, it is safest for a prince to be:
(A) Loved
(B) Generous
(C) Hated
(D) Feared

248. The primary difference between Bentham's and Mill's utilitarianism is that:
(A) Bentham considers only the quantity of pleasure, while Mill also considers the quality.
(B) Bentham was a democrat, while Mill was a monarchist.
(C) Bentham supported government intervention, while Mill advocated for laissez-faire.
(D) Bentham focused on happiness, while Mill focused on duty.

249. Imperialism is the monopoly stage of capitalism." This is the central thesis of a work by:
(A) Karl Marx

(B) Mao Zedong
(C) V. I. Lenin
(D) Antonio Gramsci

250. The concept of 'justice as fairness' is the cornerstone of the political philosophy of:
(A) John Rawls
(B) Robert Nozick
(C) Jeremy Bentham
(D) Michael Sandel

251. Which of the following is NOT one of the four 'upayas' (means of statecraft) mentioned in ancient Indian thought, including by Kautilya?
(A) Sama (Conciliation)
(B) Dana (Gifts)
(C) Bheda (Sowing Dissension)
(D) Yuddha (Conquest)

252. Consider the following statements about Aristotle's political thought:
1. He supported the institution of slavery.
2. He believed the state (polis) is a natural, not an artificial, creation.
3. He advocated for a mixed constitution (polity) as the most stable form of government. Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

253. The idea that revolution in a semi-colonial country must proceed by encircling the cities from the countryside is a key strategic contribution of:
(A) V.I. Lenin
(B) Karl Marx
(C) Mao Zedong
(D) Antonio Gramsci

254. Given below are two statements, labeled as Statement I and Statement II.
Statement I : T.H. Green is considered a proponent of positive liberty.
Statement II : He argued that true freedom requires not just the absence of legal coercion but also the capacity to act, which the state can help foster. Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

255. The concept of 'Total Revolution' as advocated by Jai Prakash Narayan was:
(A) A program for comprehensive social, political, and moral transformation.
(B) A call for a violent overthrow of the government.
(C) A plan for rapid industrialization.
(D) A movement for the creation of a separate state.

256. For Plato, the ideal state is ruled by:
(A) The majority of citizens.
(B) Philosopher-Kings.
(C) The wealthiest class.
(D) The military leaders.

257. Which thinker argued that the General Will is always right, but the judgment which guides it is not always enlightened?
(A) Hobbes
(B) Rousseau
(C) Locke
(D) Bentham

258. Karl Marx's concept of 'class struggle' refers to the inherent conflict between:
(A) The owners of the means of production and the property-less workers.
(B) Different nations.
(C) Different religious groups.
(D) The state and the individual.

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259. The 'Saptanga Theory' of state is found in:
(A) The Republic and Politics
(B) The Prince and Leviathan
(C) Shanti Parva and Arthashastra
(D) The Vedas and Upanishads

260. In his later phase, M.N. Roy was a critic of:
(A) Only parliamentary democracy.
(B) Only communism.
(C) Only monarchical rule.
(D) Both parliamentary democracy and communism.

261. Assertion (A): Communitarian thinkers criticize the liberal emphasis on individual rights.
Reason (R) : They argue that the liberal focus on the atomistic individual ignores the extent to which people are constituted by their communities and shared traditions.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

262. Match the Indian thinkers in List I with the key ideas in List II.
List I:
P. Gandhi,
Q. Ambedkar,
R. Savarkar,
S. M.N. Roy.
List II:
1. Hindutva,
2. Radical Humanism,
3. Annihilation of Caste,
4. Trusteeship.
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

263. The distinction between 'ancient liberty' (political participation) and 'modern liberty' (private independence) was famously analyzed by Benjamin Constant, but J.S. Mill's work primarily focuses on defending:
(A) Ancient liberty
(B) A synthesis of the two
(C) Economic liberty only
(D) Modern liberty

264. Who among the following argued that property is a natural right derived from mixing one's labor with nature?
(A) John Locke
(B) Thomas Hobbes
(C) Karl Marx
(D) Jean-Jacques Rousseau

265. What is the correct chronological order of the following thinkers?
1. Machiavelli,
2. Aristotle,
3. Locke,
4. Marx.
(A) 2, 1, 3, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 3, 1, 4
(D) 1, 3, 2, 4

266. Which one of the following elements is central to Savarkar's concept of Hindutva but not necessarily to being a practitioner of the Hindu religion (Sanatana Dharma)?
(A) Considering India as one's holy land (Punyabhu).
(B) Belief in the authority of the Vedas.
(C) Worship of specific deities like Vishnu or Shiva.
(D) Belief in karma and reincarnation.

267. The statement The State is the march of God on Earth" is attributed to:
(A) Marx
(B) Green
(C) Bentham
(D) Hegel

268. According to Gramsci, how does the ruling class maintain its dominance?
(A) Through force and coercion alone.
(B) Through a combination of force (coercion) and consent (hegemony).
(C) Through democratic elections only.
(D) Through economic incentives alone.

269. The main purpose of the 'Myth of the Metals' in Plato's Republic is to:
(A) Justify the existing class structure of Athens.
(B) Provide a scientific basis for eugenics.
(C) Persuade citizens to accept their station and promote harmony.
(D) Explain the origins of money and trade.

270. Consider the following statements about Hobbes's social contract:
1. It is a contract made by the people among themselves.
2. The sovereign is a party to the contract.
3. The subjects retain the right to resist the sovereign if their life is threatened. Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 3 only

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(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 2 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

271. According to Aurobindo, the three stages of national awakening are:
(A) A period of self-discovery, a period of action, and a period of self-realization.
(B) Petition, protest, and rebellion.
(C) Resurgence, reconstruction, and spiritual realization.
(D) Boycott, swadeshi, and passive resistance.

272. In Rawls's theory of justice, which principle has lexical priority over the others?
(A) The Difference Principle.
(B) The Principle of Equal Basic Liberties.
(C) The Principle of Fair Equality of Opportunity.
(D) The Principle of Utility.

273. The concept of 'alienation' in Marx's early writings refers to the worker's separation from all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) The product of his labor.
(B) His national identity.
(C) The act of production itself.
(D) His 'species-being' or human essence.

274. Who among the following is NOT a social contract theorist?
(A) Jeremy Bentham
(B) Thomas Hobbes
(C) John Locke
(D) Jean-Jacques Rousseau

275. According to Aristotle, slavery is:
(A) Always unjust and should be abolished.
(B) Justified only for prisoners of war.
(C) Natural and beneficial for both the natural slave and the master.
(D) An economic arrangement with no moral implications.

276. Given below are two statements, labeled as Statement I and Statement II.
Statement I : Lenin modified Marx's theory of revolution by arguing it could occur in a 'weak link' of the capitalist chain, not necessarily the most advanced country.
Statement II : Russia, being a semi-feudal and industrially backward country, provided the context for Lenin's theoretical innovation.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

277. The 'six enemies' or vices a king must overcome, according to ancient Indian thought (including Kautilya), are:
(A) Poverty, disease, famine, flood, fire, and plague.
(B) The neighboring state, the state in the rear, the middle king, the neutral king, the ally, and the ally of the enemy.
(C) Lust, anger, greed, vanity, haughtiness, and glee.
(D) Heresy, atheism, foreign culture, disobedience, disrespect, and disloyalty.

278. Which of the following best describes Rousseau's view on science and the arts?
(A) They are the primary drivers of human progress and happiness.
(B) They have corrupted human morals and led to inequality.
(C) They are neutral forces with no impact on morality.
(D) They should be controlled by the state to serve the General Will.

279. The Shanti Parva explores the themes of:
(A) The art of war and military strategy exclusively.
(B) The love story of Nala and Damayanti.
(C) The philosophical dialogue between Krishna and Arjuna on the battlefield.
(D) The duties of the king (Rajdharma), governance, and the path to Moksha.

280. For J.S. Mill, the best form of government is:
(A) Representative Government
(B) Absolute Monarchy
(C) Aristocracy
(D) Direct Democracy

281. Match the concepts in List I with the meanings in List II.
List I:
P. Hegemony,

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Q. Civil Society,
R. War of Position,
S. Organic Intellectual.

List II:

1. A thinker who articulates the interests of a rising class,
2. The realm of private institutions where consent is manufactured,
3. A long-term struggle to undermine the dominant ideology,
4. Leadership based on consent and moral-intellectual authority.

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

282. The 'state of nature' is a hypothetical concept used by social contract theorists to:
(A) Explain the purpose and justification of political authority.
(B) Describe a utopian future society.
(C) Analyze the economic relations in primitive societies.
(D) Justify the divine right of kings.

283. Who among the following is known for the statement, The real is the rational and the rational is the real"?
(A) J.S. Mill
(B) Karl Marx
(C) Immanuel Kant
(D) G.W.F. Hegel

284. Consider the following thinkers:
1. John Rawls,
2. Robert Nozick,
3. Michael Walzer. Which of the above argued that principles of justice are relative to specific social and cultural contexts (spheres of justice")?

(A) 1 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1 and 2

285. In his analysis of capitalism, Marx identified 'commodity fetishism' as:
(A) The excessive desire of consumers to buy more goods.
(B) The use of religious symbols in advertising.
(C) Perception of social relations between people as relations between things.
(D) The capitalist's obsession with accumulating profit.

286. What is the fundamental difference between Kautilya's political thought and Plato's?
(A) Kautilya advocates for democracy, while Plato advocates for monarchy.
(B) Kautilya's state is small and self-sufficient, while Plato's is a large empire.
(C) Kautilya separates ethics from politics, while Plato does not.
(D) Kautilya focuses on statecraft, while Plato focuses on justice and ethics.

287. Which of the following is NOT a feature of Gandhi's ideal state, 'Ram Rajya'?
(A) It implies a highly centralized and powerful government.
(B) It is a kingdom of God on Earth.
(C) It is based on truth and non-violence.
(D) It signifies sovereignty of the people based on pure moral authority.

288. According to Lenin, the 'state' is:
(A) A neutral arbiter of social conflicts.
(B) An instrument for the oppression of one class by another.
(C) The highest expression of ethical life.
(D) A body that protects the natural rights of all citizens.

289. The core idea of positive liberty" as articulated by T.H. Green is:
(A) The freedom from all external constraints.
(B) A power to act for self-realization in conjunction with others.
(C) The ability to participate in political life.
(D) The right to accumulate unlimited property.

290. Who among the following made a sharp distinction between 'the Prince' (for founding and saving states) and 'the Discourses' (praising republican virtues for stable, established states)?
(A) Machiavelli
(B) Aristotle
(C) Hobbes
(D) Locke

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291. Assertion (A): In M.N. Roy's Radical Humanism, 'reason' is a central element.
Reason (R) : Roy believed that man is inherently rational and that this rationality allows him to be moral and create a free and just society without recourse to supernatural sanction.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

292. The main argument of the Communitarian school of thought against Rawlsian liberalism is that:
(A) It gives too much power to the state.
(B) It is not sufficiently egalitarian.
(C) It does not adequately protect individual property rights.
(D) It fails to account for the social nature of the self in shaping identity.

293. The idea of the 'Philosopher King' is central to the political philosophy of:
(A) Aristotle
(B) Machiavelli
(C) Plato
(D) Socrates

294. What is the primary role of the state, according to Robert Nozick?
(A) To redistribute wealth and ensure social equality.
(B) To act as a 'night-watchman,' protecting individuals from force, theft, and fraud.
(C) To promote a specific conception of the good life.
(D) To manage the economy and provide welfare services.

295. Which of the following is a key difference between Lenin's and Mao's revolutionary theories?
(A) Lenin believed in a vanguard party, while Mao advocated for spontaneous mass uprisings.
(B) Lenin was a materialist, while Mao was an idealist.
(C) Lenin supported imperialism, while Mao opposed it.
(D) Lenin focused on the urban proletariat, while Mao emphasized the peasantry.

296. The statement My station and its duties" reflects a view of morality and selfhood that is more aligned with which school of thought?
(A) Communitarianism and Hegelianism
(B) Liberalism
(C) Libertarianism
(D) Utilitarianism

297. Bentham's principle of utility assesses actions based on their tendency to produce:
(A) Justice and rights
(B) Divine approval
(C) Pleasure and pain
(D) Historical progress

298. In his theory of justice, John Rawls gives priority to:
(A) The Right over the Good.
(B) The Good over the Right.
(C) The Community over the Individual.
(D) Utility over Rights.

299. Consider the following pairs:
1. Gramsci - Organic Intellectual,
2. Nozick - Minimal State,
3. Green - General Will. Which of the above pair(s) is/are correctly matched?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3

300. The concept of the 'subjection of women' as a social and political problem was systematically analyzed in a major work by:
(A) Karl Marx
(B) John Stuart Mill
(C) G.W.F. Hegel
(D) Jeremy Bentham

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Welfare and happiness of the subjects
In Kautilya's political philosophy, the ruler's success is measured by the prosperity of the people. The state exists to ensure security and economic well-being. A king must find satisfaction not in personal pleasure but in the happiness of the citizenry, as their progress reflects the stability and strength of the kingdom. This ensures long-term social order.

2. (A) A ruler who possesses true knowledge of the Form of the Good and governs accordingly.
Plato argues that an ideal state requires leadership by individuals with access to transcendent truths. These rulers undergo rigorous education to grasp the Form of the Good. By applying this absolute knowledge to governance, they ensure justice and harmony, prioritizing the collective interest over personal desire or political ambition within the city-state for the benefit of all.

3. (C) The rule of the self and self-control.
For Gandhi, the term encompasses more than mere political independence from external rule. It represents a moral and spiritual state where individuals exercise mastery over their own desires and actions. This inward liberation is the foundation for a decentralized society where self-governance leads to communal harmony and true freedom for every member of the social order.

4. (D) Democracy is the perverted form of polity, serving the interests of all.
Aristotle identifies constitutions based on who rules and for whose benefit. While monarchy, aristocracy, and polity are good forms aiming at the common interest, their perverted counterparts are tyranny, oligarchy, and democracy. In his framework, democracy is the deviant version of polity because it specifically serves the interests of the needy rather than the whole society.

5. (C) The lion and the fox
Machiavelli suggests that a successful ruler must embody diverse traits to navigate political dangers. The lion symbolizes brute strength and the ability to ward off wolves, while the fox represents cunning and the capacity to recognize traps. Balancing these qualities allows a leader to maintain power and ensure state stability through both force and strategic deception effectively.

6. (B) Dharma (Religion)
The Saptanga theory identifies seven vital components that constitute the body of the state. These limbs include the king, the ministers, the territory and people, the fortified capital, the treasury, the army, and the ally. While moral conduct is important, religion itself is not listed as one of these specific structural elements essential for political administration.

7. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
M.N. Roy is associated with Radical Humanism, while Jai Prakash Narayan led the movement for Total Revolution. Aurobindo Ghosh developed the idea of Spiritual Nationalism during the freedom struggle. B.R. Ambedkar authored the famous text on the Annihilation of Caste. These mappings reflect the primary ideological contributions of these prominent Indian thinkers to political and social theory.

8. (A) Leviathan
Thomas Hobbes presents his vision of an absolute sovereign in this seventeenth-century masterpiece. He analyzes the human condition without a central authority, famously describing it as a state of perpetual conflict. To escape this misery, individuals enter a social contract to create a powerful state that ensures peace and security, symbolized by the immense figure of the biblical monster.

9. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
John Locke is widely recognized as the foundational figure of liberal thought, emphasizing individual rights and limited government. Unlike thinkers who supported absolute rule, he argued that sovereignty resides with the people. A legitimate government must be based on the consent of the governed and is tasked with protecting natural rights rather than exercising indivisible, absolute power.

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10. (A) Aurobindo Ghosh
Before the era of mass mobilization under Gandhi, this thinker proposed a strategy of non-cooperation and boycott against colonial rule. He argued that the Indian people could undermine the British administration by refusing to participate in its institutions and resisting peacefully. This early conceptualization of political resistance laid the groundwork for future movements centered on the power of non-violence.

11. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Plato defines justice as a functional balance within both the individual soul and the state. This harmony is achieved through specialization, where the producing class, the soldiers, and the rulers each fulfill their unique duties. By adhering to this strict division of labor, the society avoids internal conflict and ensures that governance is handled by those with wisdom.

12. (B) Jean-Jacques Rousseau
This concept represents the collective interest of the community as a whole, rather than the mere sum of individual desires. It serves as the legitimate source of law and authority in a republic. By obeying laws derived from this shared will, citizens remain free because they are following rules they have collectively prescribed for themselves within the political body.

13. (C) Duties and obligations of the king.
In the Shanti Parva, this term encompasses the ethical and political responsibilities of a monarch. It emphasizes that the king's power is not a right to be exploited but a burden of duty to protect the people and uphold social order. Maintaining justice and following righteous conduct are seen as the primary requirements for a successful and stable reign.

14. (C) 1 and 3 only
Ambedkar was a tireless advocate for the total removal of the caste hierarchy and served as the chairman of the Drafting Committee for the Indian Constitution. However, he did not prioritize political freedom over social reform. Instead, he argued that political independence would be hollow without social equality and the empowerment of the marginalized sections of the Indian society.

15. (A) The greatest happiness of the greatest number.
Utilitarianism evaluates the morality of actions and policies based on their consequences for human well-being. The goal of legislation should be to maximize pleasure and minimize pain across the population. This principle provides a rational and empirical basis for legal reform, moving away from traditional religious or natural law justifications to focus on tangible outcomes for the majority.

16. (B) The state can interfere with an individual's liberty only to prevent harm to others.
This principle establishes a boundary for legitimate state intervention in personal lives. Individuals should be free to act as they wish in matters that only affect themselves. Coercion by the government or society is only justified when an action poses a direct threat to the rights or safety of other people, thereby protecting maximum individual freedom and diversity.

17. (B) Neighboring state that is a natural enemy.
Kautilya's Mandala theory provides a framework for understanding interstate relations based on geographical proximity. It posits that a state bordering the conqueror's kingdom is likely to be a rival due to competing territorial interests. This natural enmity requires the ruler to be vigilant and strategic in diplomacy to maintain security and expand influence against such neighboring threats.

18. (A) The world's historical development follows a logical and understandable pattern.
Hegel suggests that reality is the manifestation of the Absolute Spirit moving through history. This process is not random but follows a dialectical logic that can be comprehended through human reason. Consequently, existing institutions represent a specific stage in the realization of freedom and rationality, indicating that historical events and structures possess an underlying purpose and logical necessity.

19. (C) Machiavelli - The Social Contract
The authorship of major political texts defines different traditions in political thought. While

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Plato wrote The Republic and Hobbes authored Leviathan, the work titled The Social Contract was written by Jean-Jacques Rousseau. Machiavelli is most famous for writing The Prince, which focuses on the realistic acquisition and maintenance of power rather than the theoretical origins of the state.

20. (A) 2, 1, 3, 4
The chronological timeline of these thinkers begins with Niccolò Machiavelli, who was born in 1469. Thomas Hobbes followed in 1588, while John Locke was born in 1632. Jean-Jacques Rousseau belongs to the later Enlightenment period, having been born in 1712. This sequence tracks the evolution of Western political theory from the Renaissance to the peak of social contract philosophy.

21. (C) Separation of workers from their products, themselves, and other people.
Marx identifies this process as a consequence of capitalist production. Under this system, workers lose control over the items they create and the labor process itself. This lack of agency leads to a sense of estrangement from their own human essence and creates barriers between individuals, as social relations are replaced by market transactions and competition for survival.

22. (B) T.H. Green
This concept emphasizes that true freedom is more than the absence of external constraints. It involves the actual capacity of individuals to achieve their potential and contribute to the common good. This thinker argued that the state should play an active role in removing obstacles such as poverty and ignorance to enable citizens to exercise this substantive form of liberty.

23. (D) An inevitable economic necessity for monopoly capitalism.
Lenin argued that in its advanced stage, capitalism reaches a point where domestic markets are saturated. To maintain profits, capital must be exported to less developed regions. This leads to the division of the world among great powers and industrial monopolies. For him, this expansion is not a choice but a structural requirement of the capitalist mode of production.

24. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
M.N. Roy's political journey led him to reject both liberal and communist models of governance. He believed that traditional political parties were inherently corruptive to individual freedom. By advocating for a partyless democracy and Radical Humanism, he sought to place the rational, moral individual at the center of a decentralized political system, ensuring true sovereignty for the people.

25. (C) The idea that a principal contradiction determines the nature of a process.
Mao emphasized that while multiple conflicts exist in any situation, one specific tension is always dominant at a given time. Correctly identifying this primary contradiction allows a revolutionary leader to focus resources and strategy effectively. This dialectical approach provides a flexible framework for analyzing social changes and determining political priorities during different stages of the struggle for power.

26. (A) Leadership of a ruling class that secures the consent of the masses.
Gramsci argued that a dominant class maintains power not only through the state's coercive force but also through cultural and moral influence. By shaping the beliefs and values of society through institutions like schools and media, the ruling group achieves a state of general acceptance. This intellectual leadership ensures that the subordinate classes perceive the existing order as natural.

27. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
John Rawls authored the influential A Theory of Justice, while Robert Nozick wrote the libertarian response, Anarchy, State, and Utopia. J.S. Mill is the celebrated author of the essay On Liberty, and Niccolò Machiavelli wrote The Prince. These pairings represent some of the most significant works and thinkers in the history of Western political and moral philosophy.

28. (B) Prevent knowledge of one's place in society or natural abilities.
This hypothetical device ensures that individuals choose principles of justice without being influenced by their own personal advantages or social status. By being unaware of their eventual

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wealth, gender, or talents, participants are forced to select rules that are fair to everyone. This impartiality leads to a system that protects the basic rights and interests of even the least advantaged.

29. (C) The principle of patterned distribution.
Nozick's theory of justice is historical and unpatterned, meaning it does not aim for a specific end-state distribution like equality. Instead, it focuses on how property was acquired and transferred. If the original acquisition and all subsequent exchanges were voluntary and just, the resulting distribution is legitimate, regardless of whether it matches a particular social or economic pattern or goal.

30. (A) 1 and 2 only
Communitarianism critiques the liberal view of individuals as independent of their social ties. It argues that a person's identity and moral values are fundamentally shaped by the community they belong to. While they emphasize collective well-being, communitarians do not universally support a minimal state. Instead, they often advocate for state involvement to preserve and promote shared communal traditions and values.

31. (A) It emerged from a social contract among people to escape a state of anarchy (matsyanyaya).
The Shanti Parva describes an early period where people suffered from the law of the fish, where the strong oppressed the weak. To find peace and security, the people approached a higher power or collectively agreed to establish a king who would enforce laws. This narrative mirrors social contract theories, presenting the state as a necessary solution to societal chaos.

32. (B) Jai Prakash Narayan
This concept was introduced in the 1970s as a call for a comprehensive change in Indian society. It sought transformation across political, economic, social, and spiritual dimensions. The movement aimed to empower the masses through decentralization and the removal of corruption, moving beyond mere electoral politics to achieve a deeper and more meaningful form of democracy for all citizens.

33. (B) The idea that a Hindu regards India as both his fatherland and holy land.
Savarkar defined the identity of a Hindu through a cultural and territorial lens rather than strictly religious practice. He argued that the essential bond of the nation is shared by those who consider the geography of India as the land of their ancestors and the site of their sacred places. This dual connection forms the basis for his nationalist ideology.

34. (A) Polity, as it is a mixed constitution balancing oligarchy and democracy.
Aristotle sought a stable form of government that avoids the extremes of rule by the very rich or the very poor. He favored a constitution where the middle class holds significant power, as they are most likely to follow reason and avoid factionalism. This balanced approach represents his practical ideal, ensuring that the common interest is preserved through moderate governance.

35. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Rousseau famously argued that the introduction of private property marked the beginning of social inequality and the loss of natural innocence. However, he did not believe that human beings could or should return to the primitive state of nature. Instead, he sought to create a new political order through a social contract that would restore freedom within a civil society.

36. (D) Because it directly incites an act of violence against a specific person.
Mill argued for nearly absolute freedom of speech, believing that even false or offensive ideas contribute to the discovery of truth. However, he acknowledged that liberty must have limits when it poses a direct threat to others. Incitement to violence is a clear case where the harm principle justifies intervention, as it moves beyond mere expression into the realm of action.

37. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Marx viewed the state not as a neutral arbiter, but as a structural component of the capitalist system. He argued that the legal and political institutions are designed to protect the private property of the ruling class. By maintaining order and managing conflicts, the state ensures the continued

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exploitation of the working class, serving as the executive committee for the bourgeoisie.

38. (B) Robert Nozick
This thinker is a leading proponent of a state that performs only the most basic functions, such as protecting citizens against force, theft, and fraud. He argues that any more extensive state intervention, particularly for the purpose of redistributing wealth, violates individual rights. For him, people are self-owners, and the government's role is strictly limited to enforcing voluntary contracts and security.

39. (D) The welfare of all.
Derived from the ideals of truth and non-violence, this concept envisions a society where the progress of every individual is sought. Unlike systems that focus only on the majority or a specific class, it aims for the holistic upliftment of the entire community. It emphasizes selfless service and shared responsibility, ensuring that the needs of the weakest are addressed first.

40. (A) Absolute freedom of discussion, but absolute unity of action.
This organizational principle combines democratic debate with centralized leadership. Party members are encouraged to discuss and criticize policies during the formulation process. However, once a decision is finalized by the central leadership, it becomes binding on everyone. This ensures that the revolutionary party can act decisively and with total cohesion while still allowing for internal intellectual exchange and feedback.

41. (C) A story illustrating the journey from ignorance to enlightenment.
Plato uses this narrative to describe how humans perceive only shadows of reality through their senses. The ascent from the dark cave into the sunlight represents the difficult process of education and philosophical reflection. This journey allows the individual to perceive the true nature of the Forms, eventually enabling them to govern others with wisdom and a clear understanding of justice.

42. (A) A strong and complex civil society.
Gramsci argued that in modern Western nations, the state is protected by a thick layer of social institutions like churches and schools. A direct military assault, or war of maneuver, would likely fail in such contexts. Instead, revolutionaries must engage in a long-term cultural struggle to build an alternative hegemony within civil society before seeking to seize political power.

43. (D) Happiness
Locke argued that all individuals are born with certain inalienable rights that exist independently of any government. These fundamental entitlements include the right to preserve one's physical existence, the right to personal autonomy, and the right to the fruits of one's labor. While the pursuit of happiness is mentioned in later liberal documents, Locke's core list focused on life, liberty, and property.

44. (A) 4, 3, 1, 2
The publication history of these works reflects the evolution of political thought over nearly 130 years. The Communist Manifesto was published in 1848, followed by J.S. Mill's On Liberty in 1859. Much later, John Rawls released A Theory of Justice in 1971, which prompted Robert Nozick to publish his libertarian response, Anarchy, State, and Utopia, in 1974.

45. (C) Mahabharata
This specific section of the great Indian epic is presented as a discourse on statecraft and ethics. It features the dying warrior Bhishma instructing Yudhishthira on the duties of a king and the principles of governance. It remains a foundational text for understanding ancient Indian political philosophy, covering topics like the origins of the state, taxation, and the importance of justice.

46. (D) The Social Contract
Rousseau opens his most famous work with this powerful observation on the loss of human freedom. He explores how people, naturally born free, have become trapped by the constraints of unjust social and political institutions. The book proceeds to outline how a legitimate political order can be established through a collective agreement that restores freedom through participation in the General Will.

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47. (A) Social democracy
Ambedkar emphasized that a political system of one man, one vote is incomplete without a social reality where every individual possesses equal dignity and worth. He argued that the hierarchy of the caste system prevents the realization of this principle. True democracy requires a social transformation that ensures equality and fraternity among all citizens, transcending mere constitutional or electoral procedures.

48. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Hegel viewed the state as the highest manifestation of the Absolute Spirit, while T.H. Green developed the concept of positive liberty. Antonio Gramsci is famous for his analysis of cultural hegemony, and M.N. Roy's later philosophy is known as New or Radical Humanism. These links represent the core theoretical contributions made by these diverse thinkers to global political discourse.

49. (B) Anvikshaki, Trayi, Varta, and Dandaniti
Kautilya identified four essential branches of knowledge for a successful ruler. These include philosophy and logic, the study of the Vedas, the science of economics such as trade and agriculture, and the science of government and punishment. Mastering these diverse fields ensures that the king possesses the intellectual, moral, and practical skills necessary to govern effectively and maintain state security.

50. (A) 3 only
Hobbes argued that the social contract is an agreement made between individuals in the state of nature to escape chaos. The sovereign, or Leviathan, is the result of this agreement but is not himself a party to it. Consequently, the ruler cannot break the contract, and his power remains absolute and beyond legal challenge, as long as he provides security.

51. (C) Introducing a qualitative distinction between higher and lower pleasures.
Mill departed from earlier utilitarian thought by arguing that not all forms of happiness are equal. He claimed that intellectual and moral pleasures are inherently superior to purely physical ones. This shift allowed him to defend individual liberty and personal development, suggesting that the goal of utility should focus on the flourishing of humans as progressive beings rather than just maximizing simple sensations.

52. (D) To wage a protracted people's war based in the countryside.
Mao developed a unique revolutionary strategy for nations with large rural populations and weak central control. This approach involved building revolutionary bases in remote areas and gradually encircling the cities. By mobilizing the peasantry and engaging in long-term guerrilla warfare, the movement could wear down the opposing forces and eventually achieve a total victory across the entire national territory.

53. (C) It presupposes an asocial self, detached from its community.
Critics argue that the hypothetical setting used to derive justice principles ignores the way real people are shaped by their social context. They contend that individuals cannot simply step behind a veil of ignorance because their values and identity are inseparable from their community. For these thinkers, justice must be understood through the shared traditions and history of a specific society.

54. (B) M.K. Gandhi
This model proposes that wealthy individuals should not consider themselves absolute owners of their riches. Instead, they should act as stewards who manage excess wealth for the benefit of the entire community. By encouraging voluntary sharing and social responsibility, this approach seeks to reduce economic inequality and promote harmony without resorting to the coercive methods of the state or class conflict.

55. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Aristotle's defense of slavery was based on his belief in a natural hierarchy of rational capacity. He argued that some individuals lack the ability to govern themselves and thus benefit from the direction provided by a master. For him, this arrangement was a functional necessity of the ancient city-state, allowing citizens the leisure time required to participate in political and philosophical life.

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56. (A) Robert Nozick
The communitarian tradition includes thinkers who emphasize the social embeddedness of the individual and the importance of shared values. While Michael Sandel, Charles Taylor, and Michael Walzer are key figures in this school, Robert Nozick is a prominent libertarian. He defends a highly individualistic view of self-ownership and rejects the idea that communal goals can justify infringing upon individual property rights.

57. (C) Inequalities must benefit the least-advantaged members of society.
This principle acknowledges that absolute equality is not always possible or efficient. However, it mandates that any social or economic differences must be structured so that they provide the greatest possible advantage to those who are worst off. This ensures that progress and incentives in society do not come at the expense of the marginalized but instead contribute to their well-being.

58. (A) Reason, Spirit, and Appetite
Plato's psychology divides the human psyche into three distinct forces: the rational part that seeks truth, the spirited part concerned with honor and courage, and the appetitive part driven by physical desires. In his ideal state, these correspond to the rulers, the soldiers, and the producers, respectively. Justice is achieved when reason governs the other two parts in both individuals and society.

59. (D) The science of government or public administration.
This term literally refers to the application of the rod or punishment, symbolizing the coercive power of the state. In Kautilyan thought, it represents the essential art of governance and the management of society through law and order. It is considered the foundation of all other sciences, as without a stable and regulated political environment, neither economic nor spiritual progress is possible.

60. (B) Karl Marx
While Hegel emphasized that ideas and the Absolute Spirit drive history, Marx argued that the material conditions of production are the true foundation of society. He adopted Hegel's dialectical method but applied it to economic reality rather than abstract concepts. This shift from idealism to materialism allowed him to analyze class struggle and the structural contradictions inherent in the capitalist economic system.

61. (C) The Individual Human Being
This philosophy places the sovereignty of the individual at its core, emphasizing reason and morality as the keys to freedom. Roy rejected any system, whether nationalist or communist, that subordinated the person to a collective entity. He believed that a truly free society could only be built by rational individuals who are conscious of their own potential and act according to ethical principles.

62. (D) He believed that a republican form of government is inherently unstable and undesirable.
While Machiavelli is famous for his advice to absolute rulers in The Prince, his work The Discourses reveals a strong admiration for the Roman Republic. He argued that a well-ordered republic, characterized by civic virtue and the rule of law, is more stable and conducive to the common good over the long term than a monarchy, which depends on a single leader.

63. (B) 2 only
The General Will is the collective interest that aims at the common good, distinct from the selfish desires of individuals. Rousseau argued that sovereignty resides in this will and cannot be delegated or represented by elected officials. He believed that citizens must participate directly in legislation to ensure that the laws truly reflect the shared interests of the community rather than factional goals.

64. (B) Remove obstacles to moral development and self-realization.
This thinker viewed the state as a moral institution whose primary purpose is to enable individuals to live a virtuous life. Rather than just maintaining order, the state should actively intervene to address social ills like ignorance and poor health. By creating the conditions for people to exercise their freedom responsibly, the government serves as an instrument for the common moral progress.

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65. (B) The material or economic base of society determines its political and ideological superstructure.
This Marxist concept posits that the way humans produce goods forms the foundation of all social life. The economic relations and forces of production shape the legal, political, and cultural aspects of a civilization. Changes in this material base are seen as the primary drivers of historical transformation, as they eventually lead to shifts in the entire social and ideological framework.

66. (A) Adheres to truth and non-violence in resisting injustice.
This term refers to a practitioner of Satyagraha, who is committed to the pursuit of truth through peaceful means. A Satyagrahi must possess immense moral courage and be willing to endure suffering without retaliating. By appealing to the conscience of the opponent and demonstrating superior spiritual strength, they aim to transform the heart of the oppressor and achieve a just resolution.

67. (A) 4, 1, 3, 2
The historical sequence of these texts begins with the early components of the Mahabharata, including the Shanti Parva. This was followed by the era of Plato and his student Aristotle in classical Greece. Kautilya's Arthashastra is generally dated to the later Maurya period. This timeline illustrates the rich and nearly simultaneous development of political theory in both ancient India and the Mediterranean world.

68. (D) Spiritual evolution and the divinization of human life.
After withdrawing from active politics, this thinker focused on the internal transformation of consciousness. He proposed that humanity is at a transitional stage and is destined to evolve into a higher, supramental state. His political vision shifted toward a global unity based on spiritual realization rather than just national independence, aiming for the manifestation of divine life on earth for all.

69. (C) The king rules for the common good, while the tyrant rules for his own benefit.
Aristotle distinguishes between constitutions based on the moral purpose of the ruler. A kingship is the rule of one individual who seeks the welfare of the entire city-state. In contrast, tyranny is the perverted form of monarchy, where the ruler exploits the state to satisfy personal desires and maintain power, showing no regard for the interests of the citizens.

70. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
J.S. Mill developed the harm principle, while John Rawls introduced the veil of ignorance. Karl Marx advocated for the dictatorship of the proletariat as a transitional phase, and Niccolò Machiavelli emphasized the roles of skill and fortune in political success. These mappings connect major thinkers with the defining concepts they contributed to the evolution of modern political and social philosophy.

71. (D) Social, economic, political, cultural, ideological, and spiritual
This movement sought a holistic transformation of the Indian nation, transcending simple electoral changes. It aimed to address deep-rooted issues in every sphere of life, from the structure of the economy to the moral values of the individual. By mobilizing the youth and the masses, the movement intended to create a truly decentralized and participatory democracy that serves everyone's well-being.

72. (A) To rule the state with wisdom and a focus on justice.
In Plato's ideal society, this group consists of individuals who have mastered their appetites and spirits through rigorous education. They are tasked with making the most important decisions for the community, ensuring that all actions align with the Form of the Good. Their devotion to the state is secured through a lifestyle that eliminates private property and personal family ties.

73. (C) B.R. Ambedkar
This famous text was originally prepared as a presidential address for a social reform conference. In it, the author presents a radical critique of the Hindu social order, arguing that the caste system is based on religious dogmas that must be destroyed. He calls for a fundamental reconstruction of society based on the principles of liberty, equality, and fraternity for all individuals.

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74. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Locke's political theory is founded on the idea that individuals enter society to better protect their inherent rights. Since the government's authority is granted as a trust for this specific purpose, its power must be limited. If the rulers act against the interests of the people or violate their rights, the contract is broken, justifying the people's right to resist and replace them.

75. (D) Calculate the amount of pleasure or pain resulting from an action.
Bentham proposed this systematic framework to quantify the utility of different choices based on seven dimensions, such as intensity and duration. By measuring the aggregate happiness produced, legislators could make rational decisions about which laws to pass. This approach reflects the utilitarian goal of creating a scientific and objective basis for ethics and public policy, focused on tangible human experiences.

76. (B) Idealist and conservative
This philosophy posits that reality is a manifestation of the Absolute Spirit and that historical development follows a rational path. It views the state as the highest embodiment of ethical life, leading to a focus on the importance of existing institutions and traditions. This perspective often supports the status quo as a necessary stage in the realization of reason, marking it as conservative.

77. (C) John Locke
This statement emphasizes that laws are not constraints on liberty but rather the very condition that makes it possible. In a state without regulations, individuals would be subject to the arbitrary will and violence of others. Established, known laws provide a predictable framework that protects the rights and autonomy of every person, allowing them to exercise their freedom within a secure social order.

78. (D) Dharma (Righteousness)
The six-fold policy, or Shadgunya, outlines the strategic options available to a ruler in dealing with other states. These include making peace, initiating war, remaining neutral, preparing for a march, seeking protection, and using a dual policy of war and peace. While the king is expected to be righteous, Dharma itself is not categorized as one of these specific diplomatic tactics for expansion.

79. (A) Gramsci saw the state as rule maintained through coercion and consent.
Unlike earlier Marxists who focused primarily on the state's repressive apparatus, this thinker highlighted the role of cultural and intellectual leadership. He argued that the ruling class secures its dominance by making its worldview appear as common sense to the masses. Therefore, the state functions through a combination of the armour of coercion" and the soft power" of societal consent.

80. (A) 2 only
Mill was a cautious supporter of democracy who feared that the uneducated majority might suppress minority opinions. To counter this, he suggested that more educated citizens should be granted additional votes. He also opposed the secret ballot, believing that voting is a public trust that should be exercised openly to ensure that individuals consider the common good rather than just their private interests.

81. (B) John Rawls
The communitarian critique is directed at the individualistic foundations of modern liberal theory. While Michael Walzer, Charles Taylor, and Alasdair MacIntyre emphasize the importance of community and social context, John Rawls is the primary target of their criticism. His work is the leading defense of the liberal view that justice should be derived from principles that prioritize individual rights over communal values.

82. (A) Political and cultural concept defining the identity of the Hindu nation.
This concept transcends religious rituals to define a shared identity based on geography, race, and culture. It posits that a Hindu is anyone who regards the territory of India as both their ancestral fatherland and their sacred holy land. This framework seeks to unify diverse groups under a single nationalist umbrella, emphasizing a common heritage and a shared destiny for the nation.

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83. (C) Polity, a constitutional government run by the middle class.
While Aristotle identified several ideal forms of government, he recognized that they are often difficult to achieve. He argued that a constitution that balances the interests of the rich and the poor is the most stable and realistic option. By empowering the middle class, the state can avoid the factionalism and extremes that lead to revolution and the decay of the political order.

84. (D) Jean-Jacques Rousseau
This phrase appears in the context of the social contract, where individuals agree to follow the General Will. If someone refuses to obey the laws they have collectively created, the community must compel them to comply. For this thinker, such coercion is not a violation of freedom but a way to ensure that individuals remain true to the moral liberty they achieved through the contract.

85. (C) A state of nature where the bigger fish eat the smaller ones, signifying anarchy.
This metaphor is used in ancient Indian thought to describe the chaos that ensues when there is no effective central authority or ruler. In such a condition, the strong naturally exploit and destroy the weak without any restraint. The state and the king's power of punishment are seen as essential to end this anarchy and establish a predictable social order based on law.

86. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Nozick's libertarianism is based on the principle of self-ownership, which implies that individuals have absolute rights over their bodies and the fruits of their labor. He argues that any state that attempts to redistribute wealth through taxation is effectively stealing from some to give to others. Therefore, a legitimate government must limit itself to protecting basic rights and enforcing voluntary agreements between citizens.

87. (D) Surplus value is the difference between value produced and wage paid.
Marx argued that the value of any commodity is determined by the amount of socially necessary labor required to produce it. However, workers are only paid enough to cover their basic survival needs. The additional value they create during their working hours is seized by the capitalist as profit. This process of extraction is seen as the fundamental source of exploitation in capitalism.

88. (A) The principle of equal basic liberties and the difference principle.
In the hypothetical original position, rational individuals would choose two foundational rules. The first ensures that everyone has the maximum possible system of fundamental freedoms. The second allows for social and economic inequalities only if they are attached to offices open to all and are structured to provide the greatest benefit to the least advantaged members of the society.

89. (A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
Ancient Greek thought viewed the city-state as a natural environment for human flourishing. Social contract theory bases political legitimacy on the agreement of the citizens. Utilitarianism seeks to maximize aggregate pleasure, while contemporary libertarianism views the state as a necessary evil that must be limited to protecting individual rights. These connections reflect the diverse ways the state has been justified throughout history.

90. (A) To eliminate distractions and sources of private interest, ensuring their devotion to the state.
Plato believed that personal property and family ties would tempt the ruling classes to prioritize their own welfare over the common good. By removing these institutions, the guardians would have no reason to be factional or corrupt. Their entire life would be dedicated to the service of the community, fostering a sense of shared purpose and total loyalty to the ideal state.

91. (D) Jai Prakash Narayan
This thinker envisioned a model of democracy that starts from the grass-roots level. He proposed that power should be decentralized, with village councils serving as the primary units of governance. By building the political system on the foundation of self-governing communities, he sought to move away from the centralized and often corrupt nature of modern party politics, ensuring true people's participation.

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92. (B) A small, disciplined, and centrally-organized party of professional revolutionaries to lead the proletariat.
Lenin argued that the working class, left to itself, would only develop a trade union consciousness" focused on immediate economic gains. To achieve a successful revolution, a dedicated group of intellectuals and activists must provide the necessary ideological guidance and organizational discipline. This elite party acts as the advanced guard, leading the masses toward the eventual overthrow of the capitalist state.

93. (A) 1, 3, 4, 2
The chronological order of these influential Indian figures begins with M.K. Gandhi, born in 1869. He was followed by V.D. Savarkar, who was born in 1883. M.N. Roy was born shortly after in 1887, and B.R. Ambedkar was the youngest among them, born in 1891. This sequence highlights the diverse generation of leaders who shaped Indian political thought in the twentieth century.

94. (D) A social environment that enables individuals to pursue their moral and intellectual self-realization.
Green's conception of the common good is not a mere sum of private interests. Instead, it is a shared social state that provides everyone with the opportunity to develop their highest potential. The state is justified because it helps maintain the conditions—such as health and education—that allow citizens to live a moral life and contribute to the well-being of the whole community.

95. (A) The four means of statecraft or diplomacy.
These traditional Indian methods of diplomacy include conciliation through kind words, the offering of gifts or bribes, sowing dissension among enemies, and finally, the use of force. A wise ruler selects the appropriate method based on the situation and the nature of the rival state. This pragmatic approach ensures that national interests are achieved with the least possible cost and effort.

96. (B) First a civil society, and then a government or political society.
Locke's theory involves a two-stage process. First, individuals agree to leave the state of nature to form a community where their rights are collectively protected. This civil society then establishes a government as a trust to exercise administrative power. Because the government is a created agent, it remains accountable to the society, which retains the ultimate right to dissolve and replace it.

97. (A) 1 and 2 only
Gramsci's thought emphasized the complexity of power in modern societies. He identified the cultural and ideological struggle as a war of position and highlighted the role of intellectuals who are organically linked to their social class. However, unlike some orthodox Marxists, he was keenly aware of the revolutionary potential in agrarian societies, particularly focusing on the role of the peasantry in Italy.

98. (A) It would destroy the institutions of family and private property, which he considered natural and necessary.
Aristotle argued that what is common to the greatest number has the least care bestowed upon it. He believed that the sense of ownership and the bond of family are essential for individual motivation and moral development. By abolishing these, Plato's system would lead to a dilution of affection and a lack of responsibility, ultimately weakening the social fabric of the city-state.

99. (C) Wrong in itself and one of the chief hindrances to human improvement.
Mill argued that the unequal treatment of women is an outdated survival of the rule of brute force. He contended that such subordination prevents half of humanity from contributing their talents to society. For him, the establishment of equality is a requirement of justice and a necessary step for the intellectual and moral progress of both individuals and the entire civilized world.

100. (D) Peasantry
While traditional Marxism focused on the urban working class, Mao recognized that in China, the vast majority of the oppressed were rural farmers. He argued that the peasantry possessed immense revolutionary energy and could be mobilized to overthrow the existing feudal and imperialist order. This shift allowed for a successful revolution in a country with a very small and underdeveloped industrial proletariat.

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101. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Locke's political philosophy is centered on the protection of individual rights that exist prior to the state. Since the government is established through a contract for this specific purpose, its authority is not absolute but is held as a trust. If the ruler violates these rights or fails to protect the people, they have a legitimate right to withdraw their consent and rebel.

102. (B) G.W.F. Hegel
This thinker viewed the state as the highest manifestation of human freedom and ethical life. For him, history is the process of the Absolute Spirit realizing itself through the development of rational political institutions. The state represents the reconciliation of individual interests with the universal good, acting as a divine presence on earth that provides the structure for true human flourishing and moral development.

103. (D) Each village is a self-sufficient and self-governing republic.
Gandhi's vision for a free India was based on a highly decentralized system where power flows from the bottom up. He imagined a network of village communities that are economically independent and politically autonomous. In this model, every village manages its own affairs through consensus and local leadership, ensuring that every citizen has a direct role in the governance and development of their society.

104. (A) The would-be conqueror or ambitious king
The Arthashastra is written primarily as a guidebook for a ruler who seeks to expand his territory and consolidate power. This central figure is positioned at the heart of the Mandala theory, surrounded by potential allies and enemies. The entire work provides strategic advice on how this ambitious leader can navigate internal administration and external diplomacy to achieve regional dominance and ensure state stability.

105. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
In Marxist theory, the eventual goal of history is a classless, stateless communist society characterized by abundance and equality. The dictatorship of the proletariat is not the final stage but a temporary, transitional period where the working class uses the state to dismantle capitalist structures. Once the classes are eliminated, the state loses its function as an instrument of oppression and naturally withers away.

106. (A) Thinkers who emerge from and articulate the interests of a fundamental social class, like the proletariat.
Gramsci distinguished between traditional intellectuals and those who are directly connected to the economic and social life of their class. These individuals help their class achieve self-awareness and provide the organizational and cultural leadership needed to challenge the existing hegemony. They play a vital role in building a new worldview that can eventually displace the dominant ideology of the ruling class.

107. (D) A peaceful, multifaceted transformation of society and the individual.
This concept represents a call for a comprehensive change that goes beyond mere political or economic reform. It emphasizes the need for a moral and cultural awakening among the people to challenge corruption and inequality. By seeking decentralized power and grass-roots participation, the movement aimed to create a truly just society through non-violent means and the empowerment of every individual citizen.

108. (B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
B.R. Ambedkar authored the radical critique Annihilation of Caste, and V.D. Savarkar wrote the foundational text Essentials of Hindutva. M.K. Gandhi is famous for his work Hind Swaraj, while Aurobindo Ghosh explored mystical philosophy in The Life Divine. These connections link prominent Indian thinkers with the major books that outlined their unique contributions to social, political, and spiritual thought during the twentieth century.

109. (C) J.S. Mill
This distinction is the foundation of Mill's defense of individual liberty. He argued that society and the state have no right to interfere with actions that only affect the individual who performs them. Coercive intervention is only legitimate when an action impacts the interests or safety of other people. This framework protects a wide

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sphere of personal autonomy and encourages diverse lifestyles.

110. (D) Personal bias and passion make people poor judges in their own cases.
Locke argued that although the state of nature is governed by reason, the lack of an impartial authority leads to conflict. When individuals are responsible for enforcing the law themselves, their emotions often lead to excessive or unfair punishments. This inconvenience" creates the need for an established government with a known system of laws and neutral judges to resolve disputes fairly and maintain peace.

111. (A) Common territory (Rashtra), common race (Jati), and common culture (Sanskriti).
Savarkar identified these three elements as the essential pillars of the Hindu nation. He argued that the identity of the people is forged by their shared connection to the geography of India, their common biological ancestry, and the cultural traditions they have developed over millennia. This unified framework defines the nation through a combination of territorial, ethnic, and cultural characteristics.

112. (A) 1 and 2 only
Aristotle's analysis of political stability suggests that revolutions occur when citizens feel they are being treated unequally or when they seek greater status. He identified any change in the government structure as a form of revolution. However, he did not consider tyranny stable. Instead, he viewed it as the most fragile and short-lived form of government, as it relies on fear and oppression.

113. (B) John Locke
This thinker argued that no person can be subjected to the political power of another without their own agreement. Government is established through a social contract where individuals voluntarily give up some rights to a central authority. Consequently, the legitimacy of any administration depends on the ongoing approval of the people, who retain the right to withdraw their support if the government fails its duties.

114. (A) Private or non-state institutions like the church, schools, and trade unions.
In Gramsci's framework, this realm is where the ruling class builds and maintains its cultural leadership or hegemony. It consists of voluntary organizations that shape the values, beliefs, and common sense of the population. By influencing these institutions, the dominant group secures the consent of the masses, making its control over society appear natural and legitimate without the constant use of force.

115. (C) M.N. Roy
In his later life, this thinker developed a philosophy that emphasized the sovereignty of the individual and the power of human reason. He rejected the deterministic nature of both nationalism and traditional communism, seeking a path that placed the moral person at the center of social organization. This approach aimed to create a free society through rational thinking and a decentralized political structure.

116. (D) The qualitative superiority of higher pleasures.
Mill used this famous comparison to argue that intellectual and moral satisfactions are inherently more valuable than base physical desires. Even if a more sophisticated life involves greater frustration or awareness of flaws, it is preferable because it engages the higher faculties of the human mind. This perspective shifts utilitarianism from a simple calculation of sensations to a focus on human flourishing and excellence.

117. (A) 2, 1, 3, 4
The publication of these foundational political texts spans nearly 250 years. Machiavelli's The Prince was written in the early 1500s. Hobbes published Leviathan in 1651, followed by Locke's Two Treatises of Government in 1689. Finally, Rousseau's The Social Contract was released in 1762. This sequence marks the evolution of modern thought from Renaissance realism to the height of Enlightenment contract theory.

118. (B) 'Fortuna' controls about half of human affairs, while 'virtù' can shape the rest.
Machiavelli famously compared luck to a violent river that can cause destruction if not managed. While a ruler cannot control every event, they

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119. (D) The Auxiliaries (Soldiers)
In Plato's ideal state, the society is divided into three classes that reflect the parts of the human soul. The auxiliaries are the guardians of the state's security, tasked with defending it from external enemies and enforcing order within. Their defining virtue is courage, which allows them to remain steadfast in their duties and follow the rational guidance provided by the ruling philosopher-kings.

120. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Ambedkar argued that the depressed classes required a separate political identity to ensure their voices were heard. He feared that in a joint electorate, the numerical superiority of the caste Hindu majority would lead to the election of representatives who were not truly committed to the interests of the marginalized. Separate electorates were seen as a necessary safeguard for achieving genuine social and political representation.

121. (C) Preventing society from falling into anarchy (Matsyanyaya).
This concept refers to the state's power to maintain order through the threat of punishment. In ancient Indian thought, without the coercive force of the king, the strong would naturally oppress the weak, leading to a state of chaos. Therefore, the effective application of law and discipline is considered the essential foundation for social stability and the protection of the righteous in society.

122. (A) The sum of private, selfish interests.
Rousseau distinguished between the collective good and the simple aggregation of individual desires. While the General Will always aims for the common interest of the whole community, the will of all is merely a collection of particular, often conflicting, preferences. A legitimate republic must be guided by the former to ensure that laws are impartial and serve the well-being of every citizen equally.

123. (D) The principle of utility maximization.
Rawls developed his theory of justice specifically as a more fair alternative to utilitarianism. His two principles prioritize basic liberties and the welfare of the least advantaged over the simple goal of maximizing total happiness. By ensuring that inequalities are only allowed when they benefit everyone and that opportunities are open to all, he seeks a system that treats every person with equal respect.

124. (B) A highly centralized state controlled by a single party
Roy's vision for a free society was based on the decentralization of power and the abolition of the party system. He believed that political parties inevitably lead to the concentration of power and the manipulation of the masses. Instead, he proposed a network of local people's committees that would allow individuals to govern themselves directly, ensuring that political authority remains in the hands of the citizens.

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125. (C) A positive capacity of doing or enjoying something worth doing or enjoying.
This thinker rejected the idea that liberty is merely being left alone. He argued that true freedom is a substantive power that allows people to contribute to the common good and achieve their potential. The state should therefore actively work to remove social obstacles like poverty and illiteracy, as these conditions prevent individuals from exercising their freedom in a meaningful and virtuous way.

126. (C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Robert Nozick is known for the entitlement theory of justice, while John Rawls developed justice as fairness. Michael Sandel is a key critic who challenged the idea of the unencumbered self, and Antonio Gramsci pioneered the concept of cultural hegemony. These mappings represent the core theoretical contributions made by these influential modern thinkers to the fields of political philosophy and sociology.

127. (A) Not a party to the contract and has absolute, unlimited power.
In Hobbes's theory, the social contract is made by individuals with each other to establish a sovereign authority. Since the ruler is the result of the contract and not a participant in it, he cannot be accused of breaking any agreement. This ensures that the sovereign has the total power necessary to enforce peace and prevent a return to the state of war.

128. (B) Immorality and materialism.
Gandhi's foundational work presents a radical critique of Western civilization, which he viewed as being focused purely on physical comfort and material accumulation. He argued that this focus leads to a loss of moral values and spiritual depth. For him, true civilization is defined by the performance of duty and the observance of morality, which he believed was more present in traditional Indian life.

129. (B) 1 only
While Hobbes viewed the state of nature as a war of all against all, Locke presented a more optimistic view. He argued that even without a formal government, humans are rational and follow the law of nature. This condition is generally peaceful, with people living according to their conscience. The state is created not because life is miserable, but to better protect rights and resolve disputes impartially.

130. (A) A divine reality, a spiritual energy (Shakti) that needed to be realized.
Aurobindo argued that the nation is not merely a piece of land or a group of people, but a living spiritual entity. He believed that the independence movement was a sacred task aimed at liberating this divine power from foreign control. This perspective infused nationalism with a deep spiritual meaning, suggesting that the ultimate goal of the struggle was the realization of India's unique soul.

131. (C) John Locke
This thinker famously identified these three specific rights as the foundation of personal freedom. He argued that because these entitlements are inherent to human beings, any legitimate government must have the protection of these rights as its primary goal. This idea became a cornerstone of modern liberal democracy and the justification for placing constitutional limits on the power of the state over its citizens.

132. (D) The real remedy is to destroy the religious notions upon which caste is founded.
Ambedkar argued that the caste system is a rigid social order justified by religious scriptures. He contended that superficial reforms like inter-dining would not solve the problem because they do not address the root cause. To achieve true equality, society must reject the authoritative religious beliefs that mandate hierarchy, leading to a fundamental reconstruction of social values based on liberty and fraternity for all.

133. (C) To enable citizens to achieve the good life or 'eudaimonia'.
Aristotle viewed the state as the highest form of human association, existing for more than just survival or economic gain. Its ultimate goal is to provide the conditions where citizens can exercise their virtues and achieve a state of flourishing. For him, participation in the political life of the polis is essential for humans to fulfill their nature as rational and social beings.

134. (B) Communist society (higher-phase)
Marx envisioned this principle as the ultimate goal of social development. In a fully realized communist society, material scarcity would be eliminated, and work would become a creative expression rather than a necessity. Individuals would contribute according to their unique abilities, while society would ensure that everyone's needs are met. This represents a complete move away from the wage labor and market-based distribution of capitalism.

135. (B) 2 only
Machiavelli famously advised that a ruler must prioritize the stability and power of the state above all else. While it is beneficial to appear virtuous, a prince must be prepared to act with cruelty or deception if the situation demands it. He argued that relying solely on genuine virtue is dangerous, as the unpredictable nature of politics often requires methods that deviate from conventional moral and religious standards.

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136. (A) Must be brought to the working class from the outside by a vanguard of intellectuals.
Lenin argued that if left to their own devices, workers would only focus on immediate improvements in their wages and working conditions. To achieve a deeper understanding of their revolutionary role and the need to overthrow capitalism, they require the guidance of a dedicated party. This vanguard provides the ideological framework and organizational structure necessary to lead the masses toward a total socialist transformation.

137. (C) Kautilya's Arthashastra
This comprehensive manual of statecraft details the seven essential limbs that constitute the state. These components include the king, the ministers, the people and territory, the fortified capital, the treasury, the military, and the foreign ally. Each limb is interdependent, and their combined health is necessary for the state to function effectively, maintain internal order, and navigate the complexities of international relations.

138. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
While Mill supported the expansion of the franchise, he was deeply concerned that the voices of the educated minority would be drowned out by the uneducated masses. He proposed mechanisms like plural voting and proportional representation to ensure that intellectual excellence and minority opinions retained influence in government. This reflects his attempt to balance democratic participation with a commitment to individual liberty and high-quality governance.

139. (D) Concentrating scattered ideas of the masses and returning them as policy.
This leadership method involves a continuous dialogue between the revolutionary party and the common people. The party gathers the diverse and often disorganized views of the masses, refines them through Marxist analysis, and then presents them back to the people as structured policies. This process ensures that the party remains connected to the reality of the people while providing the necessary strategic direction.

140. (B) G.W.F. Hegel
This philosopher viewed society as a series of nested spheres. Civil society is the realm where individuals pursue their own private economic interests. However, this level of existence is marked by conflict and partiality. The state represents the higher, universal stage where these contradictions are resolved and the collective interests of the community are fully realized, providing the ethical framework for a rational and free society.

141. (C) A minimal, night-watchman state
Nozick's foundational text presents a powerful defense of a state that does nothing more than protect citizens from force, theft, and fraud. He argues that individuals possess absolute rights of self-ownership that the government cannot violate. Any attempt to use state power for social engineering or the redistribution of wealth is considered a form of theft, making an expansive welfare state inherently unjust.

142. (D) Plato's method was deductive and idealist, while Aristotle's was more empirical and observational.
Plato often started with abstract ideals of justice and the good to design his perfect state. In contrast, his student Aristotle took a more scientific approach by studying over 150 existing constitutions to understand how governments actually function. This difference between seeking a perfect, transcendent model and analyzing practical, observable reality defines two major traditions in the history of Western political thought.

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143. (A) Jai Prakash Narayan - Spiritual Nationalism
While Jai Prakash Narayan is associated with the movement for Total Revolution and the concept of partyless democracy, the idea of Spiritual Nationalism was developed by Aurobindo Ghosh. This concept viewed the Indian nation as a divine manifestation. The other pairings correctly link Gandhi with trusteeship, M.N. Roy with Radical Humanism, and Ambedkar with his famous address on the annihilation of the caste system.

144. (B) A republic in which the people are sovereign and legislate directly.
Rousseau argued that the only way for individuals to remain free within a society is to obey laws

that they have made for themselves. In his ideal republic, the citizens act collectively as the sovereign body to express the General Will. This direct participation ensures that the law serves the common good and that no person is subject to the arbitrary will of another.

145. (B) Like a bee gathers honey from flowers, without harming them.
This metaphor suggests that taxation should be gentle and proportionate so as not to deplete the resources of the citizens. The king must ensure that the collection of revenue does not stifle economic activity or cause undue suffering. By maintaining a healthy and productive population, the state ensures its own long-term stability and the continued replenishment of its treasury for the common defense.

146. (A) The forces of production and the relations of production.
In Marxist theory, as technology and skills—the forces of production—advance, they eventually come into conflict with the existing economic structures and ownership patterns—the relations of production. This tension between how society is capable of producing and how it is organized creates the structural pressure for revolution. This fundamental contradiction is the primary driver of historical change and the transition between different social systems.

147. (A) 1, 3, 4, 2
The evolution of political theory begins with the classical Greek period. This was followed centuries later by the European Enlightenment, which focused on reason and individual rights. Utilitarianism emerged in the early nineteenth century as a rational basis for law. Finally, contemporary communitarianism developed in the late twentieth century as a critique of modern liberal individualism and its focus on the detached self.

148. (D) Truth force" or soul force," a non-violent method of protest.
This concept represents a commitment to resisting injustice through moral strength and non-violence. It is not a passive surrender but an active struggle that seeks to convert the heart of the opponent through self-suffering and the power of truth. By refusing to retaliate and maintaining ethical purity, the Satyagrahi aims to achieve a just resolution that benefits both the oppressed and the oppressor.

149. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
In the Saptanga theory, the state is composed of seven interdependent limbs. The Amatya refers to the ministers and the bureaucratic structure. Janapada represents the territory and its people. Durga is the fortified capital that provides security, and Kosha signifies the treasury necessary for the state's functioning. These elements are essential for a ruler to manage the administration and protect the kingdom's interests.

150. (B) A self that can stand apart from its history, community, and values to make choices.
Sandel critiques the liberal idea that individuals are independent beings who define their own identity through choice alone. He argues that this view is unrealistic because our values and sense of self are deeply rooted in our community and traditions. For him, we are not detached observers of our own lives but are shaped by the social contexts into which we are born.

151. (C) 1 and 3 only
Hobbes described the sovereign as an absolute authority necessary for peace. Because the sovereign is the source of law and the result of the social contract—not a party to it—he cannot be accused of injustice by his subjects. His power is total and cannot be divided or shared. However, the contract is created to preserve life, so subjects are not obligated to obey commands for self-destruction.

152. (A) Social Liberalism or New Liberalism
This philosophy moved away from the early focus on absolute property rights and non-intervention. It argued that for freedom to be meaningful, individuals must have the capacity to exercise it. This perspective justifies state action in areas like health and education to ensure that every person can achieve their potential. It represents a synthesis of individual liberty with a commitment to the common well-being.

153. (C) Rulers are the wisest, soldiers are the bravest, and producers do their work.
Plato's concept of justice in the state is based on a rigid division of labor where each class performs

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its specific duty. When the philosopher-kings govern with wisdom, the auxiliaries provide security with courage, and the artisans show temperance in their work, the city remains in harmony. This functional specialization ensures that the whole state operates efficiently and achieves the common good of justice.

154. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Bentham was a radical reformer who believed that laws should be based on the principle of utility rather than tradition. He argued that the complex and often irrational system of customary law served only to protect the interests of lawyers and the powerful. By codifying law into a clear and logical system, he aimed to maximize the happiness of the greatest number of citizens.

155. (D) A grass-roots system of communitarian councils (Panchayats).
This thinker believed that traditional party politics leads to a concentration of power and a loss of true democratic spirit. He proposed a decentralized model where decision-making starts at the village level through direct participation. These local councils would then build upward to higher levels of administration, ensuring that power remains with the people and that governance is based on consensus rather than party rivalry.

156. (B) The state of war.
In the absence of a common power to keep them in awe, individuals exist in a condition of perpetual conflict. In this state of nature, there is no right or wrong, and justice has no place. The only virtues that allow for survival are force and cunning. Only by entering into a social contract to establish a sovereign can people escape this misery and establish peace and legal order.

157. (C) Michael Walzer
This thinker is a prominent figure in the school that critiques the individualistic nature of modern liberalism. He argues that principles of justice are relative to different spheres of social life and are shaped by the shared meanings and values of a community. His work emphasizes the importance of pluralism and the social context in determining how goods and opportunities should be distributed in society.

158. (D) The Communist Manifesto
This powerful opening statement presents the central theme of Marxist historical analysis. It argues that the fundamental driver of human history is the conflict between different economic classes, such as masters and slaves, lords and serfs, or capitalists and workers. This struggle over the control of the means of production and the distribution of wealth eventually leads to a revolutionary transformation of the entire social structure.

159. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Gramsci recognized that in Western societies, the ruling class is protected by a complex network of civil institutions. Because the state's power is based on the consent generated through these institutions, a simple frontal assault is likely to fail. Revolutionaries must therefore engage in a patient, long-term cultural struggle to build an alternative worldview and win the hearts and minds of the people first.

160. (B) To serve as a hypothetical thought experiment to derive fair principles of justice.
This device allows us to imagine what rules of cooperation we would choose if we did not know our own place in society. By being unaware of our wealth, talents, or social status, we are forced to be impartial. This ensures that the resulting principles are fair to everyone, particularly the least advantaged, as we would want to protect ourselves in case we end up in that position.

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161. (B) The pursuit of national self-interest and power.
Kautilya's approach to international relations is deeply pragmatic and realistic. He believed that every neighboring state is a potential enemy and that a ruler must always seek to increase his own kingdom's strength. Diplomacy and warfare are tools to be used based on their effectiveness in expanding territory and ensuring the security of the home state, rather than being bound by abstract moral ideals.

162. (A) Centralized heavy industrialization
Gandhi's vision for a just society was based on decentralization and self-sufficiency. He believed that large-scale, centralized industry would lead to the exploitation of the poor and the destruction

of the village economy. Instead, his program emphasized the upliftment of the masses through local production, the voluntary sharing of wealth through trusteeship, and the political autonomy of village communities to ensure the welfare of everyone.

163. (C) The number of rulers and the purpose of their rule.
Aristotle's framework for analyzing governments uses two fundamental questions. First, he asks whether the state is ruled by one person, a few, or the many. Second, he determines if those in power act for the common good or only for their own private interests. This creates a systematic classification that identifies both the ideal and the perverted forms of every possible constitutional structure.

164. (A) 1 and 2 only
Locke argued that the earth was originally given to all of humanity in common. However, individuals have a right of ownership over their own persons and labor. By mixing this labor with natural resources, they can claim specific items as their own property. While this allows for acquisition, he also placed limits, stating that one should leave enough and as good for others to use.

165. (C) A transitional stage for semi-colonial countries led by the proletariat.
Mao proposed this political concept for nations that had not yet undergone a full capitalist development. He argued that these countries should not immediately move to socialism but first establish a alliance of multiple revolutionary classes under the leadership of the working class. This stage would complete the national liberation struggle and create the necessary conditions for a future transition to a communist social order.

166. (B) T.H. Green
This statement reflects a view of political obligation that is based on the shared moral goals of the community. A state's authority is legitimate not because of its ability to use force, but because it represents the collective will of the people to achieve a common good. When citizens recognize that the state's laws help them realize their potential, they obey out of a sense of duty.

167. (D) V.D. Savarkar
This thinker developed the foundational ideas of Hindu nationalism in his writings. He defined the concept not in purely religious terms, but as a cultural and territorial identity shared by those who consider India their fatherland and holy land. His work sought to unify a diverse population into a single national entity based on shared history, culture, and geographic loyalty to the Indian subcontinent.

168. (B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Ancient Greek political philosophy is built on these foundational concepts. The Polis is the city-state where human life finds its fulfillment. Eudaimonia represents the state of flourishing and living well. Telos refers to the ultimate purpose or goal of any entity, and Phronesis is the practical wisdom required for ethical and political action. These terms together define the pursuit of the good life.

169. (C) It ensures that principles of justice are chosen impartially.
By removing knowledge of our personal attributes and social standing, this hypothetical barrier prevents us from favoring ourselves. It forces us to consider the perspective of all members of society, as we do not know which role we will occupy. This impartiality ensures that the chosen rules protect the fundamental rights and interests of everyone, regardless of their eventual position in the world.

170. (A) The total alienation of each associate and his rights to the whole community.
Rousseau argued that for individuals to remain as free as they were in the state of nature, they must join together in a way where each person obeys only themselves. This is achieved by surrendering all rights not to a single ruler, but to the community as a whole. In this way, every citizen remains equal and shares in the exercise of the General Will.

171. (D) It protects the righteous and upholds Dharma and social order.
In the Shanti Parva, the power of punishment is seen as a divine instrument for the preservation of society. Without the fear of discipline, the world would succumb to the law of the fish, where the strong destroy the weak. Therefore, the king's

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duty is to apply this force justly to ensure that the laws are followed and that the social structure remains stable.

172. (B) Liberty, equality, and fraternity.
Ambedkar believed that a political system of one man, one vote is insufficient without a deep commitment to these three core values in social life. For him, a true democracy is a way of life based on mutual respect and shared interests. Social democracy requires the elimination of the caste hierarchy to ensure that every individual is treated with equal dignity and has the same opportunities.

173. (C) Thesis, Antithesis, Synthesis
Hegel's method describes the logical progression of ideas through conflict and resolution. A starting concept, or thesis, naturally produces its own opposite, or antithesis. The struggle between these two forces eventually leads to a higher, more complex understanding known as the synthesis, which preserves the truths of both while moving beyond their limitations. This process is seen as the driving force of historical and intellectual change.

174. (D) Karl Marx
This thinker proposed that society is structured like a building. The base consists of the economic system and the relations of production, which determine the physical reality of life. The superstructure includes the legal system, politics, religion, and culture. He argued that the base ultimately shapes the superstructure, meaning that the way goods are produced and exchanged influences the entire ideological and social world.

175. (D) 1, 2, and 3
M.N. Roy's intellectual life was a series of transformations. He began as a militant nationalist seeking India's freedom through armed struggle. Later, he became a central figure in the Communist International. Finally, he moved away from both nationalism and orthodox Marxism to develop Radical Humanism, a philosophy that prioritizes the freedom and rationality of the individual in a decentralized and partyless political system.

176. (B) Polity
Aristotle categorized governments based on whether they serve the common interest or only the interests of the rulers. Monarchy, aristocracy, and polity are the three correct or good forms of rule by one, few, and many, respectively. Tyranny, oligarchy, and democracy are their deviant counterparts. Therefore, a polity is a legitimate and balanced constitutional government, representing the ideal practical form for a stable and just city-state.

177. (B) Sane, adult members of a civilized community.
Mill's defense of liberty is based on the idea of utility for a progressive humanity. He believed that the harm principle, which limits state interference to the prevention of harm to others, applies only to those who are capable of being improved by free discussion. This exclude children and those in less developed societies, whom he felt still required the guidance of a more advanced, paternal authority.

178. (A) Hobbes's is a state of war, while Locke's is governed by natural law and is largely peaceful.
Hobbes viewed humans as inherently competitive and fearful, leading to constant conflict without a sovereign. In contrast, Locke argued that humans are rational beings who are bound by a natural law that dictates they should not harm others' rights. While inconveniences exist in Locke's state of nature, it is not a state of perpetual war but a social condition that can be improved by government.

179. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Plato's radical proposal aimed to ensure that the ruling class had no personal interests that could conflict with the welfare of the state. He believed that the institutions of private property and the traditional family would create loyalties that might corrupt the guardians. By sharing all possessions and family ties in common, they would remain focused solely on the collective good of the entire community.

180. (D) Provide a framework for analyzing interstate relations and formulating foreign policy.
This theory uses a series of concentric circles to map out the positions of potential allies and enemies based on their geographic distance from

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the home state. It provides a pragmatic guide for the ruler to navigate complex international dynamics, emphasizing that proximity often leads to rivalry while distance can create common interests. It remains a foundational concept in the history of strategic political thought.

181. (C) A small, disciplined party of professional revolutionaries
Lenin argued that the working class by itself would only pursue immediate economic goals like better wages. To achieve a successful socialist revolution, they need the leadership of a dedicated group with a deep understanding of theory and strategic discipline. This vanguard party acts as the conscious guide, organizing the masses and leading the struggle to seize state power from the capitalist ruling class.

182. (B) The reconstruction of the Indian polity on the basis of a decentralized, partyless democracy.
This thinker became disillusioned with modern party politics, which he saw as a source of corruption and division. He advocated for a return to grass-roots governance through local communities and village councils. His vision for a just society was based on the participation of every citizen in a system where power is truly decentralized and decisions are made through consensus rather than rivalry.

183. (D) Subordinate or oppressed social groups in society.
In Gramsci's social theory, this term refers to those who are excluded from the power structures of the state and the cultural leadership of the ruling class. These groups lack a unified voice and are subject to the hegemony of the dominant class. A revolutionary movement must aim to organize these diverse and fragmented groups into a collective force capable of challenging the existing social and political order.

184. (A) A democratic government where the majority can suppress minority rights and opinions.
Mill warned that even in a democracy, the power of the greater number can be used to unfairly restrict the freedom of those with unpopular views. He argued that the state and society must protect individual liberty against this tyranny," ensuring that the marketplace of ideas remains open. For him, the progress of civilization depends on the ability of individuals to live and think differently.

185. (C) A theory that justice in holdings depends on how they were acquired and transferred.
Nozick's approach to justice is historical rather than based on an end-state pattern like equality. He argued that if a person acquires property justly and transfers it through voluntary exchange, the resulting distribution is legitimate. The state has no right to take away this property to achieve social goals, as doing so would violate the individual's absolute right to self-ownership and the fruits of their labor.

186. (A) The state is the highest realization of ethical life, an embodiment of universal reason.
Hegel viewed the state as more than just a functional institution. It is the stage in history where individual freedom and the collective good are finally reconciled. The laws and structures of the state provide the ethical framework that allows people to live as rational beings. For him, the state is the ultimate manifestation of the Absolute Spirit, guiding humanity toward its destiny of perfect freedom.

187. (D) Kautilya's Mandala theory.
This pragmatic principle of international relations suggests that states can find common ground through shared rivals. In Kautilya's framework, the enemy of an immediate neighbor is often a natural ally because both have a common interest in checking the power of the neighboring state. This realism guides the ruler in building strategic partnerships to ensure the security and expansion of their own kingdom against potential threats.

188. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Aristotle wrote the foundational work Politics, while John Locke authored Two Treatises of Government. Karl Marx's critique of the capitalist economy is detailed in Das Kapital, and Aurobindo Ghosh explored spiritual evolution in The Life Divine. These connections link major global thinkers with the specific books that contain their most influential contributions to political, economic, and philosophical thought throughout the history of human civilization.

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189. (C) To ensure individual freedom through a rational and moral society.
Roy's ultimate vision was the creation of a society where every person can realize their full potential through the exercise of reason. He believed that true freedom is only possible when individuals are liberated from religious dogma and political manipulation. By placing the rational and moral individual at the heart of all social and political arrangements, his philosophy sought to achieve a genuinely free and enlightened world order.

190. (D) The desire for equality by the masses or for superiority by the elite.
Aristotle's scientific study of constitutions identified a sense of injustice as the primary driver of political instability. When the common people feel they are being treated unfairly compared to the rich, or when the elite feel they are not receiving the special recognition they deserve, they are likely to seek a change in the government. This psychological state of perceived inequality leads to factional conflict and revolution.

191. (C) 1 and 3 only
Rousseau argued that the General Will is always focused on the common good and is therefore essentially correct. It is a collective expression of the community's interest that promotes the welfare of all citizens over private desires. However, it cannot be delegated to representatives, as sovereignty resides only in the people. Citizens must participate directly to ensure that the laws truly reflect their shared interests and moral freedom.

192. (B) Mitra (Friend)
The Shadgunya, or six-fold foreign policy, outlines specific strategies for a ruler, such as making peace, waging war, remaining neutral, and marching. While having a friend or ally is part of the Saptanga theory, it is not one of the six active diplomatic policies described in this strategic framework. These tactics are designed to provide the ruler with flexible options for navigating international relations and achieving national security and expansion.

193. (B) Consequentialism
This ethical theory judges the morality of an action or policy based on its outcomes. For the utilitarian, the only thing that matters is the amount of pleasure or pain that results from a choice. This focus on consequences separates the philosophy from systems based on rigid duties or religious commands, providing a pragmatic and empirical basis for evaluating laws and social arrangements according to their impact on well-being.

194. (A) A constitutional polity governed by the rule of law and a strong middle class.
Aristotle took a more practical approach than his teacher, seeking a form of government that is most achievable and stable in reality. He favored a constitution that balances the interests of the wealthy few and the many poor by empowering a large middle class. This polity" ensures that the rule of law prevails and that the state is not torn apart by factional conflict or extreme ideologies.

195. (C) The wealthy should hold their excess wealth in trust for society.
This concept suggests that wealthy individuals are not the absolute owners of their riches, as their success depends on the cooperation of the community. They should act as stewards, using only what they need and managing the rest for the common good. By promoting voluntary sharing and a sense of social responsibility, this model aims to achieve economic justice and harmony without the use of force.

196. (D) Aristotle
This thinker argued that humans naturally belong to a community and that they can only fully realize their potential by participating in the life of the polis. For him, the state is not an artificial creation but a natural outgrowth of human social needs. Our ability to use language and reason for collective deliberation distinguishes us from other animals and makes political life essential for our flourishing as human beings.

197. (C) Robert Nozick
This libertarian thinker argued that because individuals own themselves and their labor, taking away their earnings through taxation is equivalent to forcing them to work for others. For him, a redistributive state is essentially a system of partial slavery. He defended a minimal state whose only legitimate role is to protect people from force and fraud, leaving individuals free

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to use their resources as they choose through voluntary exchange.

198. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Marx and Engels sought to distance themselves from earlier socialist thinkers whose ideas they considered based on abstract ideals and moral pleas. They argued that their own approach was scientific because it was based on an empirical study of history and the economic structures of society. By identifying the specific contradictions and laws of motion in capitalism, they aimed to show that the move to socialism was a historical necessity.

199. (D) V.I. Lenin
This thinker, following Marx, argued that the state is not a neutral power but a tool for one class to dominate another. He believed that the very existence of a state is proof that class conflicts in society have become irreconcilable. Therefore, the state will only wither away when classes themselves are eliminated in a fully communist society. Until then, it remains an instrument for maintaining the power of the ruling group.

200. (A) Personal moral conduct and self-control.
In the ancient Indian context of the Shanti Parva, this term refers to five fundamental ethical principles that a ruler must follow to be considered righteous. These involve the mastery of one's own desires and the practice of virtues like non-cruelty. This focus on the king's internal character is seen as the foundation for his external success and his ability to uphold the moral and social order of the entire kingdom.

201. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Green developed a concept of liberty that goes beyond the mere absence of legal restraints. He argued that true freedom is a positive power that allows individuals to achieve their moral potential. Since conditions like poverty and illiteracy act as major barriers to this self-realization, the state is justified in intervening to remove these obstacles. By doing so, the government helps create a social environment where genuine freedom can be exercised.

202. (A) Marx and Engels
This famous call to action appears at the end of the Communist Manifesto. It reflects the authors' belief that the struggles of workers transcend national borders and that their common interests are far more important than their local identities. By joining together in a global movement, the proletariat could gain the collective power needed to overthrow the capitalist system and establish a new, classless world society based on shared ownership.

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203. (D) A theory that emphasizes social contexts that shape identity.
This school of thought critiques the liberal view of individuals as independent beings who create their own values through choice alone. Instead, it argues that our sense of self is deeply rooted in our community, history, and traditions. For these thinkers, the well-being of the individual is inseparable from the well-being of the community, and justice must be understood through the shared values and meanings of a specific society.

204. (B) The science of economics (agriculture, cattle-breeding, trade)
Kautilya identified this field as one of the four essential branches of knowledge for a ruler. It deals with the creation and management of wealth, which is the foundational strength of the state. A king who understands how to promote economic activities ensures that his subjects are prosperous and that the treasury is full. This material well-being is seen as the necessary basis for the state to maintain its power and security.

205. (C) The acquisition and maintenance of power.
Machiavelli's advice to rulers is based on a realistic and pragmatic view of human nature. He believed that in the dangerous world of politics, a prince must prioritize the security and stability of the state above all other concerns. Success is measured by the ability to gain and hold onto power, even if this requires using methods that are considered immoral by conventional standards. The state's survival is the ultimate ethical goal.

206. (D) Thomas Hobbes
This thinker famously used these words to describe the misery of human existence without a common authority. In this state of nature,

individuals are driven by competition and fear, leading to a condition of perpetual war. Because there is no security or cooperation, life is marked by poverty and constant danger. To escape this condition, people enter into a social contract to establish a powerful sovereign who can ensure peace.

207. (A) Joint electorates might elect representatives subservient to the majority.
Ambedkar was a strong advocate for separate electorates to ensure that the depressed classes could choose their own genuine leaders. He feared that under the joint electorate system, the numerical power of the caste Hindu majority would allow them to influence the choice of representatives for the marginalized groups. This would lead to the election of individuals who were more loyal to the majority than to their own community's interests.

208. (A) 1 and 2 only
Hegel viewed history as a rational process where the Absolute Spirit gradually unfolds itself over time. The ultimate goal of this movement is the realization of human freedom. For him, the state is not an artificial creation but the highest stage of this development, acting as the embodiment of universal reason and ethical life. This perspective gives a deep purpose and structure to historical events and the formation of political institutions.

209. (B) Mao
This concept was introduced as a movement to prevent the revolutionary spirit from being lost after the seizure of power. It aimed to transform the cultural and ideological life of society by challenging traditional and bourgeois values. By mobilizing the masses, particularly the youth, the movement sought to ensure that the revolutionary goals of the party were deeply internalized and that the society continued to move toward a truly communist future.

210. (A) The Difference Principle
This principle is a key part of Rawls's theory of justice as fairness. It acknowledges that social and economic inequalities are inevitable in a complex society. However, it requires that these differences be structured so that they provide the greatest possible advantage to those who are most disadvantaged. This ensures that the benefits of progress and cooperation are shared fairly and that no one is left behind in the pursuit of general wealth.

211. (C) A theory of spiritual evolution from matter to supermind.
This foundational work by Aurobindo presents his vision of the destiny of the world. He argued that the universe is undergoing a process of evolution where consciousness is gradually manifesting more fully. Humanity is not the final stage; instead, we are called to evolve into a higher, supramental" state. This spiritual transformation will eventually lead to the divinization of life and the creation of a truly harmonious and enlightened society.

212. (D) P-2, Q-1, R-3
These thinkers offered different views on the power of the state. Hobbes advocated for an absolute sovereign as the only way to ensure peace. Locke proposed a limited government that acts as a trust to protect natural rights. Rousseau introduced the concept of the General Will as the source of sovereignty, emphasizing that it cannot be alienated and must always aim for the common interest of the whole community of citizens.

213. (C) Karl Marx
This statement, found in the Theses on Feuerbach," marks a significant shift in the purpose of philosophical inquiry. This thinker argued that it is not enough for philosophy to merely provide abstract interpretations of reality. Instead, it must be linked to practical, revolutionary action to address the actual suffering and inequality in the world. The goal of knowledge is to provide the tools needed to fundamentally transform the economic and social structures of human life.

214. (B) Aurobindo did not rule out the use of violence as a legitimate option if passive resistance failed.
While both thinkers advocated for non-cooperation with colonial rule, their underlying philosophies differed. Gandhi's Satyagraha was based on a fundamental commitment to non-violence as an absolute moral truth. In contrast, Aurobindo's approach was more pragmatic and political. He saw passive resistance as a powerful tool for the current situation, but he believed that the use of force could be justified if the peaceful

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method proved insufficient to achieve national liberation.

215. (D) It is absolute and indivisible.
Hobbes argued that for a sovereign to maintain peace and prevent a return to the state of war, his power must be total and unchallenged. If authority is divided between different groups or limited by law, it inevitably leads to conflict and the breakdown of order. Therefore, the Leviathan must possess the final and absolute say in all matters of governance, as he is the sole source of law and stability in society.

216. (A) The elements or limbs of the state.
In the Saptanga theory, this term refers to the seven vital components that together form the body of the state. These include the king, the ministers, the territory and people, the fortified capital, the treasury, the military, and the ally. The health and coordination of these diverse elements are essential for the state to function effectively, protect its interests, and provide security and welfare for its citizens in a stable and organized manner.

217. (C) Polity is a mixed constitution that balances rich and poor interests.
Aristotle sought a stable form of government that is most achievable in reality. He believed that the two most common forms, oligarchy and democracy, were unstable because they served only the interests of the rich or the poor. By creating a constitution where the middle class has significant power, the state can find a moderate path that avoids the factionalism and extremes that lead to the collapse of the political and social order.

218. (A) Robert Nozick
This work is a foundational text for modern libertarian philosophy. In it, the author presents a powerful defense of the individual's right to self-ownership and property. He argues that any state that attempts to do more than protect basic rights is violating these fundamental entitlements. The book provides a sophisticated critique of redistributive welfare states and a justification for a minimal state that respects the voluntary exchanges of its citizens.

219. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Machiavelli argued that in the unpredictable world of politics, a ruler's power depends on his ability to maintain control over his subjects. While it is good to be loved, love is a fickle emotion that can easily change based on circumstances. Fear, on the other hand, is maintained by the dread of punishment, making it a far more reliable foundation for the prince's authority and the continued stability of the entire state.

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220. (B) Offer a fundamental critique of modern, industrial, materialist civilization.
In this early work, Gandhi argued that true independence is not just about replacing British rulers with Indians. Instead, it requires a moral and cultural awakening. He criticized modern civilization for its focus on physical comfort and material accumulation, which he believed leads to spiritual decay and exploitation. For him, the goal was to return to a way of life based on simplicity, self-control, and the fulfillment of moral duty.

221. (C) Adherence to a specific dogma or theistic belief.
Savarkar's concept of Hindutva was primarily a cultural and territorial identity rather than a religious one. He argued that the essential bonds of the nation are shared by those who consider India their ancestral fatherland and sacred holy land. This identity is based on a shared history, race, and culture, and it does not require an individual to follow any particular deity or set of religious rituals to be considered part of the Hindu nation.

222. (D) Imperialism is an economic necessity for monopoly capitalism.
Lenin argued that in its most advanced stage, capitalism reaches a point where domestic markets can no longer provide sufficient profits. To maintain their dominance, large monopolies must export capital and expand into new territories. This leads to the division of the world among the great powers and a competition for resources and influence. For him, this expansion is a structural requirement of the capitalist system itself, not merely a policy choice.

223. (A) John Rawls
This thinker used a hypothetical thought experiment to derive his principles of justice. He imagined a situation where individuals choose the rules of society while being unaware of their own wealth, talents, or social status. By removing this knowledge, he aimed to ensure that the chosen principles are fair and impartial to all members of society, particularly the least advantaged, as everyone would want to protect themselves from potentially being in that position.

224. (C) 1 and 3 only
Mill was a passionate advocate for absolute freedom of thought and expression, believing that it is essential for the discovery of truth. He also argued that individual liberty should only be restricted to prevent harm to others, meaning the state has no right to interfere in self-regarding" actions. For him, this sphere of personal freedom is not just an abstract right but is justified by its immense utility for the progress and flourishing of humanity.

225. (B) Marxist Historical Materialism
This principle is a cornerstone of Marxist theory, arguing that the way humans produce their material needs is the true foundation of society. Our ideas, values, and consciousness are not independent forces but are shaped by our actual economic conditions and our position in the social structure. Changes in the material base of production are seen as the primary drivers of historical transformation and the evolution of human thought and social organization.

226. (A) For the mutual preservation of their lives, liberties, and estates (property).
Locke argued that individuals in the state of nature are naturally free and equal but face difficulties in protecting their rights without an impartial authority. They enter into a social contract to establish a government that can provide a known system of laws and neutral judges to resolve disputes. The primary purpose of this state is to secure the pre-existing natural rights of the citizens, ensuring their life and autonomy are protected by law.

227. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Rousseau believed that for individuals to remain truly free, they must directly participate in the exercise of the General Will. Sovereignty resides in the collective interest of the whole community and cannot be handed over to others. If the power to make laws is given to representatives, the people lose their moral autonomy and become subject to the will of others. Therefore, a legitimate republic requires the active participation of all citizens.

228. (D) Hegemony
This concept explains how a ruling class maintains its dominance in a modern society through more than just force. By shaping the cultural and intellectual life of the community through institutions like schools and media, the dominant group achieves a state of general consent. Its worldview becomes seen as common sense by the masses, making its control over the state and society appear legitimate and natural without the constant need for coercive measures.

229. (C) J.S. Mill
In this seminal work, the author argues that the legal and social inequality of women is a relic of an older society based on brute force. He contended that such subordination is unjust and harmful, as it prevents half of the population from using their talents for the common good. The book calls for the establishment of perfect equality, arguing that doing so is essential for the moral and intellectual progress of all members of a civilized society.

230. (B) A natural and essential unit of the state, necessary for procreation and daily needs.
Aristotle viewed human associations as having a natural progression from simpler forms to more complex ones. The family is the most basic unit, meeting the immediate requirements of life and reproduction. Several families form a village, and several villages eventually form the polis, or city-state. For him, the family is not an artificial construct but a fundamental building block that is essential for the survival and flourishing of the human community.

231. (D) Yudhishthira
In this section of the Mahabharata, the victorious king is filled with sorrow and doubt after the

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great war. To guide him in his duties as a ruler, he approaches the dying warrior Bhishma on his bed of arrows. The resulting discourse covers a wide range of topics, including the duties of a king, the principles of statecraft, and the importance of justice and self-discipline for maintain a righteous and stable social order.

232. (A) To foster unity and eliminate private interests among the Guardians and Auxiliaries.
Plato believed that the desire for personal wealth and the bonds of a traditional family would distract the ruling classes from their duty to the state. By sharing all possessions and family ties in common, they would have no reason for internal conflict or corruption. This collective lifestyle was intended to ensure that their entire focus and loyalty remained dedicated to the service and well-being of the entire community they were tasked with governing.

233. (C) The principle of patterned distribution of holdings.
Nozick argued against any theory of justice that requires wealth to be distributed according to a specific pattern, such as equality or need. He contended that such systems inevitably violate individual liberty by coercively taking property from those who have acquired it justly. His own entitlement theory" is historical, meaning a distribution is just if it resulted from a process where rights were respected during the initial acquisition and all subsequent voluntary transfers.

234. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
Jeremy Bentham developed the felicific calculus to measure utility, while Immanuel Kant introduced the categorical imperative as a moral law. John Rawls's theory of justice includes the difference principle to benefit the least advantaged, and Jean-Jacques Rousseau is famous for the concept of the General Will. These mappings link major Western thinkers with the core ideas that have defined their unique contributions to the fields of ethics and political philosophy.

235. (D) Radical or New Humanism
After a long intellectual journey that included nationalism and orthodox Marxism, this thinker developed a final philosophy that placed the individual at the center of the universe. He argued that every person is inherently rational and moral, and that true freedom can only be achieved by empowering these individuals in a decentralized and partyless society. This approach aimed to create a world based on reason, morality, and the sovereignty of the human person.

236. (B) The General Will of the community, which finds expression in the state as it upholds the common good.
Green argued that we owe allegiance to the state not out of fear, but because it represents our own rational and moral goals. The state's laws are legitimate when they maintain the conditions—such as security and education—that allow individuals to fulfill their potential and contribute to the well-being of the whole community. Our obligation arises from our recognition that the state is an essential instrument for achieving our shared moral and social ideals.

237. (C) Robert Nozick
This libertarian thinker argued that individuals have absolute rights to self-ownership and that the only legitimate state is one that performs the most basic protective functions. This night-watchman state" is limited to ensuring security and enforcing voluntary contracts. Any attempt to use government power to redistribute wealth or promote social engineering is considered a violation of individual rights, making an expansive state inherently unjust and a threat to the freedom of its citizens.

238. (D) 1, 2, and 3
This thinker's life was marked by several ideological phases. He began as an early leader in the socialist movement in India. Later, he was deeply influenced by Gandhian ideas and became a key advocate for Sarvodaya, or the welfare of all. In his final years, he led a major mass movement called Total Revolution, which aimed at a comprehensive transformation of Indian society to eliminate corruption and empower the people through decentralization.

239. (A) Antonio Gramsci
This thinker distinguished between two types of revolutionary struggle. In societies with a weak civil structure, a direct, frontal assault on the state—or war of maneuver—might succeed. However, in modern Western nations, where

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power is deeply entrenched in cultural and social institutions, revolutionaries must engage in a war of position." This involves a long-term struggle to build an alternative hegemony and win the consent of the people before seeking to seize political control.

240. (B) Rule over oneself, or self-control, which is the key to true freedom.
For Gandhi, the concept of Swaraj went far beyond mere political independence from the British. It represented a moral and spiritual state where individuals are masters of their own desires and actions. This inner liberation is the foundation for a truly free and decentralized society. He believed that if individuals could govern themselves through truth and non-violence, the outward structure of the state would naturally reflect this justice and harmony for all.

241. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Marx's analysis of capitalism focused on its internal contradictions, which he believed would eventually lead to its collapse. He predicted that as industries became more advanced and the working class grew larger and more organized, the tension between the owners and the producers would reach a breaking point. Therefore, he expected the first socialist revolutions to occur in those nations where the industrial economy and the class struggle were most fully developed.

242. (A) Popular support derived from ensuring the people's welfare and security.
While Kautilya emphasized the pragmatic and often ruthless aspects of statecraft, he also recognized that a stable kingdom requires the loyalty of its subjects. He argued that a king must find satisfaction in the happiness and well-being of his people. By maintaining a fair system of justice, ensuring economic prosperity, and providing security, the ruler secures the voluntary support of the population, which is the most reliable foundation for his continued authority and power.

243. (C) Communitarianism
This school of thought rejects the idea that individuals can be understood as independent beings who exist before their social ties. Instead, it argues that our sense of self is fundamentally embedded" in the history, traditions, and shared values of our community. For these thinkers, we are shaped by the social contexts into which we are born, and our identity and moral obligations are inseparable from the community and the social relationships that define our lives.

244. (D) Idealism
Hegel's philosophy is based on the idea that the ultimate reality is not the physical world, but the Absolute Spirit or Mind. He viewed history as the rational process through which this spirit gradually becomes conscious of itself and realizes perfect freedom. All human institutions, including the state and law, are manifestations of this developing reason. This perspective places ideas and the movement of the spirit at the heart of our understanding of reality and history.

245. (C) The government dissolves and the people have the right to establish a new one.
Locke's theory of the social contract is based on the idea of trust. Individuals grant authority to a government for the specific purpose of protecting their natural rights to life, liberty, and property. If the rulers act against these interests or become tyrannical, they have violated the conditions of the trust. In such a situation, the people's obligation to obey ends, and they possess a legitimate right to resist and create a new political order.

246. (B) Division of laborers.
Ambedkar argued that the caste system is much more than just a functional economic arrangement. While a division of labor exists in every society, the Hindu system is unique because it is a division of laborers" into hierarchical and rigid groups based on birth. This structure prevents social mobility and creates a sense of superiority and inferiority that degrades the human personality and prevents the realization of a truly democratic and equal social order for all citizens.

247. (D) Feared
Machiavelli famously analyzed the reliability of human emotions in politics. He argued that love is a bond of obligation that people can easily break whenever it is to their advantage to do so. In contrast, fear is maintained by a dread of punishment which never fails. Therefore, in the dangerous and unpredictable world of

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governance, it is safer for a prince to build his authority on fear rather than love, as fear provides a more stable foundation for order.

248. (A) Bentham considers only the quantity of pleasure, while Mill also considers the quality.
While both thinkers belonged to the utilitarian tradition, they differed on the nature of happiness. Bentham used a simple calculation of the intensity and duration of sensations. Mill, however, argued that intellectual and moral pleasures are inherently superior to base physical desires. This shift allowed him to place a higher value on individual liberty and personal development, as these are seen as essential for achieving the more sophisticated forms of human flourishing and progress.

249. (C) V. I. Lenin
This thinker's influential work argued that capitalism had entered a new stage characterized by the dominance of large monopolies and financial capital. To maintain high profits, these companies must expand into new markets and sources of raw materials. This economic necessity leads to imperialism, as the great powers compete for territorial control. For him, this was the final, highest stage of capitalism that would eventually lead to global conflict and revolutionary transformation.

250. (A) John Rawls
This thinker's monumental work transformed modern political philosophy by seeking a more fair alternative to utilitarianism. He proposed that justice should be derived from a hypothetical situation where individuals choose principles without knowing their own status or talents. The resulting framework, based on equal liberties and the welfare of the least advantaged, provides a systematic way to evaluate the fairness of a society's basic institutions and the distribution of rights and resources.

251. (D) Yuddha (Conquest)
Traditional Indian statecraft identifies four upayas," or means of achieving political goals. These include conciliation, giving gifts, and sowing dissension among enemies. While war is an option in Kautilya's framework, the four upayas themselves are seen as strategic alternatives to direct conflict. A wise ruler tries to achieve his objectives through these more efficient and less costly methods before resorting to the ultimate and dangerous instrument of actual military conquest.

252. (D) 1, 2, and 3
Aristotle's multifaceted political thought combined a defense of the status quo with a scientific study of governance. He viewed the state as a natural outgrowth of human social needs and believed that some individuals are naturally suited for slavery. At the same time, he advocated for a polity"—a mixed constitution that balances the power of the rich and the poor—as the most stable and realistic form of government for maintaining order and achieving the common good.

253. (C) Mao Zedong
This revolutionary leader developed a unique strategy for countries where the central government's control over the rural areas was weak. Instead of relying on urban uprisings, he proposed building strong bases in the countryside and mobilizing the peasantry for a long-term guerrilla war. By gradually expanding these bases and surrounding the major cities, the revolutionary movement could eventually wear down and defeat the opposing forces to achieve a total victory across the nation.

254. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Green's concept of liberty went beyond the simple absence of external constraints. He argued that true freedom is the positive power to achieve one's potential and contribute to the common good. Because factors like poverty, ignorance, and poor health act as significant barriers to this self-realization, the state is justified in taking active measures to address these social ills. By doing so, the government helps create a social environment where genuine liberty can be realized by all.

255. (A) A program for comprehensive social, political, and moral transformation.
This movement was launched in the 1970s as a call to challenge corruption and inequality in Indian life. It sought more than just a change in the government; it aimed for a deep transformation of every sphere of society. By mobilizing the youth and the masses and advocating for decentralization and grass-roots

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participation, the movement intended to create a truly just and democratic social order through non-violent means and moral awakening.

256. (B) Philosopher-Kings.
Plato argued that an ideal state can only be achieved when those in power possess true knowledge of justice and the Form of the Good. He believed that philosophers, through their rigorous education and mastery of reason over appetite, are the only ones capable of governing with absolute wisdom. Their rule would ensure that all actions and laws align with the transcendent truth, leading to a perfectly harmonious and just community for all citizens.

257. (B) Rousseau
This thinker believed that the General Will—the collective interest of the community—is always right and aims for the common good. However, he also recognized that the people can sometimes be misled by their own passions or by the manipulation of others. While the General Will itself is infallible, the actual decisions and judgments made by the citizens in assembly may not always be enlightened, creating a need for guidance and education in a republic.

258. (A) The owners of the means of production and the property-less workers.
Marx argued that every stage of human history is defined by the conflict between a dominant class that owns the factories, land, and tools, and a subordinate class that must sell its labor to survive. In the capitalist era, this struggle between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat is the primary driver of social and economic change. This inherent tension eventually leads to a revolutionary transformation and the establishment of a new, classless society.

259. (C) Shanti Parva and Arthashastra
This foundational concept of ancient Indian statecraft describes the state as an organism with seven interdependent limbs. Both the philosophical discourse in the Mahabharata and the pragmatic manual by Kautilya detail these elements, which include the king, the ministers, the people and territory, the fortified capital, the treasury, the military, and the ally. Each limb is essential, and their combined health and coordination are required for the state to function effectively and maintain internal order and security.

260. (D) Both parliamentary democracy and communism.
In his later phase, this thinker became critical of both major political models of the twentieth century. He believed that parliamentary democracy had become a system for the manipulation of the masses by political parties, while communist dictatorships had destroyed individual freedom in the name of the collective. He sought a third way through Radical Humanism, a philosophy that prioritizes the sovereignty and rationality of the individual in a decentralized and partyless political system.

261. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
This school of thought argues that the liberal focus on the unencumbered self" is fundamentally flawed. They contend that individuals are not detached observers who choose their own identity, but are deeply shaped by the communities, traditions, and social relationships into which they are born. Therefore, any theory of justice that prioritizes abstract individual rights over the collective good fails to account for the social reality of human life and the shared values of society.

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262. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
Gandhi proposed the economic model of trusteeship, while Ambedkar focused on the radical reform of the social order in Annihilation of Caste." Savarkar developed the cultural and territorial concept of Hindutva, and M.N. Roy's final philosophy is known as Radical Humanism. These links connect some of India's most important thinkers with the defining ideas they contributed to the intellectual and political life of the nation during the twentieth century freedom struggle.

263. (D) Modern liberty
While ancient liberty focused on the right of citizens to participate directly in collective governance, modern liberty is centered on the individual's independence from state and societal interference. Mill was the most influential defender of this private sphere, arguing that individuals should be free to think and live as

they choose, as long as they do not harm others. For him, this protection of personal autonomy is essential for human progress and the discovery of truth.

264. (A) John Locke
This thinker argued that individuals have a natural right to ownership because they own their own persons and labor. In the state of nature, when a person mixes their work with the resources provided by the earth, they make those resources their own. This foundational idea of labor as the source of property became a key principle of liberal thought and was used to justify placing limits on the power of the state to interfere with private wealth.

265. (A) 2, 1, 3, 4
The chronological sequence of these figures tracks the history of Western political thought over more than two thousand years. It begins with Aristotle in classical Greece. Niccolò Machiavelli represents the Renaissance period. John Locke is a foundational figure of seventeenth-century Enlightenment liberalism. Finally, Karl Marx belongs to the nineteenth century, providing a radical critique of the industrial capitalist society that had developed since the earlier periods, shaping modern social and political theory.

266. (A) Considering India as one's holy land (Punyabhu).
Savarkar's definition of a Hindu was based on a combination of geographic, racial, and cultural factors rather than specific religious beliefs. While practitioners of Sanatana Dharma follow various dogmas, Savarkar argued that anyone who considers the territory of India as both their ancestral home and the location of their sacred sites is part of the Hindu nation. This framework was designed to unify diverse groups under a single cultural and nationalist umbrella based on shared heritage.

267. (D) Hegel
This philosopher viewed the state as the highest manifestation of the Absolute Spirit in human history. For him, the state is not an artificial creation but the final stage in the realization of ethical life and universal reason. The laws and institutions of the state provide the framework that allows individuals to reconcile their private interests with the common good, acting as a divine presence on earth that guides humanity toward the fulfillment of perfect freedom.

268. (B) Through a combination of force (coercion) and consent (hegemony).
Gramsci argued that a modern ruling class maintains its power through more than just the state's repressive apparatus. It also exercises intellectual and moral leadership within civil society, using institutions like schools and media to make its worldview appear as common sense to the masses. This hegemony" ensures that the dominant group's control is accepted as legitimate, meaning that the state functions through both the armor of coercion and the soft power of consent.

269. (C) Persuade citizens to accept their station and promote harmony.
Plato introduced this noble lie" as a way to explain and justify the division of labor in his ideal state. By telling the citizens that they were born with different metals in their souls—gold for rulers, silver for soldiers, and bronze for producers—he aimed to minimize social conflict and envy. This narrative encourages everyone to perform their designated duties faithfully, ensuring that the whole community remains stable, harmonious, and efficiently governed by those with wisdom.

270. (A) 1 and 3 only
In Hobbes's social contract, individuals agree with each other to establish a sovereign authority. The ruler himself is the result of the contract but is not a party to it, meaning he cannot break it. While the sovereign's power is absolute, the contract is created for the preservation of life. Therefore, subjects retain the right to resist if the sovereign directly threatens their physical survival, as this would violate the fundamental purpose of the agreement.

271. (A) A period of self-discovery, a period of action, and a period of self-realization.
Aurobindo's vision for national awakening was presented as a progressive spiritual process. It begins with a deeper understanding of the nation's unique soul and divine energy. This is followed by a period of active resistance and political struggle to achieve liberation. Finally, the process culminates in the spiritual transformation of the

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entire people, leading to a state of self-realization where the divine life is manifested in the world through the liberated nation.

272. (B) The Principle of Equal Basic Liberties.
In Rawls's theory of justice as fairness, certain rights are considered so fundamental that they cannot be traded off for social or economic gains. This first principle ensures that every individual has the maximum possible system of basic freedoms, such as speech and conscience. It must be fully satisfied before the second principle—which addresses social and economic inequalities—is applied, ensuring that individual liberty always remains the highest priority in a just society.

273. (B) His national identity.
Marx identified this process as a central consequence of capitalist production. Under this system, workers are estranged from the objects they create, the act of working itself, and their own human essence as creative beings. It also creates a separation between individuals, as people come to see each other as competitors in the labor market. However, national identity was seen by Marx as a false consciousness that distracts the proletariat from their common interests.

274. (A) Jeremy Bentham
While Hobbes, Locke, and Rousseau all used the idea of a contract to explain the origin and legitimacy of the state, Bentham rejected the concept entirely. He famously called the idea of natural rights nonsense upon stilts." Instead, he proposed that laws and governments should be judged solely on their utility—their ability to maximize the greatest happiness for the greatest number of people. This pragmatic approach provided a rational and empirical basis for legal and social reform.

275. (C) Natural and beneficial for both the natural slave and the master.
Aristotle's defense of slavery was based on his belief in a natural hierarchy of rational capacity. He argued that some individuals lack the internal ability to govern their own desires and thus benefit from the direction provided by a master with superior reason. For him, this arrangement was a functional necessity that allowed citizens to have the leisure time required to participate in the political and philosophical life of the city-state, which he saw as essential.

276. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
While Marx expected the socialist revolution to occur first in the most advanced capitalist nations, Lenin adapted the theory to the conditions in Russia. He argued that the revolution could break out in a less developed country that represented a weak link" in the global imperialist system. This theoretical innovation allowed for a successful proletarian uprising in a largely agrarian and industrially backward society, leading to the establishment of the Soviet state after the 1917 revolution.

277. (C) Lust, anger, greed, vanity, haughtiness, and glee.
In ancient Indian thought, a successful ruler must first master his own internal desires. These six vices are seen as the primary obstacles to righteous and effective governance. If a king is dominated by these passions, his judgment will be clouded, and he will fail to protect his subjects or maintain social order. Therefore, self-discipline and moral character are considered the essential foundations for the exercise of political power and the preservation of the kingdom.

278. (B) They have corrupted human morals and led to inequality.
In his early writings, Rousseau presented a radical critique of the Enlightenment's faith in progress. He argued that the advancement of knowledge and the arts had not made humans better or happier. Instead, it had created new artificial needs and sources of vanity, leading to the loss of natural innocence and the rise of social inequality. For him, modern civilization had replaced true virtue with superficial manners and the pursuit of status and luxury.

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279. (D) The duties of the king (Rajdharma), governance, and the path to Moksha.
This significant section of the Mahabharata serves as a comprehensive manual for ethics and statecraft. It features the dying Bhishma providing Yudhishthira with guidance on the complex responsibilities of a ruler. The discourse covers everything from the origins of the state and the principles of taxation to the personal

conduct of the king and the eventual goal of spiritual liberation. It remains a foundational text for understanding the moral and political philosophy of ancient India.

280. (A) Representative Government
Mill argued that this form of government is the best because it encourages the active participation of citizens, which is essential for their moral and intellectual development. However, he was also a cautious democrat who feared the uneducated majority might suppress minority opinions. He proposed mechanisms like plural voting and proportional representation to ensure that wisdom and minority interests were protected, attempting to balance popular sovereignty with a deep commitment to individual liberty and high-quality governance.

281. (B) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
In Gramsci's social theory, hegemony refers to leadership based on consent and moral influence. Civil society is the sphere of private institutions like schools where this consent is manufactured. The war of position is a long-term cultural struggle to challenge the dominant ideology. Organic intellectuals are those who emerge from their class to provide the ideological and organizational leadership needed for change. These concepts together explain how power is maintained and challenged in modern society.

282. (A) Explain the purpose and justification of political authority.
This hypothetical condition represents human life without a central power to enforce laws. By imagining the difficulties and dangers of such a state, social contract theorists show why rational individuals would agree to establish a government. The specific characteristics each thinker gives to this condition—whether a state of war or a peaceful but inconvenient one—determine the type of government they believe is legitimate and the extent of the rights people retain within it.

283. (D) G.W.F. Hegel
This famous dictum reflects a view that the world is the manifestation of a logical and rational process. For this thinker, history is the unfolding of the Absolute Spirit, meaning that every significant institution and event represents a stage in the realization of freedom and reason. Consequently, what exists is not random but follows an underlying logical pattern that can be understood through human thought, suggesting that reality itself possesses an inherent and purposeful rationality throughout its development.

284. (C) 3 only
While Rawls and Nozick sought universal principles of justice, Michael Walzer argued that we must look at the specific meanings and values that different goods have in a particular society. He proposed that justice is pluralistic," meaning that how we distribute things like wealth, education, or honor should depend on the shared traditions and history of the community. For him, there is no single, abstract formula for justice that applies to all people at all times.

285. (C) Perception of social relations between people as relations between things.
Marx identified this process as a consequence of the market economy. In a capitalist society, the labor and cooperation required to create a product become hidden behind the exchange value of the object itself. People no longer see each other as social beings working together; instead, they experience their connections through the buying and selling of commodities. This mask obscures the actual social relations of production and the exploitation inherent in the capitalist system of exchange.

286. (D) Kautilya focuses on statecraft, while Plato focuses on justice and ethics.
While both thinkers addressed the management of the state, their primary concerns differed significantly. Kautilya's Arthashastra is a pragmatic manual focused on the realistic acquisition and maintenance of power, offering strategic advice on diplomacy, warfare, and administration. In contrast, Plato's Republic is a philosophical inquiry into the nature of justice and the ideal state. For Plato, political life is inseparable from the pursuit of moral truth and the realization of the Form of the Good for every citizen.

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287. (A) It implies a highly centralized and powerful government.
Gandhi's vision for an ideal society was based on decentralization and the sovereignty of the individual through moral authority. He imagined a kingdom of God on earth where truth and non-violence prevail. This Ram Rajya" would be a state of minimal government intervention, where self-governing village communities manage their own affairs through consensus. For him, true democracy is found not in a centralized and powerful state, but in the moral strength and participation of the common people.

288. (B) An instrument for the oppression of one class by another.
Lenin argued that the state is not a neutral arbiter but a structural component of class-based society. He believed that the very existence of a state is proof that social conflicts have become irreconcilable. The legal and political institutions are designed to maintain the power and property of the ruling group by suppressing the subordinate class. Therefore, the state can only truly wither away when classes themselves are eliminated in a fully realized and equitable communist society of the future.

289. (B) A power to act for self-realization in conjunction with others.
Green developed a concept of liberty that goes beyond the mere absence of legal restraints. He argued that true freedom is a positive capacity that allow individuals to achieve their moral potential and contribute to the well-being of the whole community. This substantive freedom is inseparable from the social context and the shared goals of society. It justifies state intervention to remove obstacles like poverty, as these conditions prevent individuals from exercising their liberty in a meaningful and virtuous manner.

290. (A) Machiavelli
This thinker provided different advice depending on the political situation. In one work, he focused on the realistic and often ruthless methods an absolute ruler must use to establish and save a state in times of crisis. In another, he analyzed the virtues and institutions of the Roman Republic, arguing that for a stable and established nation, a republican government based on the rule of law and civic participation is superior for ensuring the common good over the long term.

291. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Roy's philosophy was based on the belief that humans are naturally rational and that this capacity is the source of our morality. He rejected any system that relied on supernatural authority or political manipulation. For him, a truly free society could only be built by individuals who are conscious of their own potential and act according to ethical principles derived from their own reason. This perspective placing the rational individual at the heart of all social and political arrangements for justice.

292. (D) It fails to account for the social nature of the self in shaping identity.
This school of thought argues that the liberal focus on the unencumbered self" is unrealistic and flawed. They contend that individuals are not detached observers who choose their own values, but are deeply shaped by the history, traditions, and communities into which they are born. Therefore, any theory of justice that prioritizes abstract individual rights over communal goals fails to account for the extent to which our identity and moral obligations are inseparable from our social context.

293. (C) Plato
This thinker argued that an ideal state can only be achieved when those in power are guided by wisdom rather than personal desire. He believed that philosophers, through their rigorous education and mastery of reason, are the only ones who can perceive the true nature of justice and the Form of the Good. By having these enlightened individuals govern, the state ensures that all laws and decisions are made for the collective interest, leading to a perfectly harmonious and just community for all.

294. (B) To act as a 'night-watchman,' protecting individuals from force, theft, and fraud.
This libertarian thinker argued that individuals have absolute rights to self-ownership and the fruits of their labor. He contended that any state that attempts to do more than protect these basic rights is violating these fundamental entitlements. Therefore, a legitimate government

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must limit itself to providing security and enforcing voluntary contracts. Any attempt to use state power for social engineering or the redistribution of wealth is considered a form of theft, making an expansive state inherently unjust and coercive.

295. (D) Lenin focused on the urban proletariat, while Mao emphasized the peasantry.
While both leaders belonged to the Marxist tradition, they adapted the theory to different social conditions. Lenin believed that the industrial working class was the primary revolutionary force and that a successful uprising must start in the cities. In contrast, Mao recognized that in China, the vast majority of the oppressed were rural farmers. He argued that the peasantry possessed immense revolutionary energy and could be mobilized for a protracted war from the countryside to eventually achieve a total victory.

296. (A) Communitarianism and Hegelianism
This view suggests that our duties and moral obligations are not derived from abstract principles but are defined by our role within a specific social order. It emphasizes that we are shaped by our community and that our sense of self is inseparable from our position and the expectations that come with it. This perspective rejects the individualistic idea of the unencumbered self" and highlights the social context and communal traditions that give meaning and purpose to human life and ethical behavior.

297. (C) Pleasure and pain
This philosophy assesses the morality of any action or law based on its consequences for human well-being. For the utilitarian, the goal of all legislation should be to maximize the aggregate happiness of the community. This is done by measuring the amount of pleasure produced and the amount of pain avoided. This focus on tangible, empirical outcomes provides a rational basis for reform, moving away from traditional or religious justifications to focus on the actual impact on human sensations.

298. (A) The Right over the Good.
In Rawls's theory, the principles of justice—the right—provide a framework of rules and fair procedures that everyone must follow. This framework is neutral between different individual conceptions of a good life. This priority ensures that basic rights and liberties are never sacrificed to achieve social or economic goals. Individuals are free to pursue their own interests as long as they do so within the fair limits established by the principles of justice that govern the society.

299. (A) 1 and 2 only
Gramsci correctly identified the role of organic intellectuals" in articulating the interests of their class. Nozick is the leading defender of the minimal state" that protects basic rights. However, while T.H. Green believed the state represents the common good, the concept of the General Will" is primarily associated with Jean-Jacques Rousseau. These connections accurately link prominent modern thinkers with the defining concepts they contributed to the fields of political and social philosophy throughout history.

300. (B) John Stuart Mill
In this seminal work, the author argues that the legal and social inequality between the sexes is an outdated and unjust relic of a society based on force. He contended that this subordination is harmful to both individuals and society, as it prevents half of humanity from contributing their talents to the common good. The book calls for the establishment of perfect equality, arguing that doing so is a requirement of justice and a necessary step for moral progress.

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CHAPTER 02
Political Concepts and Issues

1. Which concept is central to the medieval debate on the Church-State relationship?
(A) Popular Sovereignty
(B) The Theory of Two Swords
(C) Divine Right of Kings
(D) Separation of Powers

2. Identify the correct statement regarding Behaviouralism in political science.
(A) It explains political activity via the observable actions of individuals.
(B) It focuses heavily on historical narratives and philosophical texts.
(C) It prioritizes the analysis of formal institutions and legal structures.
(D) It emphasizes the exploration of normative questions and values.

3. Consider the two statements provided and select the correct answer:
Statement I : Procedural democracy focuses on the mechanisms and processes of governance, such as free and fair elections.
Statement II : Substantive democracy is concerned with the actual outcomes and the extent to which equality and justice are achieved.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

4. What is the most accurate definition of negative liberty"?
(A) The capacity to act in a way that realizes one's true self.
(B) The collective liberty enjoyed by a community or a nation.
(C) The internal freedom from irrational desires and fears.
(D) The freedom from external constraints or interference by others.

5. Match the theorist with their primary concept of change.
List I: (Theorist)
P. Lenin,
Q. Mao,
R. Gandhi,
S. Karl Marx
List II: (Concept of Change)
1. Protracted People's War,
2. Satyagraha,
3. Dictatorship of the Proletariat,
4. Vanguard Party
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2

6. A government passes a law mandating that all public buildings be accessible to people with disabilities. This action is a direct application of which concept?
(A) Individual Justice
(B) Social Justice
(C) Procedural Liberty
(D) Negative Liberty

7. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of the Behaviouralist approach in political science?
(A) A focus on observable and quantifiable data.
(B) The separation of factual data from moral values.
(C) The integration of political science with other social sciences.
(D) The primacy of normative and philosophical inquiry.

8. The Theory of Two Swords" as articulated in the medieval period primarily dealt with the division of authority between which two entities?
(A) The Papacy and the Monarchy
(B) The Emperor and the Senate
(C) The Lord and the Vassal
(D) The Nobility and the Peasantry

9. The concept of equality of opportunity" is best described as:

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(A) Ensuring that every citizen achieves the same level of wealth.
(B) Providing identical resources to individuals regardless of need.
(C) Removing artificial barriers so everyone has a fair chance.
(D) Guaranteeing that all economic inequalities are fully eliminated.

10. Consider the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Post-Behaviouralism was a reaction against the perceived excesses of the behavioural revolution.
Reason (R) : Post-Behaviouralists argued that research must be relevant to pressing social issues and that values could not be ignored.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

11. According to Lenin's theory of change, what is the primary role of the vanguard party"?
(A) To represent the interests of the bourgeoisie in the legislature.
(B) To advocate for gradual, peaceful reforms within the system.
(C) To establish a direct democracy where all citizens participate.
(D) To lead the proletariat in a revolution against the state.

12. Identify the incorrect pair regarding concepts of justice.
(A) Social Justice - Fair distribution of resources
(B) Procedural Justice - Primary focus on outcomes
(C) Individual Justice - Due process of law
(D) Distributive Justice - Concerned with societal fairness

13. The Decline of Political Theory" in the mid-20th century was attributed by some scholars to the rise of which two movements?
(A) Idealism and Realism
(B) Marxism and Anarchism
(C) Historicism and Positivism
(D) Traditionalism and Formalism

14. Consider the two statements provided and select the correct answer:
Statement I : Negative liberty and equality of outcome are often seen as complementary goals.
Statement II : Positive liberty often requires state intervention, which can be seen as a threat to negative liberty.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

15. Consider the following statements about medieval political thought:
I. The Church claimed spiritual authority, while the State held temporal authority.
II. The Theory of Two Swords" proposed a clear separation with no overlap.
III. The relationship was often contentious, with disputes over supremacy.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II, and III

16. What is the most significant contribution of Post-Behaviouralism to political science?
(A) Its total rejection of empirical and scientific methods.
(B) Its focus on the importance of values and relevance.
(C) Its exclusive concentration on quantitative data analysis.
(D) Its argument for the separation of theory from practice.

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17. Mao's theory of change, particularly the protracted people's war," is most applicable to which type of society?
(A) An advanced industrial capitalist society.
(B) A large, agrarian society with a peasant majority.
(C) A stable, multi-party liberal democracy.
(D) A small, urbanized city-state.

18. In the context of justice, procedural justice" is primarily concerned with which of the following?
(A) The fairness of processes used to allocate resources.

(B) Ensuring the final distribution of goods is equitable.
(C) Correcting historical injustices through affirmative action.
(D) Achieving the greatest good for the greatest number.

19. Which of the following is a common criticism of direct democracy?
(A) It concentrates too much power in elected representatives.
(B) It fails to provide mechanisms for citizen participation.
(C) It is often too slow for governing complex societies.
(D) It is inherently elitist and exclusionary.

20. Match the concept with its appropriate description.
List I: (Concept)
P. Positive Liberty,
Q. Social Justice,
R. Behaviouralism,
S. Theory of Two Swords
List II: (Description)
1. Empirical study of politics,
2. Self-realization,
3. Division of authority,
4. Fair distribution
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

21. Gandhian theory of change is fundamentally based on which principle?
(A) Violent overthrow of the oppressive regime.
(B) Seizure of state power by a revolutionary vanguard.
(C) Moral transformation through non-violence.
(D) Gradual legislative reforms by political elites.

22. A key tenet of the Behaviouralist creed was the search for regularities" in political behavior. What does this imply?
(A) Political events are unique and cannot be compared.
(B) Discoverable uniformities exist in political behavior.
(C) Human political action is random and unpredictable.
(D) The only regularity is the pursuit of power by elites.

23. The medieval doctrine of the Two Swords" originated from a letter by which historical figure?
(A) St. Augustine
(B) Emperor Constantine
(C) Thomas Aquinas
(D) Pope Gelasius I

24. A political system that holds regular elections but suppresses opposition parties and freedom of speech is best described as lacking:
(A) Substantive democracy
(B) Procedural democracy
(C) A formal constitution
(D) A system of monarchy

25. Consider the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Gandhi's concept of Satyagraha is not merely a political tool but a comprehensive philosophy of life.
Reason (R) : Satyagraha involves adherence to truth (Satya) and reliance on non-violent force (Ahimsa) to achieve social and political change.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

26. Which statement best represents the Post-Behaviouralist slogan of relevance and action"?
(A) Scientists should apply knowledge to solve social issues.
(B) Science should be detached from societal problems.
(C) Research should prioritize technical sophistication.
(D) Action only refers to the accumulation of value-free data.

27. The concept of equality before the law" is a cornerstone of which type of justice?
(A) Social Justice
(B) Distributive Justice
(C) Economic Justice

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(D) Individual Justice

28. In the Church-State debate, the argument that the spiritual sword was superior to the temporal sword was used to justify:
(A) The absolute power of the monarch.
(B) The supremacy of the Pope over secular rulers.
(C) The complete separation and equality of Church and State.
(D) The abolition of the Church's role in society.

29. According to Lenin, what was the highest stage of capitalism"?
(A) Mercantilism
(B) Free-market competition
(C) Imperialism
(D) Social democracy

30. Arrange the following schools of thought in political science in chronological order of their emergence:
1. Post-Behaviouralism
2. Traditionalism
3. Behaviouralism
(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 2, 3, 1
(C) 3, 1, 2
(D) 2, 1, 3

31. A law that imposes higher taxes on the wealthy to fund social programs for the poor is an example of the state promoting:
(A) Equality of outcome
(B) Negative liberty
(C) Equality of opportunity
(D) Procedural justice

32. The Resurgence of Political Theory" is often associated with the works of thinkers who re-engaged with which of the following?
(A) Quantitative data analysis and statistical modeling.
(B) Great philosophers and normative questions.
(C) The study of voting behavior and legislative processes.
(D) Systems analysis and cybernetics.

33. Which of the following is NOT a component of Gandhi's method of Satyagraha?
(A) Civil Disobedience
(B) Non-cooperation
(C) Strategic violence as a last resort
(D) Fasting

34. Consider the two statements provided and select the correct answer:
Statement I : Behaviouralism is often criticized for its fact-value dichotomy," which insists on separating empirical facts from normative values.
Statement II : Post-Behaviouralism rejected this dichotomy, arguing that facts and values are inextricably linked in political analysis.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

35. Consider the following statements about the role of ideology:
I. Ideology provides a framework for understanding and interpreting the political world.
II. All ideologies are inherently revolutionary and seek to overthrow the existing order.
III. Ideology can mobilize individuals and groups for collective political action.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II only
(D) I, II, and III

36. The central idea in Mao's theory of revolution that distinguishes it from classical Marxism-Leninism is its focus on:
(A) The industrial proletariat as the main revolutionary class.
(B) The achievement of socialism through peaceful means.
(C) The importance of international financial institutions.
(D) The peasantry as the primary revolutionary force.

37. In the context of medieval Europe, what does temporal power" refer to?
(A) The authority of the Church over spiritual matters.
(B) The power concerned with worldly, secular

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affairs.
(C) The intellectual authority of universities.
(D) The economic power of merchant guilds.

38. The principle of one person, one vote" is a fundamental aspect of which concept?
(A) Positive liberty
(B) Social justice
(C) Political equality
(D) Economic equality

39. The critique that political theory had declined" because it had abandoned its grand, normative tradition is most closely associated with:
(A) The Behaviouralists
(B) The Post-Behaviouralists
(C) The Straussian school
(D) The Marxists

40. Match the theorist with their view on the state.
List I: (Theorist)
P. Gandhi,
Q. Lenin,
R. Mao,
S. John Locke
List II: (View on the State)
1. Class oppression instrument,
2. People's dictatorship,
3. Violent entity,
4. Social contract body
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

41. What is the most appropriate description of Social Justice"?
(A) The strict application of written laws without exception.
(B) A focus on individual rights and freedom from interference.
(C) The fair distribution of resources and opportunities.
(D) The punishment of criminals based on retributive principles.

42. Identify the incorrect statement about Post-Behaviouralism.
(A) It called for forward-looking creative theory."
(B) It argued technique should not be valued over substance.
(C) It was a return to pure, unscientific traditionalism.
(D) It emphasized the scientist's role in society.

43. In medieval thought, the idea that God had given one sword to the Pope and another to the Emperor is a simplified representation of:
(A) Augustinian dualism
(B) The Divine Right of Kings
(C) The Gelasian Doctrine
(D) Feudal contract theory

44. Which of the following scenarios best illustrates the concept of positive liberty"?
(A) A person is left alone to do whatever they wish.
(B) A law is repealed, removing a specific restriction.
(C) An individual chooses to live in isolation from others.
(D) A government provides education to enable citizens.

45. Consider the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The Behavioural revolution in political science sought to make the discipline more scientific.
Reason (R) : Behaviouralists advocated for the use of empirical methods, quantification, and the verification of hypotheses based on observable data.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

46. What was the purpose of the Cultural Revolution" initiated by Mao?
(A) To promote traditional Chinese arts internationally.
(B) To purge capitalist elements from Chinese society.
(C) To open China's economy to foreign investment.
(D) To establish a multi-party democratic system.

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47. Identify the correct pair.
(A) Lenin - Protracted People's War
(B) Mao - Vanguard Party
(C) Non-cooperation - Gandhi
(D) Marx - Theory of Two Swords

48. The resurgence" of political theory after its supposed decline" was marked by:
(A) The renewed importance of thinkers like Rawls and Nozick.
(B) A complete abandonment of all empirical research.
(C) The universal acceptance of Behaviouralism as the standard.
(D) A focus exclusively on medieval political institutions.

49. Which concept of justice is most concerned with levelling the playing field" for members of society, particularly those who are disadvantaged?
(A) Retributive Justice
(B) Procedural Justice
(C) Social Justice
(D) Commutative Justice

50. The core tension in the medieval Church-State relationship was over the question of:
(A) Economic policy
(B) Ultimate sovereignty
(C) Military strategy
(D) Educational curriculum

51. Consider the two statements provided and select the correct answer:
Statement I : Lenin believed that the proletariat, on its own, could only develop trade-union consciousness," not revolutionary consciousness.
Statement II : He argued that a disciplined party of professional revolutionaries was necessary to guide the workers.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

52. The term ideology" in political science is best understood as:
(A) A set of false beliefs used to manipulate others.
(B) A coherent set of ideas providing a program for action.
(C) A purely philosophical system with no practical application.
(D) The personal, unexamined opinions of an individual.

53. A key difference between Behaviouralism and Post-Behaviouralism lies in their view of:
(A) The state
(B) The importance of elections
(C) The role of values in research
(D) The structure of the legislature

54. The ideal of a representative democracy is that:
(A) All citizens vote on every single law and policy.
(B) A single, enlightened leader governs for the public good.
(C) Political power is inherited through a system of monarchy.
(D) The people elect officials to make decisions for them.

55. Consider the following statements about Gandhi's approach to change:
I. It prioritized the purity of means over the achievement of ends.
II. It viewed the state as the ultimate solution to all social problems.
III. It emphasized individual moral responsibility and self-transformation.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II, and III

56. The phrase decline of political theory" was famously proclaimed by which scholar in the 1950s?
(A) Leo Strauss
(B) David Easton
(C) Hannah Arendt
(D) Sheldon Wolin

57. From a Maoist perspective, revolution in a semi-colonial country should begin by:
(A) Organizing strikes in the major industrial cities.
(B) Seeking an alliance with imperialist powers.
(C) Participating in bourgeois parliamentary

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elections.
(D) Establishing base areas in the countryside.

58. Which of the following best exemplifies the conflict inherent in the Theory of Two Swords?
(A) The Investiture Controversy between Pope and Emperor.
(B) A king consulting a bishop on a matter of law.
(C) A monk translating a classical philosophical text.
(D) A lord granting a fief to a vassal.

59. Affirmative action policies are most closely associated with which concept?
(A) Negative liberty
(B) Individual justice based on merit alone
(C) Social justice for historical disadvantage
(D) The complete separation of state and society

60. Match the political concept to its most relevant keyword.
List I: (Concept)
P. Behaviouralism,
Q. Post-Behaviouralism,
R. Negative Liberty,
S. Positive Liberty
List II: (Keyword)
1. Self-mastery,
2. Absence of constraint,
3. Relevance,
4. Verification
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1

61. Which of the following is an example of exercising political equality?
(A) Receiving a promotion based on performance.
(B) Casting a vote in a general election.
(C) Buying shares in a public company.
(D) Inheriting a large sum of money.

62. The Post-Behaviouralist Credo of Relevance" implied that:
(A) Research should be judged solely by methodological rigor.
(B) Scientists should remain detached observers of society.
(C) Research priorities should be shaped by social needs.
(D) The study of classical texts is irrelevant to politics.

63. The concept of a dictatorship of the proletariat" is central to the theory of change proposed by:
(A) Gandhi
(B) Mao
(C) Lenin
(D) John Stuart Mill

64. What is the fundamental difference between individual and social justice?
(A) Individual justice is criminal; social justice is civil.
(B) Individual justice is transactional; social justice is structural.
(C) Individual justice is modern; social justice is ancient.
(D) There is no difference; the terms are interchangeable.

65. Consider the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The medieval political order was characterized by a fragmented and overlapping system of authorities.
Reason (R) : The universal claims of the Empire and the Papacy coexisted with the localized power of feudal lords, creating a complex web of jurisdictions.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

66. The idea that liberty consists of being able to do what one wants, without being coerced or interfered with by others, is known as:
(A) Positive Liberty
(B) Negative Liberty
(C) Collective Liberty
(D) Republican Liberty

67. Which of the following statements about democracy is incorrect?
(A) It is a system where power is vested in the people.

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(B) Modern democracies are typically representative.
(C) Democracy only concerns the act of voting.
(D) It can be evaluated in both procedural and substantive terms.

68. The behavioural approach to political science was heavily influenced by:
(A) The natural sciences and the desire for objectivity.
(B) Classical philosophy and textual interpretation.
(C) Historical narratives and diplomatic history.
(D) Legal formalism and institutional analysis.

69. According to Mao, the principal contradiction" in a semi-colonial society like pre-revolutionary China was between:
(A) The proletariat and the bourgeoisie.
(B) The nation and imperialism.
(C) The landlords and the peasantry.
(D) Modern ideas and traditional culture.

70. Consider the two statements provided and select the correct answer:
Statement I : The Theory of Two Swords" permanently resolved the conflict between Church and State.
Statement II : The theory itself was interpreted differently by papal and imperial supporters to claim supremacy.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

71. The Gandhian concept of 'Sarvodaya' means:
(A) The welfare of all.
(B) The rule of the self.
(C) The power of truth.
(D) The tyranny of the majority.

72. The resurgence" of political theory in the latter half of the 20th century involved a renewed focus on:
(A) Statistical analysis of voting patterns.
(B) Normative questions of justice and rights.
(C) The administrative structures of the state.
(D) International relations from a realist perspective.

73. A government policy that provides a universal basic income to all citizens is an attempt to advance which form of justice?
(A) Retributive Justice
(B) Procedural Justice
(C) Social Justice
(D) Commutative Justice

74. A core belief of Behaviouralism is that:
(A) Political phenomena cannot be studied scientifically.
(B) Values and facts are inseparable in political inquiry.
(C) Political science should focus on what ought to be."
(D) Discoverable uniformities exist in political behavior.

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75. Consider the following statements about Post-Behaviouralism:
I. It was a complete repudiation of the behavioural movement.
II. It argued that the study of politics cannot be value-neutral.
III. It was described as a revolution, not a counter-revolution."
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I only
(D) I, II, and III

76. In the debate between negative and positive liberty, which thinker is famously associated with the distinction?
(A) John Rawls
(B) Isaiah Berlin
(C) Robert Nozick
(D) Karl Marx

77. Mao's strategy of encircling the cities from the countryside" was a direct consequence of his belief in:
(A) The revolutionary potential of the urban proletariat.
(B) The necessity of a swift, urban-based coup d'état.
(C) The peasantry as the main force of the revolution.
(D) The importance of winning parliamentary elections.

78. The primary conflict in medieval political thought between Church and State was over:
(A) The right to appoint bishops and church officials.
(B) The language of the liturgy.
(C) The principles of feudal land tenure.
(D) The design of cathedral architecture.

79. The concept of equality of outcome" implies:
(A) Everyone should start from the same point.
(B) Everyone should have the same chance to succeed.
(C) The state should work to reduce wealth disparities.
(D) The law should be applied to everyone in the same way.

80. Arrange the following events in chronological order:
1. Mao's Cultural Revolution begins.
2. Lenin's Bolshevik Revolution in Russia.
3. Gandhi's Salt March (Dandi March).
(A) 1, 3, 2
(B) 2, 3, 1
(C) 3, 2, 1
(D) 2, 1, 3

81. Which of the following is NOT one of the eight intellectual foundation stones" of Behaviouralism as listed by David Easton?
(A) Regularities
(B) Verification
(C) Quantification
(D) Relevance

82. The role of ideology is best described as providing a map" for individuals. What does this metaphor imply?
(A) Ideologies offer a simplified way to navigate issues.
(B) Ideologies are always factually correct and accurate.
(C) Ideologies are rigid and prevent direction changes.
(D) Only one ideology can be correct for a given territory.

83. In contrast to Lenin, Gandhi's theory of change emphasized:
(A) The necessity of a violent insurrection.
(B) The leadership of a small, secretive vanguard party.
(C) The moral regeneration of individuals.
(D) The seizure of the state apparatus.

84. The distinction between procedural" and substantive" democracy helps us to understand:
(A) The difference between a monarchy and a republic.
(B) Why formal institutions may not be democratic in practice.
(C) The evolution from direct to representative democracy.
(D) The economic policies adopted by democratic states.

85. Match the concept with its primary proponent or association.
List I: (Concept)
P. Decline of Theory",
Q. Satyagraha,
R. Credo of Relevance",
S. Vanguard Party
List II: (Proponent)
1. Gandhi,
2. Lenin,
3. Easton (Post-Behaviour),
4. Easton (Behaviour)
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

86. Which statement most accurately reflects the core tenet of the Theory of Two Swords?
(A) It posited a division of authority between spiritual and temporal.
(B) It advocated for a theocratic state ruled by the Pope.
(C) It argued for the subordination of the Church to the State.
(D) It was a military doctrine concerning infantry and cavalry.

87. A key argument for the resurgence" of political theory was that Behaviouralism's focus on methodology had led to:
(A) A greater understanding of justice and liberty.
(B) The successful resolution of major social conflicts.
(C) An over-emphasis on the history of political

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thought.
(D) Trivial research that ignored significant questions.

88. A progressive taxation system, where higher incomes are taxed at higher rates, is an application of the principle of:
(A) Distributive Justice
(B) Individual Justice
(C) Procedural Justice
(D) Retributive Justice

89. A government that spies on its citizens' private communications without a warrant is primarily violating which concept?
(A) Positive liberty
(B) Negative liberty
(C) Social justice
(D) Equality of outcome

90. Consider the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Post-Behaviouralism did not seek to discard the methods of Behaviouralism but to supplement and reorient them.
Reason (R) : Post-Behaviouralists acknowledged the utility of empirical research but insisted that it must be guided by a concern for substantive, real-world problems.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

91. Which of the following is an example of 'individual justice' being served?
(A) A person receiving a fair trial with representation.
(B) A company paying reparations for environmental damage.
(C) A government implementing a wealth reduction policy.
(D) A community organizing to build a new public park.

92. Lenin's theory of Imperialism argued that capitalist states colonized other nations primarily to:
(A) Spread democratic values and institutions.
(B) Find new markets and investment opportunities.
(C) Fulfill a religious or civilizing mission.
(D) Engage in cultural exchange programs.

93. The medieval conflict between the Pope and secular rulers over investiture was fundamentally a struggle for:
(A) Control over the appointment of Church officials.
(B) The right to collect taxes from the peasantry.
(C) The official language of the state.
(D) The determination of feudal succession.

94. Consider the two statements provided and select the correct answer:
Statement I : Equality of opportunity aims to ensure that everyone has the same starting point in life.
Statement II : Equality of outcome aims to ensure that everyone finishes at the same point, regardless of effort or talent.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

95. In Gandhi's philosophy, 'Ahimsa' refers to:
(A) Absolute truth.
(B) Non-violence in thought, word, and deed.
(C) Self-rule or self-control.
(D) Economic self-sufficiency.

96. The fact-value dichotomy" central to Behaviouralism holds that:
(A) Factual statements are more important than values.
(B) Objective statements can be derived from normative ones.
(C) One cannot deduce what 'ought' to be from what 'is'.
(D) All facts are inherently laden with values.

97. What is a key feature of a liberal democracy?
(A) The protection of individual rights and civil liberties.
(B) The concentration of all power in a single party.
(C) The state ownership of all major industries.
(D) The regular suspension of the constitution.

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98. Which of these is an example of an ideological statement?
(A) The state should own production to ensure equality."
(B) The current rate of inflation is 3%."
(C) The legislature passed 57 bills last session."
(D) The capital city of the country is New Delhi."

99. Mao's concept of New Democracy" was a transitional stage intended for:
(A) Advanced capitalist countries.
(B) Semi-feudal and semi-colonial countries.
(C) The Soviet Union.
(D) Post-industrial societies.

100. Consider the following regarding the medieval Church-State relationship:
I. It was a static relationship defined by a single doctrine.
II. Papal claims to plenitudo potestatis challenged secular authority.
III. Marsilius of Padua argued for secular state supremacy.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II, and III

101. A primary cause for the decline of political theory" was the rise of logical positivism, which argued that:
(A) Knowledge must be based on reason and innate ideas.
(B) Context is the key to understanding political concepts.
(C) Normative statements are meaningless as they lack verification.
(D) Institutional study is the only valid form of science.

102. In the context of liberty, the 'harm principle' suggests that:
(A) The state can interfere only to prevent harm to others.
(B) All actions that cause harm to oneself should be prohibited.
(C) Liberty should be sacrificed for the sake of security.
(D) The state should actively promote communal benefit via coercion.

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103. Which thinker is most associated with the idea that the mass line" should guide the Communist Party's actions?
(A) Lenin
(B) Gandhi
(C) Mao
(D) Marx

104. The core idea of individual justice" is most closely aligned with:
(A) The traditions of the community.
(B) The principles of classical liberalism.
(C) The goals of socialist ideology.
(D) The concept of collective responsibility.

105. Post-Behaviouralism can be best characterized as:
(A) A return to pure formalism.
(B) A synthesis of traditionalism and behaviouralism.
(C) A rejection of science.
(D) An endorsement of value-free research.

106. In medieval Europe, the term 'sacerdotium' refers to the sphere of:
(A) Priestly or spiritual authority.
(B) Royal authority.
(C) Feudal obligation.
(D) Economic production.

107. Which of the following best defines procedural democracy"?
(A) A system emphasizing institutions and rules of governance.
(B) A system where the outcomes are always fair and just.
(C) A system where citizens directly vote on all legislation.
(D) A system where a wise elite makes decisions for others.

108. Which of the following is NOT a form of equality?
(A) Legal equality
(B) Political equality
(C) Social equality
(D) Elitist equality

109. Gandhi's concept of Swadeshi is primarily concerned with:
(A) Political independence.

(B) Religious tolerance.
(C) Economic self-reliance.
(D) Military strength.

110. Match the term with its corresponding school of thought.
List I: (Term)
P. Fact-value dichotomy,
Q. Plenitudo Potestatis,
R. Satyagraha,
S. Credo of Relevance
List II: (School)
1. Post-Behaviour,
2. Gandhian,
3. Behaviour,
4. Medieval Papal Doctrine
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

111. The demand for social justice" arose primarily from the recognition that:
(A) The legal system was perceived as slow and inefficient.
(B) The state was becoming too powerful and required constraint.
(C) Individual transactions were always fair and balanced.
(D) Formal equality failed to address deep social disparities.

112. According to Lenin, the Bolshevik Revolution was necessary in Russia because:
(A) Russia had already achieved full-scale capitalism.
(B) The bourgeoisie was too weak for a democratic revolution.
(C) The peasantry was demanding a return to feudalism.
(D) The Tsar had agreed to a peaceful transfer of power.

113. A major theme in the resurgence of political theory" was the critique of:
(A) Justice
(B) Liberty
(C) Relativism
(D) Democracy

114. The Theory of Two Swords" was a metaphor used to:
(A) Justify religious warfare like the Crusades.
(B) Explain the division of power between state branches.
(C) Describe the division between spiritual and temporal authority.
(D) Argue for a pacifist political philosophy.

115. Consider the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : In a liberal democracy, the power of the majority is not absolute.
Reason (R) : Liberal democracies are characterized by constitutional limits on government and the protection of minority rights.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

116. Post-Behaviouralism's emphasis on action" meant that political scientists should:
(A) Actively seek to become politicians.
(B) Engage in shaping a better society through work.
(C) Only take action to gather more data.
(D) Remain neutral and detached from all action.

117. An ideology that seeks to preserve the existing social and political order is best described as:
(A) Radical
(B) Revolutionary
(C) Conservative
(D) Anarchist

118. Which concept is primarily concerned with fairness in the basic structure of society, rather than individual conduct?
(A) Individual Justice
(B) Social Justice
(C) Retributive Justice
(D) Commutative Justice

119. A defining characteristic of Maoism is the theory of:
(A) Permanent Revolution

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(B) Socialism in One Country
(C) Protracted People's War
(D) The Withering Away of the State

120. Arrange the following chronologically based on influence:
1. Lenin's What is to be Done?"
2. Pope Gelasius I's Duo sunt" letter.
3. David Easton's critique leading to Post-Behaviouralism.

(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 2, 1, 3
(C) 3, 1, 2
(D) 2, 3, 1

121. Consider the two statements provided and select the correct answer:
Statement I : Negative liberty is freedom 'from' interference.
Statement II : Positive liberty is freedom 'to' achieve self-realization.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

122. The Gelasian doctrine of the Two Swords" was initially intended to:
(A) Assert papal supremacy over the emperor.
(B) Define separate spheres for Church and State.
(C) Assert imperial supremacy over the pope.
(D) Abolish the monarchy in favor of a theocracy.

123. Which of the following is a tenet of Behaviouralism?
(A) Emphasis on normative theory
(B) Value-laden research is unavoidable
(C) Separation of fact and value
(D) Rejection of quantification

124. For Gandhi, the ideal state is:
(A) A powerful, centralized nation-state.
(B) A socialist state with a command economy.
(C) A stateless society based on decentralized villages.
(D) A constitutional monarchy with limited powers.

125. Consider the following statements about democracy:
I. Democracy requires a capitalist economy.
II. Direct democracy is more practical in large states.
III. Political equality is central to democratic theory.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) III only
(B) I and II only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II, and III

126. The resurgence of political theory" is exemplified by the publication of which landmark 1971 book?
(A) The Political System" by David Easton
(B) A Theory of Justice" by John Rawls
(C) Das Kapital" by Karl Marx
(D) The Prince" by Niccolò Machiavelli

127. Lenin's theory of the vanguard party" was a response to his belief that:
(A) The working class would spontaneously develop consciousness.
(B) The bourgeoisie could be persuaded to give up power.
(C) Worker spontaneity would lead only to trade unionism.
(D) The peasantry was the most revolutionary class.

128. An advocate for social justice would most likely support which of the following policies?
(A) Abolishing all taxes.
(B) Implementing progressive taxation for public education.
(C) Privatizing all public schools.
(D) Removing all regulations on businesses.

129. The main difference between Lenin's and Mao's theories of revolution lies in the:
(A) Rejection of violence by Mao.
(B) Role of the peasantry versus the urban proletariat.
(C) Goal of achieving a classless society.
(D) Importance of a disciplined party.

130. The medieval idea that the state's purpose is to maintain order, allowing the Church to guide souls, reflects:

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(A) An early theory of separation of powers.
(B) A cooperative view of the Church-State relationship.
(C) The complete dominance of the state over the church.
(D) Anarchist principles.

131. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of ideology?
(A) It offers an explanation of the existing order.
(B) It provides a model of a desired future.
(C) It outlines a program of action for change.
(D) It is a purely objective and scientific account.

132. The decline of political theory" thesis argued that theory had been eroded by:
(A) The rise of monarchies.
(B) An over-emphasis on classical languages.
(C) The forces of historicism and positivism.
(D) The decline of religion in public life.

133. The concept of equality of opportunity" is challenged by critics who argue that:
(A) It is unfair to reward people based on merit.
(B) It requires addressing underlying inequalities of condition.
(C) It leads directly to authoritarianism.
(D) It places too much emphasis on individual rights.

134. Which of the following was a central demand of the Post-Behaviour movement?
(A) More focus on quantification for its own sake.
(B) Greater relevance of research to social problems.
(C) A return to constitutional law as the sole focus.
(D) Separation of political science from other sciences.

135. Match the political idea with the thinker most closely associated with it.
List I: (Idea)
P. Negative vs Positive Liberty,
Q. Theory of Justice,
R. Power-Knowledge,
S. Vanguard Party
List II: (Thinker)
1. John Rawls,
2. Michel Foucault,
3. Lenin,
4. Isaiah Berlin
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4

136. A person's right to a fair trial, including the presumption of innocence, falls under the category of:
(A) Social justice
(B) Distributive justice
(C) Procedural justice
(D) Economic justice

137. Gandhi's concept of 'Gram Swaraj' (village self-sufficiency) is an example of his commitment to:
(A) Centralized planning
(B) Industrialization
(C) Political and economic decentralization
(D) A strong military

138. The argument that political theory was dead" was countered by the resurgence" characterized by:
(A) The complete victory of Behaviouralism.
(B) A renewed interest in normative questions.
(C) A focus solely on Area Studies.
(D) The rejection of all empirical methods.

139. In Maoist theory, what is the role of the United Front"?
(A) To unite the proletariat with patriotic classes against enemies.
(B) To form an alliance with imperialist powers.
(C) To merge the Communist Party with other political parties.
(D) To create a single global government.

140. Consider the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The Behavioural approach in political science emphasizes value-neutrality.
Reason (R) : It holds that scientific inquiry should be confined to statements of fact that can be empirically tested.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

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(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

141. The doctrine that the Pope holds ultimate authority in both matters and delegates temporal authority to rulers is:
(A) The Theory of Papal Supremacy
(B) The Gelasian Doctrine
(C) The Conciliar Movement
(D) The Divine Right of Kings

142. The difference between liberty and license is that:
(A) Liberty is absolute, while license is limited.
(B) Liberty is freedom, while license is responsibility.
(C) Liberty implies responsibility; license is unrestrained.
(D) There is no difference; the terms are synonymous.

143. Which of the following is the best example of substantive democracy in action?
(A) Holding elections every four years.
(B) A law that effectively reduces child poverty.
(C) Having a written constitution.
(D) The existence of multiple political parties.

144. According to Lenin, the state is:
(A) A neutral arbiter between competing social classes.
(B) An instrument for the oppression of one class by another.
(C) A product of a social contract to protect rights.
(D) A divine institution ordained by God.

145. Due process of law" is a fundamental principle of:
(A) Social justice
(B) Individual justice
(C) Theocratic justice
(D) Economic justice

146. Consider the two statements provided and select the correct answer:
Statement I : The decline of political theory" refers to a shift away from grand, normative theorizing.
Statement II : The resurgence of political theory" was marked by a return to questions about justice and rights.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

147. A core difference between Gandhian and Maoist theories of change is their stance on:
(A) The role of the masses
(B) The importance of leadership
(C) The use of violence
(D) The goal of social equality

148. The medieval concept of Christendom" implied:
(A) A secular society with freedom of religion.
(B) A society where religious and political life were intertwined.
(C) The complete separation of Church and State.
(D) A political system based on direct democracy.

149. An ideology functions to 'legitimate' a political system. This means it:
(A) Provides a legal framework for the system.
(B) Generates a sense of moral validity for power structures.
(C) Ensures that the system is economically efficient.
(D) Guarantees that the system is democratic.

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150. Consider the following regarding theories of change:
I. Lenin advocated for a two-stage revolution led by the proletariat.
II. Mao adapted Marxism to an agrarian context, focusing on the peasantry.
III. Gandhi proposed non-violent social reconstruction.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II, and III

151. Which of the following is a criticism often leveled against positive liberty?
(A) It is too individualistic and ignores the community.
(B) It can be used to justify state paternalism.
(C) It does not allow for any state intervention.
(D) It is synonymous with anarchy.

152. The Post-Behavioural revolution was a call to:
(A) Abandon empirical research.
(B) Make political science more relevant.
(C) Focus exclusively on Western political thought.
(D) Separate political science from ethics.

153. In the medieval period, the Investiture Controversy was a clear example of:
(A) A conflict between spiritual and temporal powers.
(B) A theological debate about the nature of the Trinity.
(C) A peasant revolt against feudal obligations.
(D) A dispute over trade routes between city-states.

154. What is the primary focus of social justice?
(A) Punishing wrongdoers
(B) The fairness of the basic structure of society
(C) Ensuring contracts between individuals are honored
(D) The procedures of the legal system

155. The slogan Let a hundred flowers bloom" was associated with a period of liberalization initiated by:
(A) Lenin
(B) Gandhi
(C) Mao
(D) David Easton

156. In a representative democracy, the principle of accountability means that:
(A) Representatives are not answerable to the people.
(B) The people have the right to know how their government is run.
(C) Elected officials must answer for their actions to citizens.
(D) Only government accountants are responsible for public funds.

157. Which one of the following is NOT a central feature of Behaviouralism?
(A) Integration of political science with other social sciences.
(B) Insistence on the value-neutral approach.
(C) Emphasis on normative and philosophical questions.
(D) Search for regularities in political behavior.

158. Which concept of equality argues for identical treatment in all circumstances, regardless of individual needs?
(A) Foundational equality
(B) Equality of opportunity
(C) Equality of outcome
(D) Proportional equality

159. For Lenin, imperialism was politically significant because it:
(A) Created international conditions for socialist revolution.
(B) Showed the success of capitalism.
(C) Promoted peace between nations.
(D) Led to the decline of the state.

160. Arrange the following in chronological order of historical prominence:
1. The Credo of Relevance"
2. The Theory of Two Swords
3. The Fact-Value Dichotomy"
(A) 1, 3, 2
(B) 2, 3, 1
(C) 3, 1, 2
(D) 2, 1, 3

161. An ideology that critiques society and proposes a radically different future is known as a:
(A) Conservative ideology
(B) Revolutionary ideology
(C) Reactionary ideology
(D) Reformist ideology

162. The resurgence of political theory is often seen as a reaction against Behaviouralism's inability to address:
(A) The technical aspects of voting machines.
(B) Issues of social justice and the purpose of political life.
(C) The budget of the legislative branch.
(D) The history of diplomatic relations.

163. The core principle of Gandhian Satyagraha is:
(A) To inflict suffering on the opponent.
(B) To undergo self-suffering to appeal to conscience.
(C) To use strategic, limited violence.
(D) To withdraw completely from political engagement.

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164. Consider the two statements provided and select the correct answer:
Statement I : Individual justice primarily focuses on fair procedures and the rights of individuals.
Statement II : Social justice is concerned with the distribution of goods and resources across society.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

165. Match the concept to its correct description.
List I: (Concept)
P. Substantive Democracy,
Q. Procedural Democracy,
R. Negative Liberty,
S. Social Justice
List II: (Description)
1. Focuses on formal rules,
2. Quality of life focus,
3. Rectifies inequality,
4. Freedom from coercion
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

166. In the context of medieval thought, the State was often seen as a 'brachium saeculare' for the Church, meaning it was expected to:
(A) Rule independently of the Church's influence.
(B) Use its power to enforce the Church's will.
(C) Be in a constant state of conflict with the Church.
(D) Focus exclusively on economic matters.

167. Technique" was an intellectual foundation stone" of Behaviouralism. What does this refer to?
(A) The focus on ancient philosophical techniques.
(B) The use of research methods to analyze precise data.
(C) The political techniques used by lobbyists.
(D) The avoidance of all technical jargon.

168. In Mao's theory of change, the Cultural Revolution" was intended to be a struggle against:
(A) Foreign imperialist powers.
(B) The remnants of feudal landlordism.
(C) Revisionism within the Communist Party itself.
(D) The influence of Soviet communism.

169. Legal equality, or equality before the law," means that:
(A) All individuals have the same level of wealth.
(B) The law is applied impartially to all citizens.
(C) All laws must be approved by direct vote.
(D) Everyone is entitled to the same outcomes.

170. Consider the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Gandhi's theory of change is deeply rooted in spirituality and ethics.
Reason (R) : Concepts like Satya and Ahimsa are moral imperatives that guide all action.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

171. The Decline of Political Theory" thesis was primarily a commentary on the state of the discipline in which region?
(A) Latin America
(B) Asia
(C) The Anglo-American world
(D) Eastern Europe

172. A key difference between liberty and equality as political values is that:
(A) Promoting equality may require limiting some liberties.
(B) Liberty is a collective concept while equality is individualistic.
(C) All political thinkers agree that they are perfectly compatible.
(D) Liberty is a modern value, while equality is an ancient one.

173. Which of the following is NOT a feature of a totalitarian ideology?

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(A) It provides an all-encompassing view of truth.
(B) It aims to transform the whole of society.
(C) It encourages a diversity of opinions.
(D) It identifies a specific enemy group to overcome.

174. The concept of justice that focuses on giving each person their due" is a classical definition attributed to:
(A) Ancient Greek and Roman philosophers.
(B) Modern behaviouralists.
(C) Medieval theologians.
(D) Post-modernist thinkers.

175. The ultimate goal of revolution for both Lenin and Mao was:
(A) The establishment of a liberal democracy.
(B) The creation of a classless, communist society.
(C) The restoration of a traditional monarchy.
(D) The implementation of a global free market.

176. Which one of the following correctly distinguishes Behaviouralism from Post-Behaviouralism?
(A) Behaviouralism emphasizes values.
(B) Post-Behaviouralism integrates relevance with empirical methods.
(C) Behaviouralism was exclusively a European movement.
(D) Post-Behaviouralism rejected all quantitative data.

177. The medieval papacy's claim to depose a king was the ultimate expression of:
(A) The divine right of kings.
(B) The supremacy of spiritual over temporal power.
(C) The complete equality of Church and State.
(D) The principle of popular sovereignty.

178. A government that guarantees free healthcare and education for all its citizens is prioritizing:
(A) Positive liberty and social justice.
(B) Negative liberty.
(C) Procedural justice only.
(D) Anarcho-capitalism.

179. The Gandhian principle of 'Swaraj' also refers to:
(A) The conquest of other nations.
(B) Self-rule and rule over one's own passions.
(C) The establishment of a powerful industrial economy.
(D) The absolute power of the majority.

180. Consider the following statements about ideology:
I. Ideology can act as social cement for a community.
II. Ideology is always irrational.
III. Political parties are often organized around ideologies.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and III only
(B) II only
(C) I and II only
(D) I, II, and III

181. Mao's theory of contradictions was a key theoretical tool for:
(A) Justifying policy shifts and political purges.
(B) Negotiating trade agreements with the West.
(C) Promoting artistic freedom.
(D) Implementing direct democracy.

182. A core assumption of democratic theory is that:
(A) The average citizen is incapable of making decisions.
(B) Political authority should derive from consent.
(C) Hereditary rule is the most stable form.
(D) Economic inequality is necessary for stability.

183. Pure science" was a goal of Behaviouralism. What did this imply?
(A) Politics should be studied without immediate practical concern.
(B) Only scientists with pure motives should study politics.
(C) Political science should be merged with chemistry.
(D) The study of politics should involve ethical judgments.

184. The Theory of Two Swords, in its Gelasian formulation, can be seen as an early attempt at:
(A) Totalitarian control.
(B) Defining separate jurisdictions of power.
(C) Establishing atheism as state policy.

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(D) Creating a system of checks and balances.

185. The concept that justice requires us to treat like cases alike is known as:
(A) The principle of formal justice.
(B) The principle of social justice.
(C) The principle of divine justice.
(D) The principle of revolutionary justice.

186. Which of the following is NOT a feature of Gandhi's vision of a new society?
(A) A decentralized polity based on village republics.
(B) A heavily industrialized, urbanized economy.
(C) A social order based on truth and non-violence.
(D) Emphasis on self-sufficiency and manual labor.

187. The debate over the decline and resurgence of political theory" was fundamentally about:
(A) The best form of electoral system.
(B) The proper methods and purpose of study.
(C) The foreign policy of the United States.
(D) The history of the Roman Empire.

188. Which of the following illustrates the tension between liberty and equality?
(A) A high tax on inheritance to reduce wealth disparity.
(B) A law guaranteeing freedom of speech for all.
(C) The right to a fair trial for all accused.
(D) The establishment of universal suffrage.

189. Lenin's major theoretical contribution in Imperialism" was to:
(A) Argue that capitalism could reform itself.
(B) Advocate for a peaceful transition.
(C) Explain the delay of Western revolution.
(D) Praise the civilizing mission of colonial powers.

190. What is a key critique of procedural democracy?
(A) It can coexist with significant social injustice.
(B) It is too difficult to implement.
(C) It is inherently unstable.
(D) It gives too much power to the judiciary.

191. Leo Strauss and his followers advocated for:
(A) The use of statistical methods to understand politics.
(B) The development of a single unified theory.
(C) A focus on the role of institutions.
(D) A return to the study of classical philosophy.

192. The concept of social justice" requires that we pay attention to:
(A) Only the actions of individuals.
(B) Patterns of advantage produced by institutions.
(C) The rules of formal etiquette.
(D) Historical grievances between nations.

193. The medieval Church was also a major temporal power because it:
(A) Was a large landowner.
(B) Commanded armies and collected taxes.
(C) Ran a vast system of courts.
(D) All of the above.

194. A defining element of Mao's ideology adapted to China was:
(A) Its emphasis on the urban working class.
(B) Its advocacy for multi-party elections.
(C) Its promotion of Confucian values.
(D) Its focus on the revolutionary potential of the peasantry.

195. Match the political thinker to their core idea about revolutionary change.
List I: (Thinker)
P. Lenin,
Q. Mao,
R. Gandhi,
S. Edmund Burke
List II: (Idea)
1. Satyagraha,
2. Cautious reform,
3. Peasantry-led war,
4. Vanguard party
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2

196. Where there is no law, there is no freedom." This statement suggests that:
(A) Law and liberty are mutually exclusive.
(B) Law is necessary to protect liberty from

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anarchy.
(C) Liberty can exist in a state of nature without rules.
(D) The more laws, the more liberty.

197. Post-Behaviouralism is best described as a:
(A) Call to abandon scientific inquiry.
(B) Call to make scientific inquiry more relevant.
(C) Return to the traditionalist approach.
(D) New form of Marxism.

198. The justification for progressive income tax is aligned with the principles of:
(A) Individual Justice
(B) Procedural Justice
(C) Social Justice
(D) Retributive Justice

199. The central idea of democracy is:
(A) Rule by the wealthy.
(B) Rule by the most educated.
(C) Rule by the people.
(D) Rule by a single leader.

200. Consider the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The Theory of Two Swords" was a source of constant friction in the Middle Ages.
Reason (R) : Both papal and imperial parties interpreted the doctrine to claim supremacy.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

201. Which of the following best represents Gandhi's view of the state?
(A) The state is a necessary evil that should be powerful.
(B) The state is a soulless machine" representing violence.
(C) The state is a divine institution to be obeyed.
(D) The state is the only reliable instrument for justice.

202. The Behaviouralist emphasis on 'quantification' meant that:
(A) Research findings should be expressed numerically where possible.
(B) Only qualities matter in political analysis.
(C) Historical narratives were the most important form of data.
(D) Mathematical formulas should be avoided.

203. The primary difference between legal equality and equality of opportunity is:
(A) Legal equality is application; opportunity is the starting block.
(B) Legal equality applies to criminals; opportunity is for all.
(C) There is no difference.
(D) Legal equality is socialist; opportunity is capitalist.

204. Power grows out of the barrel of a gun" is a dictum summarizing the thought of:
(A) Mahatma Gandhi
(B) John Locke
(C) Isaiah Berlin
(D) Mao Zedong

205. The 'resurgence of political theory' signifies a renewed appreciation for:
(A) The idea that questions have a moral dimension.
(B) The belief that all questions can be solved by statistics.
(C) The importance of focusing only on institutional rules.
(D) The theory that politics is purely a struggle for power.

206. In medieval thought, the term 'regnum' refers to the sphere of:
(A) Priestly or spiritual authority.
(B) Worldly or royal authority.
(C) Monastic life.
(D) Scholarly debate.

207. A debate regarding a public library for a low-income area versus road repair for a wealthy area is fundamentally about:
(A) Negative Liberty vs. Positive Liberty
(B) Individual Justice vs. Social Justice
(C) Direct Democracy vs. Representative Democracy
(D) Church-State Relations

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208. What was the credo of relevance" in Post-Behaviouralism?
(A) A call for political science to address social issues.
(B) A belief that research should be relevant only to the researcher.
(C) An argument that only historical research is relevant.
(D) A rejection of all theoretical relevance.

209. An ideology provides adherents with a sense of identity. This is the _____ function.
(A) Mobilizing
(B) Legitimizing
(C) Social
(D) Explanatory

210. Consider the following regarding behaviouralism:
I. It modeled political science on natural sciences.
II. It emphasized observable behavior.
III. It gave primacy to normative questions.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II, and III

211. According to Lenin, what is the role of the party after the revolution?
(A) To immediately dissolve itself.
(B) To hand over power to a coalition of all parties.
(C) To restore the monarchy under party control.
(D) To establish a dictatorship of the proletariat."

212. Which of the following is a scenario of a potential conflict between liberty and order?
(A) A government banning public gatherings to quell riots.
(B) A government guaranteeing freedom of the press.
(C) A government providing universal healthcare.
(D) A government holding free and fair elections.

213. The Gelasian Doctrine of the Two Swords was a response to:
(A) The fall of the Athenian democracy.
(B) The rise of feudalism.
(C) The Protestant Reformation.
(D) The unification of authority in the Roman Emperor.

214. The concept of social justice" is most concerned with:
(A) Individual court cases.
(B) International treaties.
(C) Personal relationships.
(D) Societal outcomes and distributions.

215. The decline of political theory" thesis was controversial because it:
(A) Was universally accepted.
(B) Challenged the purpose of a major discipline branch.
(C) Argued for the abolition of universities.
(D) Was only published in obscure journals.

216. For Gandhi, 'Satyagraha' was a tool for:
(A) Seizing political power through force.
(B) Achieving personal enlightenment in isolation.
(C) Waging a moral struggle for truth and justice.
(D) Winning arguments through clever debate.

217. Identify the incorrect pair.
(A) Behaviouralism - Value-free analysis
(B) Post-Behaviouralism - Relevance and action
(C) Gandhian Theory - Vanguard Party
(D) Medieval Political Thought - Theory of Two Swords

218. An important component of Mao's theory of change was the mass line". This meant:
(A) The party should synthesize and explain ideas to the masses.
(B) The party should dictate policies without consultation.
(C) The masses should govern without party leadership.
(D) The party should rely on elite intellectuals.

219. The principle of 'one person, one vote' is an expression of:
(A) Economic equality
(B) Social equality
(C) Legal equality

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(D) Political equality

220. Arrange chronologically:
1. Gelasian doctrine.
2. Rise of Behaviouralism.
3. Bolshevik Revolution.
4. Publication of Rawls's Theory of Justice".

(A) 1, 3, 2, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 1, 4, 3
(D) 3, 1, 2, 4

221. An ideology can be seen as a 'lens'. This means:
(A) It shapes perception and interpretation of events.
(B) It distorts reality completely.
(C) It is a tool for objective observation.
(D) Everyone sees the world through the same lens.

222. Proponents of the resurgence of political theory" argued that:
(A) Theory had never been more vibrant.
(B) Behaviouralism had answered all big questions.
(C) 'Big questions' were again being debated creatively.
(D) The study of history was no longer necessary.

223. What is the central difference between positive and negative liberty?
(A) Negative is 'freedom from'; positive is 'freedom to'.
(B) Negative is 'freedom to'; positive is 'freedom from'.
(C) Negative applies to groups; positive to individuals.
(D) Negative is philosophical; positive is legal.

224. In the medieval Church-State relationship, who held the 'spiritual sword'?
(A) The Pope and the Church hierarchy
(B) The King or Emperor
(C) The feudal lords
(D) The common people

225. Affirmative action in university admissions is a practical application of:
(A) Individual justice based on merit.
(B) Negative liberty.
(C) Procedural justice alone.
(D) Social justice for past discrimination.

226. Lenin argued revolution could occur in a country that was:
(A) Fully developed capitalist.
(B) Without an industrial proletariat.
(C) Feudal without any capitalism.
(D) The weakest link" in the capitalist chain.

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227. Which statement best summarizes the Post-Behaviouralist position?
(A) Facts and values must be kept separate."
(B) To know is to have the responsibility to act."
(C) All that matters is technical rigor."
(D) The study of politics should be abandoned."

228. The concept of democracy implies a commitment to:
(A) A specific economic system.
(B) A set of procedures for decision-making.
(C) A particular religious belief.
(D) A single form of government.

229. Which of the following is NOT a central element of Gandhian thought?
(A) Satyagraha
(B) Ahimsa
(C) Sarvodaya
(D) Class struggle as the primary engine of history

230. The decline of political theory" suggested theory was squeezed by Behaviouralism and:
(A) Anarchism
(B) Communism
(C) Historicism
(D) Idealism

231. The core idea behind equality of opportunity is to create a:
(A) Society where everyone has the same income.
(B) System where government makes all decisions.
(C) Level playing field" for social competition.
(D) Society without laws or government.

232. In medieval political thought, ultimate justification for power came from:
(A) The people
(B) God

(C) Military strength
(D) Rational consent

233. The main function of an ideology is to:
(A) Present beliefs as natural and unchallengeable.
(B) Confuse and disorient citizens.
(C) Encourage critical independent thinking.
(D) Provide a purely scientific analysis.

234. Mao's theory is distinct from classical Marxism because it:
(A) Completely rejects class struggle.
(B) Advocates for peaceful transition.
(C) Calls for an alliance with capitalist powers.
(D) Identifies the peasantry as the main force.

235. The concept of individual justice" is closely associated with which political ideology?
(A) Liberalism
(B) Communism
(C) Fascism
(D) Anarchism

236. David Easton's shift from behaviouralism to post-behaviouralism signified:
(A) A complete rejection of earlier work.
(B) A recognition of the limits of a value-free approach.
(C) A conversion to traditional historical methods.
(D) A decision to leave academia for politics.

237. A common understanding of a republic is:
(A) A system ruled by a king.
(B) A two-party system only.
(C) There is no difference from democracy.
(D) A representative system with safeguards.

238. From each according to his ability, to each according to his needs" prioritizes:
(A) Negative liberty
(B) Equality of opportunity
(C) Equality of outcome
(D) Procedural justice

239. The central thesis of What Is to Be Done?" is the need for:
(A) A broad coalition of social classes.
(B) Spontaneous uprisings without leadership.
(C) A party of professional revolutionaries.
(D) Gradual reform through parliament.

240. Match the concept with its best example.
List I: (Concept)
P. Social Justice,
Q. Negative Liberty,
R. Procedural Democracy,
S. Gandhian Satyagraha
List II: (Example)
1. Repealing censorship,
2. Multiparty election,
3. Salt March,
4. Affirmative action
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

241. The conflict over investiture was a manifestation of the struggle over:
(A) Popular sovereignty
(B) The Theory of Two Swords
(C) Feudal economic relations
(D) The rise of nationalism

242. Post-behaviouralism argues that facts and values are:
(A) The same thing.
(B) Best kept completely separate.
(C) Intertwined and non-neutral.
(D) Irrelevant to the study of politics.

243. The Resurgence of Political Theory" is associated with a renewed focus on:
(A) Electoral statistics
(B) Grand normative themes like justice.
(C) The administrative state
(D) Psychological profiles of leaders

244. The most significant difference between Lenin and Gandhi lies in:
(A) The role of leadership
(B) The necessity and morality of violence
(C) The importance of the masses
(D) The need for economic change

245. An individual's right to be free from arbitrary arrest is an example of:
(A) Positive liberty
(B) Social justice
(C) Negative liberty

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(D) Equality of outcome

246. What is the primary purpose of an ideology's 'program for action'?
(A) To provide a historical account.
(B) To outline steps to achieve the desired society.
(C) To offer a complex philosophical critique.
(D) To ensure the ideology remains theoretical.

247. The concept of 'distributive justice' is a key component of:
(A) Individual Justice
(B) Social Justice
(C) Retributive Justice
(D) Formal Justice

248. Mao's adaptation of Marxism-Leninism to China is an example of:
(A) Universal applicability of a single model.
(B) Adapting ideology to specific national conditions.
(C) The rejection of all Marxist principles.
(D) A preference for urban-led revolution.

249. Which statement correctly describes the relationship between procedural and substantive democracy?
(A) A state can have procedural without substantive democracy.
(B) A state can have substantive without procedural democracy.
(C) The two concepts are identical.
(D) Procedural democracy is only for monarchies.

250. Consider the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : In Mao's theory of change, the peasantry plays the leading role.
Reason (R) : Mao believed the peasantry was the most numerous and oppressed class in China.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

251. A key feature of Behaviouralism was being 'systematic', emphasizing:
(A) The study of political systems as a whole.
(B) Random collection of interesting facts.
(C) The relationship between theory and research.
(D) Individual case studies.

252. The medieval ideal of Christendom" broke down with the rise of:
(A) The Behavioural movement
(B) Centralized monarchies and sovereign states
(C) The theory of two swords
(D) The university system

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253. The concept of 'positive liberty' can be described as:
(A) The absence of all rules.
(B) The freedom to realize one's potential.
(C) Liberty enjoyed only in a positive state of mind.
(D) The right to not be interfered with.

254. Gandhi's principle regarding means and ends is known as:
(A) The ends justify the means.
(B) The purity of means and ends.
(C) The vanguard party principle.
(D) The theory of contradictions.

255. Social justice is fundamentally a critique of the idea that:
(A) Society should be fair.
(B) Individual merit alone determines one's lot.
(C) The state has a role in the economy.
(D) People should have equal rights.

256. Which of the following is a characteristic of Lenin's theory of the party?
(A) Democratic centralism
(B) Open and inclusive membership
(C) Spontaneous organization
(D) Rejection of all hierarchy

257. An 'ideologue' is a person who:
(A) Is skeptical of all political beliefs.
(B) Adheres strongly to and advances a particular ideology.
(C) Studies ideologies from a detached perspective.

(D) Has no political opinions.

258. The 'resurgence' of political theory responded to the failure to:
(A) Predict the turmoil of the 1960s.
(B) Develop complex statistical models.
(C) Study the politics of non-Western countries.
(D) Create a single definition of power.

259. Political equality means:
(A) All citizens have equal wealth.
(B) All citizens have an equal weight in decision-making.
(C) All political opinions are equally valid.
(D) All politicians are equal in power.

260. Consider the following statements:
I. Legal equality means law applies equally to all.
II. Equality of opportunity means removing barriers for merit.
III. Equality of outcome seeks to reduce resource disparities.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I only
(B) I and II only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II, and III

261. The Theory of Two Swords was most relevant during:
(A) Classical Antiquity
(B) The European Middle Ages
(C) The Renaissance
(D) The Enlightenment

262. Which represents the Post-Behaviouralist critique of Behaviouralism?
(A) It was not scientific enough.
(B) Value-neutrality led to defending the status quo.
(C) It was too focused on relevance.
(D) It relied too heavily on historical texts.

263. The Gandhian concept of 'trusteeship' is a theory about:
(A) Political power
(B) Property and wealth
(C) Religious authority
(D) International relations

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264. The primary object of concern for 'social justice' is:
(A) Individual criminal behaviour.
(B) The basic structure of societal institutions.
(C) The etiquette of communication.
(D) The fairness of a single transaction.

265. What distinguishes Mao's concept of permanent revolution" under socialism?
(A) Class struggle ends after the seizure of power.
(B) Class struggle continues within the communist party.
(C) Constantly expanding revolution to other countries.
(D) Focus on economic development over politics.

266. A government with free elections but representatives with little power has:
(A) Strong procedural but weak substantive democracy.
(B) Weak procedural but strong substantive democracy.
(C) Strong direct democracy.
(D) No democracy at all.

267. The decline" of political theory was lamented by those who felt it was losing its:
(A) Statistical sophistication.
(B) Connection to its classical heritage.
(C) Funding from government sources.
(D) Ability to conduct opinion polls.

268. A key component of an ideology is its vision of a 'good society' which serves to:
(A) Provide a goal for political action.
(B) Prove the current society is perfect.
(C) Create confusion and apathy.
(D) Offer a scientific testable hypothesis.

269. A law requiring all citizens to vote potentially infringes on:
(A) Positive liberty
(B) Negative liberty
(C) Collective liberty
(D) Economic liberty

270. In Lenin's theory, the vanguard" party must be composed of:
(A) The entire working class.

(B) Dedicated professional revolutionaries.
(C) Intellectuals from the bourgeoisie.
(D) Peasants and farmers exclusively.

271. The conflict between Boniface VIII and Philip IV was an example of the struggle over:
(A) The Theory of Two Swords
(B) Behaviouralism
(C) Gandhian Satyagraha
(D) The decline of political theory

272. The central focus of Behaviouralism is:
(A) The text of constitutions.
(B) Observable behaviours of individuals in politics.
(C) The lives of great statespersons.
(D) Philosophical justifications of the state.

273. The concept of 'individual justice' is primarily focused on:
(A) Redistribution of wealth.
(B) Rights and fair treatment within a legal system.
(C) Overall well-being of the community.
(D) Correcting historical wrongs against groups.

274. John Rawls sought to:
(A) Justify a purely libertarian state.
(B) Provide a basis for a just liberal society.
(C) Prove justice is an irrelevant concept.
(D) Argue for a return to medieval government.

275. In contrast to class struggle, Gandhi focused on:
(A) Unity of humanity and moral persuasion.
(B) A race war.
(C) Leadership of the industrial elite.
(D) The inevitability of violent conflict.

276. Which policy promotes equality of opportunity?
(A) Confiscating all private property.
(B) Guaranteeing every citizen same income.
(C) Providing free public education to all children.
(D) Abolishing all laws.

277. The term ideology" originally had a:
(A) Positive connotation as a science of ideas.
(B) Negative connotation as abstract beliefs.
(C) Neutral connotation regarding insects.
(D) Positive and negative connotation at different times.

278. The Cultural Revolution" was launched by Mao to:
(A) Promote economic growth and trade.
(B) Combat revisionism and reassert his vision.
(C) Introduce multi-party democratic reforms.
(D) Foster relations with the Soviet Union.

279. The demand for 'relevance' in Post-Behaviouralism meant scientists should:
(A) Avoid contemporary problems.
(B) Engage with and solve pressing issues.
(C) Focus only on abstract models.
(D) Study only personally relevant topics.

280. Popular sovereignty means ultimate political authority resides in:
(A) The monarch.
(B) The people.
(C) The judiciary.
(D) The sovereign state.

281. The two swords" failed to create stable division because:
(A) Gunpowder made swords obsolete.
(B) Claims overlapped, leading to conflict.
(C) The populace rejected the metaphor.
(D) Feudal lords refused authority.

282. Which theory focuses on changing individuals and alternative decentralized institutions?
(A) Leninist theory
(B) Maoist theory
(C) Gandhian theory
(D) Behaviouralist theory

283. In some theories, a 'right' is distinct from 'liberty' because:
(A) There is no difference.
(B) A right imposes a duty on someone else.
(C) A liberty imposes a duty on someone else.
(D) Rights are legal; liberties are philosophical.

284. Logical positivism held that:
(A) Knowledge comes from revelation.
(B) Statements not empirically verifiable are meaningless.
(C) Historical study is highest knowledge.
(D) Values are more important than facts.

285. 'Mobilization' means an ideology can:
(A) Make people passive.

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(B) Persuade people to take collective action.
(C) Only be understood by an elite.
(D) Be used to demobilize an army.

286. What is the fundamental goal of social justice?
(A) Ensure every individual gets what they want.
(B) Create a fair distribution of benefits and burdens.
(C) Punish all forms of dissent.
(D) Maintain the existing social hierarchy.

287. Mao's people's war" final stage is:
(A) Strategic defensive
(B) Strategic stalemate
(C) Strategic offensive
(D) Strategic retreat

288. Prohibiting smoking in public places can be seen as a clash between:
(A) Negative liberty and public well-being.
(B) Positive and negative liberty.
(C) Social and individual justice.
(D) Democracy and monarchy.

289. The temporal sword" symbolized:
(A) Church power to excommunicate.
(B) Secular power to govern and wage war.
(C) Intellectual authority of universities.
(D) Economic power of guilds.

290. The post-behavioural emphasis on action" suggested a duty to:
(A) Remain silent on issues.
(B) Use knowledge to improve society.
(C) Focus on theoretical work.
(D) Run for public office.

291. Lenin argued the bourgeois state must be:
(A) Gradually reformed.
(B) Captured and used.
(C) Smashed and replaced.
(D) Ignored.

292. Free press and opposition parties are indicators of:
(A) A healthy procedural democracy.
(B) A command economy.
(C) A theocratic state.
(D) The decline of political theory.

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293. Which of the following is NOT a core component of Gandhi's thought?
(A) Swaraj
(B) Sarvodaya
(C) Class struggle as the engine of history
(D) Ahimsa

294. Equality before the law" is a cornerstone of which tradition?
(A) Fascism
(B) Communism
(C) Liberal-constitutionalism
(D) Theocracy

295. The resurgence of political theory" was characterized by:
(A) An end to all debate.
(B) Renewed confidence in normative questions.
(C) Adoption of a single research method.
(D) Rejection of political science.

296. The central argument of On Contradiction" is that:
(A) All contradictions are of equal importance.
(B) A principal contradiction moves processes forward.
(C) Society can exist without contradictions.
(D) Contradictions should be ignored.

297. Excommunication as a political tool demonstrated:
(A) The Church's lack of power.
(B) Intertwining of spiritual and temporal authority.
(C) Complete separation of Church and State.
(D) Focus on purely economic matters.

298. The fact-value dichotomy states that:
(A) Facts and values are the same.
(B) One can derive 'ought' from 'is'.
(C) One cannot derive a value from a fact.
(D) All facts are value-laden.

299. Social justice is most concerned with which question?
(A) Did the accused receive a fair trial?
(B) Is the distribution of opportunities fair across groups?
(C) Was the contract signed under duress?
(D) Does the king have the right to declare war?

300. The key difference in mass mobilization between Lenin and Gandhi is:
(A) Lenin focused on the peasantry.
(B) Lenin sought violent seizure; Gandhi sought non-violence.
(C) Gandhi believed in a vanguard party.
(D) There were no significant differences.

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ANSWERS

1. (B) The Theory of Two Swords
The medieval debate regarding Church-State relations was dominated by the doctrine of two separate authorities. This concept posited that God provided two symbolic swords to govern society: the spiritual sword held by the papacy and the temporal sword held by secular rulers. This framework shaped discussions on the jurisdictional boundaries between religious and political leadership.

2. (A) It explains political activity via the observable actions of individuals.
Behaviouralism transformed political science by shifting focus toward the empirical and quantifiable study of political actors. Instead of analyzing formal legal structures or historical narratives, it prioritized the direct observation of individual and group behaviors. This scientific approach sought to identify uniformities and regularities that could be verified through rigorous data collection and objective analysis techniques.

3. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Procedural democracy focuses on the formal mechanisms of governance, specifically the rules and institutions that facilitate collective decision-making, such as elections. Substantive democracy moves beyond these processes to evaluate the actual social and economic outcomes achieved. Both dimensions are essential for a comprehensive understanding of how democratic systems function to provide justice and equality.

4. (D) The freedom from external constraints or interference by others.
Negative liberty describes a condition where an individual is free to act without interference from external bodies, specifically the state or other individuals. This perspective focuses on the area within which a person can behave unobstructed. It emphasizes the absence of barriers and constraints, allowing for personal autonomy within a protected sphere of private action.

5. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Various political theorists proposed distinct methods for societal change. Lenin emphasized the vanguard party to guide the workers, while Mao focused on the protracted people's war involving the peasantry. Gandhi advocated for Satyagraha, a method of non-violent resistance. Finally, Karl Marx theorized the dictatorship of the proletariat as a transitional phase necessary for achieving a classless society.

6. (B) Social Justice
Mandating accessibility for individuals with disabilities is a practical application of social justice. This concept focuses on the fair distribution of opportunities and the removal of structural barriers that prevent marginalized groups from fully participating in society. By implementing such laws, the state actively works to correct systemic inequalities and ensure that public resources are inclusive.

7. (D) The primacy of normative and philosophical inquiry.
The behaviouralist approach is defined by its commitment to empirical, observable data and the quantification of political phenomena. It explicitly rejects the primacy of normative or philosophical inquiry, which focuses on what ought to be rather than what is. Instead, behaviouralists strive for value-neutral research that integrates political science with other quantitative social science disciplines.

8. (A) The Papacy and the Monarchy
The Theory of Two Swords specifically addressed the division of power between the religious authority of the papacy and the secular authority of the monarchy. This doctrine originated from the belief that spiritual and temporal realms require separate governing heads. It served as a central framework for medieval European political thought, defining the complex relationship between ecclesiastical and royal powers.

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9. (C) Removing artificial barriers so everyone has a fair chance.
Equality of opportunity focuses on providing a level playing field for all citizens by eliminating discriminatory obstacles and artificial barriers. It does not guarantee identical economic outcomes or wealth for everyone. Rather, it ensures that success is determined by an individual's own merit and effort, rather than being restricted by their social background or inherited status.

10. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Post-behaviouralism emerged as a critical reaction to the behavioural revolution's perceived neglect of substantive social problems. While behaviouralists sought value-neutrality, post-behaviouralists argued that political research must remain relevant to urgent societal issues. They maintained that scholars have a moral responsibility to engage with values and take action to address the pressing crises facing contemporary human civilization.

11. (D) To lead the proletariat in a revolution against the state.
In Lenin's theory of change, the vanguard party consists of professional revolutionaries who possess advanced political consciousness. This group is essential because the working class alone might only develop basic trade-union awareness rather than a revolutionary drive. The party's primary role is to provide strategic leadership and guidance to the proletariat in overthrowing the capitalist state structure.

12. (B) Procedural Justice - Primary focus on outcomes
Procedural justice is fundamentally concerned with the fairness of the processes and rules used to make decisions, rather than the specific outcomes achieved. In contrast, concepts like distributive or social justice focus more heavily on how resources and benefits are shared across society. Identifying procedural justice with an outcome-oriented focus is incorrect within the standard political theory framework.

13. (C) Historicism and Positivism
Several scholars observed a decline in political theory during the mid-twentieth century, attributing this to the dominance of historicism and logical positivism. Historicism reduced political ideas to their historical context, while positivism dismissed normative questions as unverifiable and scientifically meaningless. Together, these movements marginalized the grand tradition of philosophical inquiry into the nature of the good life and justice.

14. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Negative liberty focuses on the absence of external constraints, whereas equality of outcome often requires state intervention that limits individual freedoms. Therefore, they are frequently viewed as conflicting rather than complementary. Conversely, positive liberty involves self-realization and often necessitates government action, such as providing education or healthcare, which can inevitably encroach upon an individual's negative liberty and autonomy.

15. (B) I and III only
Medieval political thought was defined by the dual authority of the Church and the State. While the Church claimed spiritual supremacy and the State held temporal power, their jurisdictions often overlapped in practice. This overlap led to frequent and contentious disputes over which entity held ultimate sovereignty, making the claim that there was a clear separation without any overlap historically inaccurate.

16. (B) Its focus on the importance of values and relevance.
Post-behaviouralism's most significant contribution was its insistence that political science should be relevant to social reality and engaged with human values. It challenged the purely objective, value-free stance of the behaviouralists. By arguing that knowledge carries the responsibility to act, post-behaviouralism reoriented the discipline toward solving significant societal problems while still utilizing rigorous empirical and scientific methodologies.

17. (B) A large, agrarian society with a peasant majority.
Mao's theory of a protracted people's war was specifically designed for revolutionary change in semi-colonial and semi-feudal societies. Unlike classical Marxism, which prioritized the

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urban industrial proletariat, Mao recognized the revolutionary potential of the peasantry. This strategy involved building base areas in the countryside and gradually encircling the cities, making it most applicable to large, agrarian societies.

18. (A) The fairness of processes used to allocate resources.
Procedural justice emphasizes the integrity and impartiality of the methods used to determine distributions or resolve disputes. It rests on the belief that if the rules are fair and applied consistently to everyone, the resulting outcome is also just. This perspective prioritizes adherence to established legal protocols and transparent mechanisms over the pursuit of specific equitable outcomes.

19. (C) It is often too slow for governing complex societies.
Direct democracy involves citizens participating personally in decision-making processes rather than electing representatives. A common criticism is that this system is impractical for large, complex modern societies where rapid decisions are often necessary. The time and logistical efforts required to gather and deliberate with the entire citizenry can lead to significant delays and inefficiencies in effective governance.

20. (B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Positive liberty involves the capacity for self-realization and self-mastery. Social justice is concerned with the fair distribution of resources and opportunities within a community. Behaviouralism focuses on the empirical study of political phenomena through observable data. The Theory of Two Swords describes the medieval division of authority between the spiritual power of the church and the temporal power of the state.

21. (C) Moral transformation through non-violence.
Gandhi's theory of change is rooted in the principle of Satyagraha, which emphasizes the power of truth and non-violence. Rather than seeking a violent overthrow or a mere seizure of power, Gandhi aimed for the moral transformation of both the oppressed and the oppressor. This approach prioritizes individual self-reform and ethical behavior as the foundation for broader social change.

22. (B) Discoverable uniformities exist in political behavior.
A core belief of the behaviouralist movement was that human political behavior is not random but follows certain patterns. Scholars argued that discoverable uniformities or regularities exist, which can be expressed in generalizations or theories with explanatory power. By identifying these patterns through systematic observation and quantification, political scientists sought to build a more scientific and predictive understanding of politics.

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23. (D) Pope Gelasius I
The doctrine of the two swords was formally articulated by Pope Gelasius I in the late fifth century. In a letter to Emperor Anastasius, he argued that the world is governed by two powers: the sacred authority of priests and the royal power of kings. This Gelasian doctrine established the foundational framework for the medieval debate over spiritual and temporal supremacy.

24. (A) Substantive democracy
A system that conducts regular elections fulfills the procedural requirements of democracy but lacks its substantive essence if it suppresses dissent. Substantive democracy requires not just the form of voting, but the actual protection of civil liberties, freedom of expression, and genuine political competition. Without these elements, the democratic process fails to provide the real equality and justice it promises.

25. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Satyagraha, as conceived by Gandhi, is a comprehensive philosophy that extends beyond political strategy. It is based on the twin principles of Satya, meaning truth, and Ahimsa, meaning non-violence. Gandhi believed that by adhering to truth and using non-violent soul-force, individuals could achieve meaningful social and political change while simultaneously undergoing a process of internal spiritual and moral growth.

26. (A) Scientists should apply knowledge to solve social issues.
The post-behaviouralist slogan of relevance and action emphasized that political science must address the critical problems of society. It argued against the detached, value-free research of the behavioural revolution. Instead, it proposed that scholars have a duty to apply their specialized knowledge toward creating a better world, ensuring that academic research contributes directly to solving real-world human struggles.

27. (D) Individual Justice
Equality before the law is a fundamental component of individual justice, ensuring that every person is subject to the same legal rules without discrimination. This principle focuses on the rights of the individual within the legal system and the requirement of due process. It guarantees that the state treats all citizens impartially, regardless of their status, wealth, or personal characteristics.

28. (B) The supremacy of the Pope over secular rulers.
During the medieval period, proponents of the Church's power argued that the spiritual sword was inherently superior to the temporal sword. They reasoned that because the Church was responsible for the eternal salvation of souls, its authority must outweigh that of secular monarchs. This interpretation was used to justify the Pope's claim to ultimate supremacy over kings and emperors in Christendom.

29. (C) Imperialism
Lenin theorized that imperialism represented the highest and final stage of capitalism. He argued that as capitalist economies matured, they inevitably sought new markets and resources through colonial expansion to avoid domestic stagnation. This global competition for territory among capitalist powers would eventually lead to international conflicts and create the necessary conditions for a worldwide socialist revolution led by the proletariat.

30. (B) 2, 3, 1
The study of political science evolved through three major phases. Traditionalism, focused on history and philosophy, dominated until the mid-twentieth century. It was followed by the behavioural revolution, which emphasized scientific methods and quantifiable data. Finally, post-behaviouralism emerged in the late 1960s as a reaction to behaviouralism, calling for a greater focus on values and relevance to social issues.

31. (A) Equality of outcome
Policies like progressive taxation, which redistribute wealth from the rich to the poor, are aimed at achieving equality of outcome. This concept focuses on reducing the actual disparities in wealth and living standards among citizens. Unlike equality of opportunity, which only ensures a fair start, equality of outcome seeks to ensure a more balanced and equitable distribution of societal resources.

32. (B) Great philosophers and normative questions.
The resurgence of political theory in the late twentieth century was characterized by a renewed engagement with classical philosophical texts and normative issues. After a period dominated by empirical and scientific approaches, scholars returned to fundamental questions about justice, rights, and the good society. This revival demonstrated that normative inquiry remains a vital and indispensable part of the study of politics.

33. (C) Strategic violence as a last resort
Gandhi's method of Satyagraha is based on the absolute principle of non-violence, or Ahimsa. It includes techniques like civil disobedience, non-cooperation, and fasting to appeal to the opponent's conscience. However, it categorically excludes the use of violence, even as a last resort. Gandhi maintained that the purity of the means is inseparable from the achievement of a just end.

34. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Behaviouralism famously insisted on a fact-value dichotomy, arguing that empirical facts should be studied objectively without being influenced by personal or moral values. Post-behaviouralism rejected this separation, maintaining that political analysis is inevitably shaped by values. They argued that acknowledging these values is necessary for research to be meaningful and for scholars to address the substantive problems facing society.

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35. (B) I and III only
Ideology provides a necessary framework for individuals to interpret political events and understand their place in the world. It also serves as a powerful tool for mobilizing groups toward collective action. However, not all ideologies are revolutionary; many are conservative and seek to preserve the existing order. Therefore, the claim that all ideologies seek to overthrow the system is incorrect.

36. (D) The peasantry as the primary revolutionary force.
Mao Zedong's primary contribution to Marxist-Leninist theory was the shift in focus from the urban proletariat to the rural peasantry. In the context of China's agrarian society, Mao argued that the peasants were the most oppressed and numerous class, making them the essential engine of the revolution. This adaptation allowed for the successful implementation of communist ideology in a semi-colonial setting.

37. (B) The power concerned with worldly, secular affairs.
In the context of medieval Europe, temporal power refers to the authority exercised by secular rulers, such as kings and emperors, over worldly matters. This is distinct from spiritual power, which resides with the Church and deals with religious and eternal concerns. The tension between these two forms of authority was a central theme in the political development of the medieval period.

38. (C) Political equality
The principle of one person, one vote" is the cornerstone of political equality. it ensures that every citizen has an equal voice and influence in the democratic process, regardless of their social status, wealth, or education. This foundational concept guarantees that power is shared equally among the people, making it a vital requirement for any functioning and legitimate representative democratic system.

39. (C) The Straussian school
Leo Strauss and his followers were among the most prominent critics who argued that political theory had declined. They believed that the modern focus on historicism and scientism had led scholars to abandon the grand normative tradition of classical political philosophy. The Straussian school called for a return to the careful study of great thinkers to recover timeless truths about politics and morality.

40. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Gandhi viewed the state as a fundamentally violent entity that represents concentrated force. Lenin saw the state as an instrument for one class to oppress another. Mao theorized a people's democratic dictatorship during the revolutionary transition. John Locke, representing the classical liberal tradition, described the state as a body created through a social contract to protect individual rights and the common good.

41. (C) The fair distribution of resources and opportunities.
Social justice is concerned with ensuring that the basic structure of society is fair and that resources, benefits, and opportunities are distributed equitably. It goes beyond the legalistic punishment of crimes to address systemic inequalities and the needs of disadvantaged groups. This concept focuses on the collective well-being and the creation of a society where everyone can lead a fulfilling life.

42. (C) It was a return to pure, unscientific traditionalism.
Post-behaviouralism was not a rejection of scientific methods or a return to pure traditionalism. Instead, it sought to supplement empirical research with a commitment to values and social relevance. It maintained that political science should remain a rigorous discipline while also being creative" and forward-looking, ensuring that scholars play an active role in addressing the challenges of their own time.

43. (C) The Gelasian Doctrine
The metaphor of the two swords is the central element of the Gelasian Doctrine, named after Pope Gelasius I. This doctrine posited that God had delegated authority to two distinct spheres: the spiritual sword for the Church and the temporal sword for the State. While originally intended to define separate jurisdictions, it eventually became a key reference point in debates over supremacy.

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44. (D) A government provides education to enable citizens.
Positive liberty is defined as the capacity to act and achieve one's potential, often requiring external support or resources. A government providing education is a prime example, as it empowers individuals with the skills necessary for self-realization and effective participation in society. Unlike negative liberty, which focuses on the absence of interference, positive liberty emphasizes the presence of opportunities for personal development.

45. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The behavioural revolution sought to establish political science as a truly scientific discipline by adopting methods used in the natural sciences. Behaviouralists insisted on using empirical data, quantification, and the testing of hypotheses to identify objective patterns in political behavior. They believed that by focusing on observable facts rather than normative speculation, they could build a more accurate and predictive science of politics.

46. (B) To purge capitalist elements from Chinese society.
Mao Zedong initiated the Cultural Revolution in the 1960s to reassert his vision of continuous class struggle. His goal was to purge what he perceived as capitalist roaders" and revisionist elements within the Communist Party and society. By mobilizing the youth and attacking traditional institutions, Mao sought to maintain the revolutionary fervor and prevent China from returning to a hierarchical or capitalist order.

47. (C) Non-cooperation - Gandhi
Non-cooperation was a central strategy in Gandhi's non-violent struggle for Indian independence. It involved the organized refusal to participate in the institutions of the British government. This method aimed to demonstrate that colonial rule depended on the consent and assistance of the colonized. By withdrawing that cooperation, Gandhi sought to undermine the authority of the state through moral and political pressure.

48. (A) The renewed importance of thinkers like Rawls and Nozick.
The resurgence of political theory in the 1970s was marked by the publication of landmark works like John Rawls's A Theory of Justice" and Robert Nozick's Anarchy, State, and Utopia." These thinkers revitalized the discipline by re-engaging with deep normative questions about justice, rights, and the role of the state. Their work demonstrated that rigorous philosophical inquiry could address contemporary social dilemmas.

49. (C) Social Justice
Social justice is the concept most concerned with rectifying systemic inequalities and leveling the playing field" for all members of society. It prioritizes the needs of the disadvantaged and seeks to ensure that everyone has a fair chance to succeed, regardless of their social starting point. This approach involves redistributive policies and institutional reforms designed to achieve a more equitable and balanced society.

50. (B) Ultimate sovereignty
The fundamental conflict between the medieval Church and State was the question of ultimate sovereignty within Christendom. Both entities claimed supreme authority based on divine sanction—the Church in the spiritual realm and the State in the temporal. The tension arose because their jurisdictions frequently overlapped, leading to long-standing disputes over which power had the final word in matters that affected both religious and secular life.

51. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Lenin argued that the working class, left to its own devices, would only develop trade-union consciousness," focusing on immediate economic improvements rather than systemic change. He believed that true revolutionary consciousness must be brought to the workers from the outside. To achieve this, he advocated for a disciplined vanguard party of professional revolutionaries to provide the necessary strategic guidance and leadership for revolution.

52. (B) A coherent set of ideas providing a program for action.
An ideology is a comprehensive system of ideas that explains the existing social order and

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offers a vision for a desired future. Crucially, it provides a specific program for political action to achieve that goal. Ideologies serve to unify groups, mobilize collective efforts, and legitimate or challenge power structures, making them essential frameworks for understanding and engaging in political life.

53. (C) The role of values in research
A key distinction between behaviouralism and post-behaviouralism is their stance on the role of values. Behaviouralists advocated for a value-neutral, objective approach to political science, focusing strictly on empirical facts. Post-behaviouralists, however, argued that values are inseparable from political inquiry. They maintained that research must be value-oriented and relevant to solving the substantive problems and crises facing society.

54. (D) The people elect officials to make decisions for them.
Representative democracy is a system where the citizenry exercises political power indirectly by electing officials to represent their interests. Unlike direct democracy, where citizens vote on every policy, this model delegates decision-making authority to chosen representatives. This approach is practical for governing large, complex societies, ensuring that the government remains accountable to the people through regular, free, and fair elections.

55. (B) I and III only
Gandhi's approach to social and political change was deeply ethical, prioritizing the purity of means over the achievement of ends. He believed that individual self-transformation and moral responsibility were the true foundations of a just society. Unlike state-centered ideologies, Gandhi viewed the state with suspicion and emphasized decentralized, village-based governance. Therefore, the claim that he saw the state as the ultimate solution is incorrect.

56. (B) David Easton
David Easton, a prominent figure in the behavioural revolution, famously proclaimed the decline of political theory" in the mid-twentieth century. He argued that theory had become overly preoccupied with history and normative speculation, losing its explanatory power and scientific rigor. However, Easton later led the post-behavioural movement, calling for the discipline to regain its social relevance and engage more deeply with values.

57. (D) Establishing base areas in the countryside.
In Mao's theory of revolution for semi-colonial societies, the struggle begins in rural areas. By establishing revolutionary base areas in the countryside, the movement could mobilize the peasantry and build its military strength away from the urban centers controlled by the state. This strategy of encircling the cities" allowed for a protracted conflict that would eventually lead to the total overthrow of the existing regime.

58. (A) The Investiture Controversy between Pope and Emperor.
The Investiture Controversy was the most prominent historical conflict illustrating the tension inherent in the Theory of Two Swords. It centered on whether the secular emperor or the sacred Pope had the authority to appoint and invest high-ranking church officials. This struggle for control over ecclesiastical appointments represented a fundamental dispute over the boundaries and supremacy of spiritual versus temporal authority in medieval Europe.

59. (C) Social justice for historical disadvantage
Affirmative action policies are designed to address historical disadvantages and systemic discrimination faced by specific groups. These policies are a direct application of social justice, as they aim to create a more equitable society by providing members of marginalized communities with better access to education and employment. By proactively correcting past injustices, the state seeks to ensure a truly fair distribution of opportunities.

60. (C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Behaviouralism is characterized by its emphasis on the verification of patterns through empirical data. Post-behaviouralism's central tenet is the requirement for social relevance in political research. Negative liberty is defined by the absence of external constraints or interference. Positive liberty refers to the capacity for self-mastery and the realization of one's own potential, often necessitating the presence of enabling conditions.

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61. (B) Casting a vote in a general election.
Political equality is the principle that all citizens have an equal voice and influence in the decision-making processes of their government. Casting a vote in an election is a fundamental exercise of this equality, as it ensures that every individual's preference carries the same weight. This foundational democratic value guarantees that power is distributed among the people rather than concentrated in an elite group.

62. (C) Research priorities should be shaped by social needs.
The post-behaviouralist credo of relevance" argued that political science research should be driven by the urgent needs and problems of society. It criticized the behaviouralists for focusing on technical sophisticated methods while ignoring significant social crises. By prioritizing relevance, post-behaviouralism insisted that scholars have a moral obligation to produce knowledge that can be applied to improve the human condition and address substantive issues.

63. (C) Lenin
The concept of the dictatorship of the proletariat" is a cornerstone of Lenin's theory of revolutionary change. He envisioned this as a transitional period following the overthrow of the capitalist state, during which the working class would exercise supreme authority to dismantle the old order and prevent counter-revolution. This phase was considered necessary to prepare society for the eventual transition to a classless, communist society.

64. (B) Individual justice is transactional; social justice is structural.
Individual justice typically focuses on fair treatment and due process in specific transactions or legal cases between individuals. Social justice, however, addresses the fairness of the basic structure of society, including how institutions distribute resources and opportunities. While individual justice ensures that specific rules are followed, social justice seeks to rectify structural inequalities that affect the life chances of entire groups of people.

65. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The medieval political order was notoriously complex, defined by multiple, overlapping jurisdictions of authority. The universal claims of the Church and the Empire frequently clashed with the localized power and duties of feudal lords. This fragmented system meant that individuals often owed allegiances to different superiors simultaneously, creating a web of legal and political obligations that was characteristic of the medieval European landscape.

66. (B) Negative Liberty
Negative liberty is the concept of freedom as the absence of external constraints or interference by others. It defines a private sphere where an individual can act according to their own will without being coerced by the state or society. This perspective emphasizes the protection of personal autonomy and the limitation of government authority, ensuring that individuals are free from" obstruction in their chosen actions.

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67. (C) Democracy only concerns the act of voting.
Democracy is a multifaceted concept that encompasses far more than the simple act of voting. While elections are a necessary procedural component, a true democracy also requires the protection of human rights, the rule of law, and a robust civil society. It can be evaluated through both procedural rules and substantive outcomes, reflecting the extent to which a system genuinely serves the interests of all people.

68. (A) The natural sciences and the desire for objectivity.
Behaviouralism was heavily influenced by the natural sciences and the philosophical movement of logical positivism. It sought to make political science more scientific" by adopting rigorous empirical methods, quantification, and a commitment to objectivity. By focusing on observable behavior rather than normative speculation, behaviouralists aimed to discover universal laws and uniformities that could provide a more accurate and reliable understanding of politics.

69. (B) The nation and imperialism.
In Mao Zedong's analysis of pre-revolutionary China, the principal contradiction" was between

the Chinese nation and the forces of foreign imperialism. He argued that all other social conflicts, including those between classes, were secondary to the struggle for national liberation. By identifying imperialism as the primary enemy, Mao was able to mobilize a broad coalition, including the peasantry and parts of the bourgeoisie, for revolution.

70. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The Theory of Two Swords did not resolve the conflict between Church and State; instead, it became a central source of dispute. Both papal and imperial supporters used the doctrine to claim that their respective sword" was superior. These competing interpretations fueled centuries of political and religious tension in medieval Europe, as each side sought to assert ultimate sovereignty over the other in the governance of Christendom.

71. (A) The welfare of all.
Sarvodaya is a key Gandhian concept meaning the welfare of all." It represents a vision of a just society where the progress of every individual, especially the most marginalized, is prioritized. Unlike the utilitarian goal of the greatest good for the greatest number, Sarvodaya emphasizes a holistic and inclusive development that leaves no one behind, rooted in the principles of truth, non-violence, and self-sacrifice.

72. (B) Normative questions of justice and rights.
The resurgence of political theory in the late twentieth century involved a significant shift back toward normative inquiry. After decades dominated by empirical and scientific approaches, scholars re-emphasized the importance of fundamental questions regarding justice, individual rights, and the ethical foundations of the state. This revival demonstrated that normative concerns are essential for a complete and meaningful understanding of the political world.

73. (C) Social Justice
A universal basic income policy is a direct attempt to promote social justice by ensuring that every citizen has a foundational level of economic security. This approach addresses systemic inequalities and provides resources to all members of society, regardless of their status or employment. By redistributing wealth to provide a guaranteed floor, the state works to achieve a more equitable and fair distribution of the community's benefits.

74. (D) Discoverable uniformities exist in political behavior.
A fundamental tenet of behaviouralism is the belief that human political behavior is not random but follows certain patterns. Behaviouralists argued that these uniformities can be discovered through systematic observation, quantification, and empirical analysis. By identifying these regularities, political scientists aimed to develop general theories with predictive power, moving the discipline away from normative speculation toward a more objective and scientific understanding of political reality.

75. (B) II and III only
Post-behaviouralism was described by its leaders, like David Easton, as a revolution, not a counter-revolution." It did not seek to discard the scientific methods of behaviouralism but rather to redirect them toward socially relevant issues. Crucially, it argued that political research cannot be value-neutral and that scholars must engage with moral questions to address the pressing problems of society. It was an evolution, not a total repudiation.

76. (B) Isaiah Berlin
Isaiah Berlin is the political philosopher most famously associated with the distinction between negative and positive liberty. In his influential essay, Two Concepts of Liberty," he defined negative liberty as freedom from" interference and positive liberty as freedom to" achieve self-mastery. This distinction remains a central framework for contemporary debates about the nature of individual freedom and the legitimate role of the state in society.

77. (C) The peasantry as the main force of the revolution.
Mao Zedong's strategy of encircling the cities from the countryside" was based on his belief that the peasantry was the primary revolutionary force in China. In a society where the urban proletariat was small, the rural masses provided the necessary base for a protracted struggle. By building military strength in rural areas, the

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revolutionary movement could gradually weaken the state's control and eventually seize power in the cities.

78. (A) The right to appoint bishops and church officials.
The primary conflict between Church and State in medieval Europe centered on the right of investiture—the authority to appoint and invest high-ranking church officials like bishops. Secular rulers claimed this right as part of their royal prerogative, while the Church maintained that ecclesiastical appointments were a purely spiritual matter. This dispute represented a fundamental struggle over jurisdictional boundaries and the supremacy of religious versus secular authority.

79. (C) The state should work to reduce wealth disparities.
Equality of outcome is a concept that emphasizes achieving more balanced results among citizens, particularly regarding wealth and living standards. It suggests that the state should actively implement policies, such as progressive taxation and social welfare programs, to reduce systemic disparities. Unlike equality of opportunity, which focuses on the starting point, equality of outcome is concerned with the final distribution of resources across the entire society.

80. (B) 2, 3, 1
These major revolutionary events occurred throughout the early to mid-twentieth century. Lenin led the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia in 1917. Gandhi's famous Salt March, a pivotal moment in the Indian independence movement, took place in 1930. Finally, Mao Zedong initiated the Cultural Revolution in China in 1966. This chronological sequence reflects the diverse global struggles for political and social transformation during that era.

81. (D) Relevance
David Easton identified eight intellectual foundation stones" of behaviouralism, including regularities, verification, technique, quantification, values (the fact-value dichotomy), systemization, pure science, and integration. Crucially, relevance" was not one of these original tenets; rather, it became the central demand of the post-behavioural movement. Post-behaviouralism arose precisely to correct the behavioural revolution's perceived lack of social relevance and its focus on technical methods over substantive issues.

82. (A) Ideologies offer a simplified way to navigate issues.
Comparing an ideology to a map" implies that it provides individuals with a simplified framework for understanding complex political realities. Just as a map helps a traveler navigate a territory by highlighting key features, an ideology identifies significant issues and suggests a direction for action. It offers a coherent way to interpret events and make decisions, even if it necessarily simplifies the complexity of the world.

83. (C) The moral regeneration of individuals.
Gandhi's theory of change was fundamentally different from Lenin's revolutionary model. While Lenin focused on the seizure of state power through a disciplined vanguard party, Gandhi prioritized the internal moral regeneration of individuals. He believed that true societal transformation could only occur if individuals reformed their own characters through truth and non-violence. For Gandhi, the ethical behavior of the individual was the essential foundation for any just political order.

84. (B) Why formal institutions may not be democratic in practice.
The distinction between procedural and substantive democracy clarifies that having formal institutions, like elections, does not guarantee a truly democratic society. A system may follow all the correct procedures but still fail to protect minority rights or achieve social justice. Substantive democracy evaluates the actual outcomes and the extent to which a system genuinely serves the people, revealing the gap that often exists between democratic form and practice.

85. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
David Easton is associated with both the behaviouralist phase, where he discussed the decline of theory," and the post-behaviouralist movement, which he led with the credo of relevance." Gandhi is the primary proponent of Satyagraha as a method of non-violent resistance. Lenin is famously known for theorizing the

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vanguard party" as the necessary leadership for a successful proletarian revolution against the capitalist state.

86. (A) It posited a division of authority between spiritual and temporal.
The core tenet of the Theory of Two Swords was the belief that society is governed by two distinct powers: the sacred authority of the priesthood and the royal authority of kings. This medieval doctrine established that each sphere has its own legitimate jurisdiction. While originally meant to define a balance, the theory often became a point of contention as both sides claimed supremacy in the governance of Christendom.

87. (D) Trivial research that ignored significant questions.
Critics of the behavioural revolution argued that its obsession with scientific methodology and quantification had led to the decline" of political theory. They maintained that by focusing on technical rigor and value-neutrality, scholars were producing trivial research that ignored the most significant and urgent questions of justice, liberty, and human well-being. The resurgence of political theory was a direct effort to return to these substantive normative concerns.

88. (A) Distributive Justice
Progressive taxation is a clear application of distributive justice, which focuses on the fair allocation of a society's benefits and burdens. By taxing higher incomes at higher rates, the state can fund public services and social programs that benefit the broader community, particularly the disadvantaged. This approach aims to achieve a more equitable distribution of resources and reduce extreme economic inequalities within the political community.

89. (B) Negative liberty
Negative liberty is the freedom from external interference and the protection of a private sphere of individual action. When a government conducts warrantless surveillance on its citizens' private communications, it directly violates this principle by intruding upon their personal autonomy. This action represents a significant breach of the individual's right to be free from state coercion and arbitrary constraints on their private life.

90. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Post-behaviouralism was an evolutionary development that sought to reorient political science rather than discard the empirical methods of the behavioural revolution. Post-behaviouralists acknowledged that while scientific research is useful, it must be guided by a concern for substantive real-world issues and human values. They argued that technical sophistication is only valuable if it is applied to address the pressing crises and ethical dilemmas of contemporary society.

91. (A) A person receiving a fair trial with representation.
Individual justice centers on the protection of personal rights and the fair treatment of individuals within the legal system. A person receiving a fair trial with proper representation is a primary example of this concept, as it ensures due process and the impartial application of the law. This focus on individual rights and procedural fairness is essential for maintaining the integrity of justice at the personal level.

92. (B) Find new markets and investment opportunities.
In his theory of imperialism, Lenin argued that advanced capitalist states were driven by economic necessity to colonize other nations. As domestic markets became saturated, capitalists sought new areas for the investment of surplus capital and the acquisition of raw materials. This expansionist drive was not motivated by democratic or religious ideals, but by the fundamental requirement of the capitalist system to maintain growth and profitability.

93. (A) Control over the appointment of Church officials.
The medieval conflict over investiture was essentially a struggle for control over the appointment of bishops and other high-ranking ecclesiastical officials. Secular rulers wanted the power to appoint these figures because of the significant political and economic influence they held. The Church, however, maintained that such appointments were spiritual matters. This dispute represented a fundamental challenge to the jurisdictional boundaries between the powers of the Pope and secular monarchs.

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94. (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
Equality of opportunity does not necessarily ensure the same starting point for everyone; it focuses on removing formal barriers to advancement. Similarly, equality of outcome does not ignore talent and effort; it aims to reduce resource disparities to ensure a more balanced final distribution. Both statements provide simplified and technically incorrect definitions of these complex political concepts as they are understood in contemporary political theory.

95. (B) Non-violence in thought, word, and deed.
Ahimsa is a foundational principle in Gandhi's philosophy, encompassing non-violence in thought, word, and action. It is more than just the absence of physical violence; it involves an active and universal love for all living beings. For Gandhi, Ahimsa was the essential means for achieving truth and justice, serving as the moral basis for Satyagraha and the non-violent struggle for social and political transformation.

96. (C) One cannot deduce what 'ought' to be from what 'is'.
The fact-value dichotomy is the behaviouralist principle that empirical facts and normative values must be strictly separated. It holds that while science can describe what is" (facts), it cannot determine what ought" to be (values). Behaviouralists argued that political scientists should focus exclusively on factual analysis to remain objective, leaving moral judgments to philosophers and citizens, as values cannot be scientifically verified.

97. (A) The protection of individual rights and civil liberties.
A key feature of liberal democracy is the rigorous protection of individual rights and civil liberties through a constitutional framework. While it includes democratic procedures like elections, it also places explicit limits on government power to prevent the tyranny of the majority." This ensures that personal freedoms, such as speech, religion, and assembly, are safeguarded for all citizens, making it a cornerstone of modern democratic governance.

98. (A) The state should own production to ensure equality."
An ideological statement provides a normative vision for how society should be organized and offers a program for action. The claim that the state should own the means of production to achieve equality is a classic ideological position, reflecting a socialist framework. Unlike factual or administrative statements, it combines an interpretation of social reality with a specific moral goal and a strategy for achieving it.

99. (B) Semi-feudal and semi-colonial countries.
Mao Zedong's concept of New Democracy" was specifically designed as a transitional stage for semi-feudal and semi-colonial countries like pre-revolutionary China. He argued that before achieving full socialism, these nations needed a stage where various revolutionary classes, including the peasantry and parts of the bourgeoisie, could unite to achieve national independence and democratic reforms. This adaptation of Marxism was tailored to the specific historical conditions of the colonized world.

100. (B) II and III only
The medieval relationship between Church and State was dynamic and often contentious, rather than static. Papal claims to plenitudo potestatis," or fullness of power, directly challenged secular authority and were a major source of conflict. Later, thinkers like Marsilius of Padua argued for the supremacy of the secular state, reflecting the evolving nature of political thought and the eventual movement toward modern concepts of sovereignty and state power.

101. (C) Normative statements are meaningless as they lack verification.
Logical positivism contributed significantly to the decline of political theory" by asserting that only empirically verifiable statements are meaningful. This view dismissed normative and ethical claims—the traditional core of political theory—as purely subjective and unscientific. Because questions of justice and the good life" could not be tested through observation, positivists marginalized these topics, leading scholars away from the grand tradition of philosophical inquiry.

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102. (A) The state can interfere only to prevent harm to others.
The 'harm principle,' most famously articulated by John Stuart Mill, suggests that the only legitimate reason for exercising power over an individual against their will is to prevent harm to others. It protects individual liberty by limiting the state's authority to actions that affect the broader community. This principle remains a foundational concept in liberal thought, defining the boundary between personal freedom and necessary social regulation.

103. (C) Mao
Mao Zedong is the thinker most closely associated with the mass line," a method of political leadership that emphasizes the integration of the party with the masses. It involves gathering the unorganized ideas of the people, synthesizing them into systematic policies, and then returning them to the masses for implementation. This concept was central to Mao's revolutionary strategy, ensuring that the party remained connected to the popular will.

104. (B) The principles of classical liberalism.
Individual justice is deeply rooted in classical liberalism, which prioritizes the rights, freedoms, and fair treatment of the individual. It emphasizes the importance of the rule of law, due process, and individual responsibility within a protected sphere of personal autonomy. While other ideologies focus on collective outcomes or social structures, classical liberalism maintains that justice is primarily served when the state treats each individual impartially and upholds their fundamental rights.

105. (B) A synthesis of traditionalism and behaviouralism.
Post-behaviouralism represents a synthesis that combines the rigorous scientific methods of the behavioural revolution with the normative concerns of traditional political theory. It did not reject science but insisted that research must be relevant to the substantive problems and values of human society. By integrating empirical analysis with ethical engagement, post-behaviouralism sought to create a more comprehensive and socially responsible discipline that could address complex political realities.

106. (A) Priestly or spiritual authority.
In medieval political thought, the term 'sacerdotium' refers to the sacred realm of priestly or spiritual authority. It represents the jurisdiction of the Church over religious matters and the spiritual well-being of the faithful. The relationship between sacerdotium and 'regnum,' or royal authority, was the defining tension of the era, as both powers competed for influence and ultimate supremacy within the framework of Christian society.

107. (A) A system emphasizing institutions and rules of governance.
Procedural democracy focuses on the formal structures and rules that govern political processes, such as the conduct of regular, competitive elections and the protection of voting rights. It defines democracy primarily through its mechanisms of governance rather than its actual social or economic results. While essential, procedural democracy is often distinguished from substantive democracy, which evaluates the extent to which equality and justice are truly realized.

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108. (D) Elitist equality
Equality in political theory is typically categorized into legal, political, social, and economic forms. Legal equality ensures the same treatment by the law; political equality guarantees an equal voice in governance; and social and economic equality focus on fair treatment and resource distribution. Elitist equality" is not a recognized form of equality, as elitism inherently emphasizes the superiority and dominance of a specific group over others.

109. (C) Economic self-reliance.
Gandhi's concept of Swadeshi is primarily concerned with economic self-reliance and the use of locally produced goods. It was a vital part of his strategy for Indian independence, encouraging people to boycott foreign products and support village-based industries like hand-spinning. For Gandhi, Swadeshi was not just an economic policy but a moral principle of community responsibility and a means to achieve true national autonomy.

110. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Behaviouralism is defined by its insistence on a strict fact-value dichotomy in research. The doctrine of plenitudo potestatis, or fullness of power, was a key claim of the medieval papacy to ultimate authority. Satyagraha is the central Gandhian method of non-violent struggle for truth. Finally, the credo of relevance" was the defining demand of the post-behavioural movement, urging political science to address pressing social issues.

111. (D) Formal equality failed to address deep social disparities.
The demand for social justice arose from the recognition that formal legal and political equality—while necessary—was insufficient to address deep-seated systemic inequalities. Even when the law is applied equally, historical disadvantages and structural barriers can prevent certain groups from achieving a fair quality of life. Social justice seeks to rectify these disparities through redistributive policies and institutional reforms that ensure a truly equitable distribution of benefits.

112. (B) The bourgeoisie was too weak for a democratic revolution.
Lenin argued that a revolutionary path was necessary in Russia because the domestic bourgeoisie was too underdeveloped and weak to complete a traditional democratic revolution. Unlike more advanced capitalist nations, Russia's unique historical conditions meant that the proletariat, in alliance with the peasantry, had to take the lead. This perspective justified the Bolshevik seizure of power as the only way to achieve both democratic and socialist goals.

113. (C) Relativism
A major theme in the resurgence of political theory was the critique of relativism, particularly the idea that all values and moral claims are equally valid or purely subjective. Thinkers involved in this revival argued that it is possible and necessary to debate objective standards of justice, rights, and the good society. This challenge to relativism sought to restore the discipline's ability to engage meaningfully with normative truth and ethical universalism.

114. (C) Describe the division between spiritual and temporal authority.
The Theory of Two Swords" was a foundational medieval metaphor used to explain the division of governance between the spiritual authority of the Church and the temporal authority of the State. It suggested that God had provided two distinct swords to rule the world, each with its own jurisdiction. This concept framed the complex relationship and frequent conflicts between ecclesiastical and secular powers throughout the Middle Ages.

115. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In a liberal democracy, the principle of majority rule is tempered by constitutional limits and the protection of individual and minority rights. This ensures that the majority cannot use its power to oppress others or violate fundamental freedoms. The combination of popular will and legal safeguards is what distinguishes liberal democracy, guaranteeing that government authority remains limited and that the rights of all citizens are permanently protected.

116. (B) Engage in shaping a better society through work.
Post-behaviouralism's emphasis on action" meant that political scientists should not be mere detached observers of society. Instead, they have a professional and moral responsibility to engage actively with social problems and use their knowledge to help shape a better world. This call for action reoriented the discipline away from value-neutral research toward a more committed and socially relevant role for scholars in addressing human crises.

117. (C) Conservative
A conservative ideology is one that seeks to preserve the existing social, political, and economic order. It typically emphasizes the importance of tradition, stability, and established institutions, viewing radical or rapid changes with suspicion. Conservatives believe that the current system reflects accumulated wisdom and should be protected from disruption, though they may support gradual reforms to ensure the continued health and continuity of society.

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118. (B) Social Justice
Social justice is uniquely concerned with the fairness of the basic structure of society and how its primary institutions distribute resources and opportunities. Rather than focusing on individual conduct or specific legal transactions, it evaluates the systemic patterns of advantage and disadvantage that affect entire groups. This structural perspective seeks to ensure that the fundamental organization of society provides a truly equitable and fair environment for all.

119. (C) Protracted People's War
A defining characteristic of Maoism is the theory of protracted people's war, which describes a long-term revolutionary struggle based in the rural countryside. This strategy involves mobilizing the peasantry, establishing base areas, and gradually encircling the cities to overcome a militarily superior state. This approach was essential for Mao's adaptation of Marxism to the conditions of a semi-colonial, semi-feudal society, emphasizing the revolutionary role of the rural masses.

120. (B) 2, 1, 3
These significant developments occurred across different historical eras. The Gelasian Doctrine, articulated by Pope Gelasius I in the late fifth century, established the medieval framework of spiritual and temporal authority. Lenin's What is to be Done?", a foundational text for the vanguard party, was published in 1902. Finally, David Easton's critique leading to the post-behavioural movement emerged in the late 1960s, reorienting modern political science toward social relevance.

121. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Negative liberty is defined by the absence of external obstacles, effectively providing freedom from" interference by others. Positive liberty refers to the capacity for self-mastery and the attainment of one's true potential, described as freedom to" achieve self-realization. These two concepts represent distinct ways of understanding human freedom, focusing on either the protection of personal autonomy or the presence of enabling conditions for development.

122. (B) Define separate spheres for Church and State.
The Gelasian Doctrine of the Two Swords was originally intended to define distinct spheres of jurisdiction for the Church and the State. Pope Gelasius I proposed that each power held supreme authority within its own realm—sacred for the clergy and secular for the monarchy. While this was meant to create a cooperative balance, it eventually became a central point of conflict as both sides claimed supremacy.

123. (C) Separation of fact and value
A fundamental tenet of behaviouralism is the strict separation of empirical facts from normative values. Behaviouralists argued that political science should focus on the objective study of observable data and phenomena that can be quantified and verified. By maintaining this fact-value dichotomy, they aimed to create a truly scientific discipline that remained neutral and avoided the moral and philosophical speculation of traditional political theory.

124. (C) A stateless society based on decentralized villages.
Gandhi's ideal state is a stateless society, which he described as enlightened anarchy." He envisioned a decentralized system of self-governing village republics, or Gram Swaraj, where each community is self-sufficient and decisions are made through non-violent consensus. For Gandhi, the centralized state was fundamentally violent and coercive; true freedom and justice could only be achieved in a system that prioritized individual moral responsibility and local autonomy.

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125. (A) III only
Political equality is a central and indispensable requirement for democratic theory, ensuring that every citizen has an equal voice in governance. However, the claims that democracy requires a capitalist economy or that direct democracy is practical for large states are not universally accepted or correct. Many argue that democracy can coexist with various economic systems and that modern states must rely on representative rather than direct models of participation.

126. (B) A Theory of Justice" by John Rawls
The publication of John Rawls's A Theory of Justice" in 1971 is widely considered a landmark event that signaled the resurgence of political theory. Rawls revitalized the discipline by re-engaging with fundamental normative

questions about justice, rights, and fairness using a rigorous analytical framework. His work challenged the dominance of utilitarianism and empirical approaches, demonstrating that grand philosophical inquiry into the nature of a just society remained vital.

127. (C) Worker spontaneity would lead only to trade unionism.
Lenin's theory of the vanguard party was based on his belief that workers would not spontaneously develop revolutionary consciousness. Left to their own devices, they would only focus on immediate economic improvements, or trade-union consciousness." To achieve a systemic socialist revolution, Lenin argued that a disciplined party of professional revolutionaries was necessary to provide leadership, educate the workers, and strategically guide the proletariat toward the overthrow of the capitalist state.

128. (B) Implementing progressive taxation for public education.
An advocate for social justice would support policies like progressive taxation to fund public education because they aim to distribute resources and opportunities more equitably. This approach addresses systemic disadvantages and helps ensure that all children, regardless of their family's wealth, have access to the skills needed to succeed. By prioritizing the needs of the community and rectifying disparities, such policies work to create a fairer basic structure for society.

129. (B) Role of the peasantry versus the urban proletariat.
The most significant difference between the revolutionary theories of Lenin and Mao is their primary class focus. Lenin, following classical Marxism, identified the urban industrial proletariat as the essential revolutionary force. In contrast, Mao adapted these ideas to the context of China's agrarian society, arguing that the rural peasantry was the most oppressed and numerous class, making it the main engine for successful revolutionary change in semi-colonial nations.

130. (B) A cooperative view of the Church-State relationship.
The medieval idea that the State exists to maintain worldly order, thereby allowing the Church to focus on the spiritual guidance of souls, reflects a cooperative view of their relationship. This perspective envisioned society as a single Christian community with two distinct but complementary functions. By working together, the temporal and spiritual powers aimed to ensure both the material peace of the world and the eternal salvation of the faithful.

131. (D) It is a purely objective and scientific account.
Ideology is never a purely objective or scientific account of reality; it is inherently normative and interpretive. While it offers an explanation of the existing order and provides a model for a desired future, it does so through a specific set of values and beliefs. An ideology's primary purpose is to mobilize action and legitimate power, making it distinct from the neutral and disinterested inquiry associated with pure science.

132. (C) The forces of historicism and positivism.
The decline of political theory" thesis argued that the discipline had been eroded by the rise of historicism and logical positivism. Historicism reduced political ideas to mere historical artifacts, while positivism dismissed all normative and ethical claims as unverifiable and scientifically meaningless. Together, these movements pushed scholars toward empirical data and context-free analysis, marginalizing the traditional focus on grand philosophical questions about the nature of justice and the good life.

133. (B) It requires addressing underlying inequalities of condition.
Critics challenge the concept of equality of opportunity" by arguing that it is insufficient if it ignores underlying inequalities of condition. Simply removing formal barriers does not ensure fairness if individuals start from vastly different social and economic positions. True fairness, they maintain, requires addressing the structural disparities in health, wealth, and education that give some a significant advantage over others before the competition even begins.

134. (B) Greater relevance of research to social problems.
A central demand of the post-behavioural movement was that political science must have greater relevance to pressing social and political issues. Critics argued that the behavioural

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revolution had become obsessed with methodological rigor and value-neutrality at the expense of addressing the real-world crises facing humanity. Post-behaviouralism called for action" and relevance," insisting that scholars use their specialized knowledge to engage with and help resolve significant societal challenges.

135. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Isaiah Berlin famously distinguished between negative and positive liberty. John Rawls is the author of the influential A Theory of Justice." Michel Foucault explored the deep and inseparable connections between power and knowledge. Finally, Lenin developed the theory of the vanguard party as the necessary leadership for revolutionary change. These thinkers represent key perspectives on power, freedom, and justice in modern political thought.

136. (C) Procedural justice
A person's right to a fair trial and the presumption of innocence are fundamental components of procedural justice. This concept focuses on the fairness and integrity of the methods used by the legal system to reach a decision. It emphasizes that if the established rules and protocols are followed impartially and transparently, the resulting outcome—regardless of what it is—can be considered just within the framework of the law.

137. (C) Political and economic decentralization
Gandhi's concept of Gram Swaraj, or village self-sufficiency, exemplifies his commitment to political and economic decentralization. He believed that true democracy could only be achieved if power was held at the local level, allowing communities to govern themselves and manage their own resources. By emphasizing decentralized, autonomous village republics, Gandhi sought to create a society based on individual responsibility, local cooperation, and non-violent social organization.

138. (B) A renewed interest in normative questions.
The resurgence of political theory effectively countered the idea that the discipline was dead" by renewing interest in grand normative questions. Scholars returned to fundamental debates about justice, rights, and the good society that had been marginalized during the era of behaviouralism. This revival demonstrated that normative inquiry remains a core and indispensable part of the study of politics, providing the essential ethical framework for evaluating political systems and behavior.

139. (A) To unite the proletariat with patriotic classes against enemies.
In Maoist theory, the United Front" is a strategic alliance intended to unite the proletariat with other revolutionary or patriotic classes, such as the peasantry and sections of the bourgeoisie. This coalition is formed to oppose a common primary enemy, such as foreign imperialists or domestic feudal forces. By broadening the base of support for the revolution, the party can increase its strength and more effectively achieve national independence and democratic reforms.

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140. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The behavioural approach in political science prioritized value-neutrality, holding that the discipline should be as scientific as possible. Behaviouralists argued that research should be confined to factual statements that can be empirically tested and verified through observation. By excluding normative and moral judgments from scientific inquiry, they aimed to build an objective and predictive body of knowledge that was independent of personal or political biases.

141. (A) The Theory of Papal Supremacy
The theory of papal supremacy posited that the Pope held ultimate authority over both spiritual and temporal matters. According to this doctrine, while the Pope delegates temporal authority to secular rulers to handle worldly affairs, he retains the right to judge and even depose them if they fail in their duties. This claim to supreme power within Christendom was a major point of contention between the papacy and medieval monarchs.

142. (C) Liberty implies responsibility; license is unrestrained.
In political theory, a crucial distinction is made between liberty and license. Liberty is defined as the freedom to act within a framework of moral or legal responsibility and respect for the rights of others. License, however, refers to unrestrained

and irresponsible behavior that ignores all limits. True liberty is seen as a social good that requires order, whereas license is viewed as an excess that can lead to chaos and the infringement of others' freedom.

143. (B) A law that effectively reduces child poverty.
Substantive democracy is concerned with the actual results achieved by a system, particularly in terms of equality and justice. A law that effectively reduces child poverty is a clear example of substantive democracy in action, as it demonstrates that the government is achieving meaningful improvements in the quality of life for its citizens. While procedural elements like elections are important, substantive democracy evaluates the extent to which a system genuinely serves the people's interests.

144. (B) An instrument for the oppression of one class by another.
According to Lenin's Marxist perspective, the state is not a neutral arbiter but an instrument used by the dominant social class to oppress others. In a capitalist society, the state serves the interests of the bourgeoisie and maintains the conditions necessary for the exploitation of the proletariat. Lenin argued that true liberation could only be achieved by overthrowing this class-based state and replacing it with a new revolutionary order led by the workers.

145. (B) Individual justice
Due process of law" is a foundational principle of individual justice, ensuring that the state respects all the legal rights owed to a person. it guarantees that legal proceedings are conducted fairly, impartially, and according to established rules. This principle protects individuals from arbitrary or unfair treatment by the government, making it a cornerstone of justice and the rule of law in liberal-democratic societies.

146. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The decline of political theory" refers to the mid-twentieth-century period when normative and grand theorizing were marginalized by empirical and scientific approaches. Conversely, the resurgence of political theory" describes the later revival of philosophical inquiry into fundamental questions of justice, rights, and the good life. Both statements accurately characterize these significant shifts in the history and development of the discipline as it moved between empirical and normative priorities.

147. (C) The use of violence
A core difference between Gandhian and Maoist theories of change is their stance on violence. Gandhi's philosophy was based on the absolute principle of non-violence, or Ahimsa, even in the struggle for justice. In contrast, Mao viewed revolutionary violence as a necessary and even essential means for achieving systemic change, famously stating that political power grows out of the barrel of a gun. Their methods for transformation were fundamentally rooted in opposing ethical and strategic beliefs.

148. (B) A society where religious and political life were intertwined.
The medieval concept of Christendom" envisioned a unified society where religious and political life were deeply intertwined. In this world view, all of Western Europe was seen as a single community of believers governed by two distinct but related powers: the Church and the State. This unity meant that political decisions often had religious implications, and religious authority played a central role in the legitimacy and governance of secular realms.

149. (B) Generates a sense of moral validity for power structures.
One of the primary functions of an ideology is to legitimate a political system by generating a sense of moral validity and rightness for its power structures. By providing a coherent explanation of why a system is just or necessary, an ideology encourages citizens to accept and obey the existing authority. This legitimacy is essential for the stability and continued functioning of any government, as it transforms raw power into recognized authority.

150. (D) I, II, and III
Each of these thinkers proposed influential theories for social and political transformation. Lenin advocated for a revolution led by a disciplined vanguard party. Mao adapted Marxist principles to an agrarian setting, emphasizing the revolutionary potential of the peasantry in a semi-colonial context. Gandhi proposed non-violent social reconstruction based on individual

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transformation and moral action. Together, these theories reflect the diverse approaches to systemic change in the twentieth century.

151. (B) It can be used to justify state paternalism.
A common criticism of positive liberty is that it can be used to justify state paternalism or even authoritarianism. Critics, such as Isaiah Berlin, argued that if liberty is defined as self-realization according to one's true" self, the state might claim to know what an individual's true interests are better than the individual themselves. This could lead to coercive government actions intended to force" people to be free, potentially undermining their actual autonomy.

152. (B) Make political science more relevant.
The post-behavioural revolution was a direct call to make political science more relevant to the significant social and political problems of the time. It challenged the behavioural revolution's focus on methodological rigor and value-neutrality, arguing that such an approach ignored the urgent crises facing humanity. Post-behaviouralism insisted that scholars have a duty to engage with values and apply their knowledge toward solving substantive issues, ensuring that the discipline serves a meaningful purpose.

153. (A) A conflict between spiritual and temporal powers.
The Investiture Controversy was a defining conflict in medieval European history between spiritual and temporal powers. It centered on whether the sacred authority of the Pope or the secular authority of the monarch had the right to appoint and invest high-ranking church officials. This struggle for control over ecclesiastical appointments represented a fundamental dispute over jurisdictional boundaries and the ultimate supremacy of religious versus royal power within the governance of Christendom.

154. (B) The fairness of the basic structure of society
Social justice focuses on the fairness of the basic structure of society and the way its primary institutions distribute benefits and burdens. It is not primarily concerned with individual conduct or specific legal procedures, but with systemic patterns that affect the life chances of all people. By ensuring a more equitable distribution of resources and opportunities, social justice aims to create a society where everyone can live with dignity and fulfillment.

155. (C) Mao
The slogan Let a hundred flowers bloom" was associated with the Hundred Flowers Campaign initiated by Mao Zedong in the mid-1950s. This period of liberalization was intended to encourage intellectuals and the public to express their diverse opinions on the communist regime. However, the movement was short-lived, as the resulting criticism led to a swift crackdown and the launch of the Anti-Rightist Campaign to purge those who had spoken out against the government.

156. (C) Elected officials must answer for their actions to citizens.
In a representative democracy, the principle of accountability ensures that elected officials are answerable to the citizens for their decisions and actions. This relationship is maintained through regular elections, where voters can choose to remove representatives who fail to serve their interests. Accountability also requires transparency and mechanisms for oversight, ensuring that the government remains responsive and responsible to the people who provided its authority.

157. (C) Emphasis on normative and philosophical questions.
Behaviouralism is characterized by its explicit rejection of the traditional focus on normative and philosophical questions. Instead, it prioritizes the objective study of observable political behavior and the identification of discoverable uniformities through empirical data and quantification. By maintaining a value-neutral approach and integrating political science with other quantitative social sciences, behaviouralists sought to build a more scientific and predictive discipline, moving away from speculation about what ought to be."

158. (A) Foundational equality
Foundational equality is the concept that all human beings are of equal moral worth and should be treated identically in terms of basic rights and the law, regardless of their individual needs or circumstances. It emphasizes the universal status of individuals as human beings.

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While other forms of equality might account for differences in background or outcome, foundational equality focuses on the inherent and equal dignity of every person as a starting point.

159. (A) Created international conditions for socialist revolution.
For Lenin, imperialism was politically significant because it created the international conditions necessary for a socialist revolution. He argued that the global competition for markets and colonies among capitalist powers would lead to catastrophic wars and systemic crises. These conflicts would weaken the capitalist order and mobilize the proletariat worldwide, providing the opportunity for a revolutionary movement to overthrow the state and establish a socialist society on a global scale.

160. (B) 2, 3, 1
These concepts emerged in distinct historical periods. The Theory of Two Swords dominated medieval political thought, defining the relationship between spiritual and temporal authority. The Fact-Value Dichotomy" was a central tenet of the mid-twentieth-century behavioural revolution, emphasizing objective, scientific research. Finally, the Credo of Relevance" was the defining demand of the post-behavioural movement in the late 1960s, calling for political science to address pressing social and ethical issues.

161. (B) Revolutionary ideology
A revolutionary ideology is one that critiques the existing social and political order and proposes a radically different vision for the future. It calls for fundamental and often rapid transformation of society's basic structures, typically through collective action or overthrow of the state. Unlike conservative or reformist approaches, revolutionary ideologies seek to dismantle the old system and replace it with a new order based on entirely different principles and values.

162. (B) Issues of social justice and the purpose of political life.
The resurgence of political theory was largely a reaction against the perceived inability of behaviouralism to address significant normative questions about social justice and the ultimate purpose of political life. Critics argued that the behavioural revolution's focus on methodology and quantification had marginalized the study of what makes a society just and good. The revival of theory sought to restore these fundamental ethical concerns to the center of the discipline.

163. (B) To undergo self-suffering to appeal to conscience.
The core principle of Gandhian Satyagraha is the use of truth and non-violence to undergo self-suffering rather than inflicting it on others. By enduring hardship without retaliation, the practitioner aims to touch the conscience of the opponent and reveal the moral truth of their cause. This method is based on the belief that non-violent endurance and ethical behavior are more powerful for achieving lasting change than physical force or strategic coercion.

164. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Individual justice centers on protecting personal rights and ensuring fair procedures for all individuals within the legal and political system. Social justice, however, is broader in scope, focusing on the fairness of society's basic structure and how resources and opportunities are shared. Both perspectives are essential for a complete understanding of justice, addressing both the impartial treatment of individuals and the equitable organization of the community as a whole.

165. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Substantive democracy focuses on the quality of life and actual results achieved for citizens. Procedural democracy emphasizes the formal rules and institutional mechanisms of governance, such as elections. Negative liberty is defined as freedom from external coercion or interference. Social justice is concerned with rectifying systemic inequalities and ensuring a fair distribution of benefits. These concepts represent the diverse ways in which modern political systems are evaluated and understood.

166. (B) Use its power to enforce the Church's will.
In medieval political thought, the State was often described as the brachium saeculare," or the secular arm of the Church. This meant that while the State held its own temporal authority, it was expected to use its power to enforce ecclesiastical

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decisions and protect the spiritual interests of the Christian community. This relationship reflected a worldview where secular and religious powers were interdependent, with the State serving as the protector of the faith.

167. (B) The use of research methods to analyze precise data.
Technique was an intellectual foundation stone" of behaviouralism, referring to the rigorous use of research methods and tools to analyze precise, quantifiable data. Behaviouralists believed that by using sophisticated techniques like surveys and statistical modeling, they could achieve a more objective and scientific understanding of politics. This emphasis on methodology was intended to move the discipline away from subjective speculation and toward a more reliable, data-driven analysis of political phenomena.

168. (B) The remnants of feudal landlordism.
Mao Zedong launched the Cultural Revolution to combat what he perceived as the persistent remnants of feudalism and the growth of capitalist revisionism within Chinese society and the Communist Party. By mobilizing the masses, particularly the youth, Mao aimed to purge these influences and reassert the principles of continuous class struggle. This period was intended to sustain the revolutionary transformation and prevent the return of a hierarchical and non-egalitarian social order.

169. (B) The law is applied impartially to all citizens.
Legal equality, or equality before the law," is the principle that the legal system should treat all individuals impartially and without discrimination. This means that every person is subject to the same rules and is entitled to the same legal protections, regardless of their social status, wealth, or personal characteristics. This foundational concept ensures that the law is a neutral arbiter, providing a consistent and fair framework for all members of the political community.

170. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Gandhi's theory of change is deeply rooted in his spiritual and ethical beliefs, centered on the twin principles of Satya (truth) and Ahimsa (non-violence). For Gandhi, these were not just strategic tools but moral imperatives that should guide every aspect of human life and political action. By adhering to these ethical foundations, individuals could achieve meaningful transformation while ensuring that the means of their struggle remained as pure and just as the desired ends.

171. (C) The Anglo-American world
The debate over the decline of political theory" was primarily a commentary on the state of the discipline in the Anglo-American world during the mid-twentieth century. Scholars observed that the dominance of logical positivism and the behavioural revolution had marginalized traditional, normative theorizing in universities in the United States and the United Kingdom. This critique led to a later movement to revitalize philosophical inquiry and restore the grand tradition of normative political thought.

172. (A) Promoting equality may require limiting some liberties.
A key difference between liberty and equality as political values is the potential tension that exists between them. Promoting greater equality often requires state intervention, such as progressive taxation or social welfare policies, which can limit the negative liberties or property rights of certain individuals. This tension is a central theme in political philosophy, as different ideologies prioritize either the protection of personal freedom or the achievement of a more equitable distribution of resources.

173. (C) It encourages a diversity of opinions.
Totalitarian ideologies are characterized by their attempt to exert total control over society, providing an all-encompassing view of truth that rejects any competition. Far from encouraging a diversity of opinions, they actively suppress dissent and aim to transform every aspect of human life according to their vision. They often identify a specific internal or external enemy to overcome, using a combination of propaganda and coercion to maintain absolute unity and ideological conformity.

174. (A) Ancient Greek and Roman philosophers.
The classical definition of justice as giving each person their due" is attributed to ancient Greek and Roman philosophers, most notably Plato,

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Aristotle, and later, Roman legal theorists. This concept emphasizes that justice involves a proper proportion and the fair treatment of individuals according to their merit, status, or needs within the community. This foundational idea has significantly influenced the development of Western legal and political thought for over two millennia.

175. (B) The creation of a classless, communist society.
For both Lenin and Mao, the ultimate goal of the revolutionary process was the creation of a classless, communist society where private property and class exploitation are abolished. While they differed on strategic methods and the role of specific classes, they shared a common vision of a future without a state apparatus, where resources are shared according to the principle of from each according to ability, to each according to need."

176. (B) Post-Behaviouralism integrates relevance with empirical methods.
Post-behaviouralism is distinguished from the behavioural revolution by its effort to integrate empirical methods with a commitment to social relevance and values. While it utilized the scientific rigor developed by behaviouralists, it rejected their stance on value-neutrality. Post-behaviouralism insisted that political science research should be driven by the need to solve significant societal problems, ensuring that scholarly work is both methodologically sound and meaningful for the improvement of the human condition.

177. (B) The supremacy of spiritual over temporal power.
The medieval papacy's claim to the right to depose a king was the ultimate expression of the doctrine of spiritual supremacy. This argument posited that because the Church was responsible for the eternal salvation of souls, its authority was inherently superior to any temporal power. If a monarch failed in their moral duties or became a threat to the faith, the Pope asserted the right to intervene, demonstrating the high point of ecclesiastical influence in medieval Europe.

178. (A) Positive liberty and social justice.
A government that guarantees free healthcare and education is prioritizing positive liberty and social justice. By providing these essential resources, the state enables individuals to realize their potential and lead fulfilling lives, reflecting the concept of freedom to" achieve self-realization. At the same time, this redistributive approach addresses systemic inequalities and ensures a more equitable distribution of benefits across the entire community, directly advancing the goals of social justice.

179. (B) Self-rule and rule over one's own passions.
In Gandhian philosophy, the principle of 'Swaraj' means far more than just political independence from foreign rule. It also refers to self-rule" in the sense of an individual's mastery over their own passions and behaviors. For Gandhi, true national independence could only be achieved if it was based on the internal self-control and moral regeneration of the citizens. Swaraj thus represents a holistic vision of both personal and collective autonomy rooted in ethical behavior.

180. (A) I and III only
Ideologies serve important social and political functions, acting as social cement" that provides a sense of identity and unity for a community. They are also the foundational principles around which political parties are often organized. However, the claim that ideologies are always irrational" is incorrect, as many are based on coherent logical systems and interpretations of reality, even if they include normative and moral components that go beyond purely empirical analysis.

181. (A) Justifying policy shifts and political purges.
Mao Zedong's theory of contradictions was a sophisticated theoretical tool used to navigate complex political situations and justify various policy shifts. By identifying different types of contradictions—such as those between the people" and the enemy"—Mao could adapt his strategies to changing conditions. This framework also served to justify internal purges within the Communist Party, as those who disagreed with his vision could be labeled as representing antagonistic contradictions that must be resolved.

182. (B) Political authority should derive from consent.
A foundational assumption of democratic theory is that all legitimate political authority must

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derive from the consent of the governed. This principle challenges hereditary or coercive forms of rule, asserting that the people should have the final say in who governs them and how. This consent is typically expressed through free and fair elections, where citizens provide a mandate to their representatives, ensuring that the government remains accountable to the popular will.

183. (A) Politics should be studied without immediate practical concern.
The goal of pure science" within behaviouralism implied that the study of politics should be conducted as a disinterested academic inquiry, free from immediate practical or political concerns. Behaviouralists believed that by focusing on building a rigorous body of knowledge and identifying objective uniformities, they could eventually provide a more reliable basis for understanding political phenomena. This approach prioritized long-term theoretical development and scientific objectivity over solving urgent social problems in the short term.

184. (B) Defining separate jurisdictions of power.
The Gelasian formulation of the Theory of Two Swords can be seen as an early and influential attempt to define separate jurisdictions of power within society. By proposing that God delegated spiritual authority to the Church and temporal authority to the State, Pope Gelasius I sought to create a framework where each could operate autonomously within its own realm. This established the foundational idea of distinct political and religious spheres that would shape Western political development.

185. (A) The principle of formal justice.
The principle of formal justice holds that justice requires treating like cases in a like manner. It emphasizes consistency and impartiality, ensuring that the same rules and standards are applied to everyone who falls into a particular legal or social category. While it does not determine what those rules should be, formal justice provides a necessary requirement for any fair system, preventing arbitrary or discriminatory treatment by the state and its institutions.

186. (B) A heavily industrialized, urbanized economy.
Gandhi's vision for a new society was explicitly opposed to heavy industrialization and urbanization, which he viewed as fundamentally violent and dehumanizing. Instead, he advocated for a decentralized social order based on self-sufficient village republics and manual labor. His ideal was a simple and non-violent way of life where economic activity was centered on the community's needs and where truth and individual moral responsibility were the primary guiding principles of social organization.

187. (B) The proper methods and purpose of study.
The debate over the decline and resurgence of political theory was fundamentally about the proper methods and ultimate purpose of studying politics. It pitted the empirical and value-neutral scientific approach of the behaviouralists against the normative and philosophical tradition that seeks to understand justice and the good life. This ongoing discussion reflects the deep division in the discipline between those who prioritize objective explanation and those who emphasize ethical evaluation and social relevance.

188. (A) A high tax on inheritance to reduce wealth disparity.
A high inheritance tax illustrates the tension between liberty and equality, as it limits the personal liberty to pass on wealth to achieve the goal of reducing systemic economic disparities. While it promotes a more equitable distribution of resources, it directly restricts individual property rights and the freedom to manage one's own assets. This conflict highlights the ongoing debate in political theory over which value should be prioritized in the organization of a just society.

189. (C) Explain the delay of Western revolution.
Lenin's theory of imperialism provided a key explanation for why the expected socialist revolutions had not yet occurred in advanced Western capitalist nations. He argued that these countries were able to use the super-profits from their colonial exploitation to bribe" their own domestic working classes, creating a labor aristocracy" that became less revolutionary. This temporary stabilization of capitalism shifted the revolutionary focus to the weakest link" in the imperialist chain, such as Russia.

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190. (A) It can coexist with significant social injustice.
A key critique of procedural democracy is that it can exist alongside significant social and economic injustice. A system may follow all the correct rules for elections and legislation, yet still fail to protect marginalized groups or achieve a fair distribution of resources. Critics argue that without a substantive commitment to equality and justice, the formal procedures of democracy can be used to maintain an unfair status quo rather than truly serving the entire people.

191. (D) A return to the study of classical philosophy.
Leo Strauss and his followers advocated for a return to the rigorous study of classical political philosophy, particularly the works of Plato and Aristotle. They argued that modern political science had lost its way by abandoning the quest for normative truth in favor of historicism and scientific methodology. For the Straussian school, understanding the great books" was essential to recovering timeless insights into the nature of justice, virtue, and the best way of life for humans.

192. (B) Patterns of advantage produced by institutions.
Social justice requires a focus on the structural patterns of advantage and disadvantage that are produced by a society's basic institutions. Unlike individual justice, which evaluates personal conduct, social justice examines how the overall organization of the community affects the life chances of different groups. By addressing systemic inequalities in resources, opportunities, and power, social justice aims to create a more equitable and fair society where every person can truly thrive regardless of their background.

193. (D) All of the above.
In the medieval period, the Church was a major temporal power because it possessed significant worldly resources and authority. It was one of the largest landowners in Europe, collected its own taxes, such as the tithe, and operated an extensive system of ecclesiastical courts that held jurisdiction over many aspects of daily life. This vast economic and judicial influence meant that the Church functioned not just as a religious institution but as a central political power in Christendom.

194. (D) Its focus on the revolutionary potential of the peasantry.
A defining element of Mao Zedong's adaptation of Marxist ideology to China was his unwavering focus on the revolutionary potential of the peasantry. In a country with a relatively small industrial proletariat, Mao recognized that the rural masses were the most numerous and oppressed class. By mobilizing this group and centering the struggle in the countryside, he provided a new model for revolutionary change that was specifically tailored to the conditions of semi-colonial and agrarian societies.

195. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
These thinkers represent diverse perspectives on how societal change should be approached. Lenin emphasized the role of a disciplined vanguard party of professional revolutionaries. Mao focused on a protracted struggle led by the peasantry in the countryside. Gandhi advocated for the non-violent method of Satyagraha to achieve moral and political transformation. Edmund Burke, representing the conservative tradition, argued for cautious, gradual reform that preserves the accumulated wisdom and stability of established social institutions.

196. (B) Law and liberty are mutually exclusive.
The statement that where there is no law, there is no freedom" suggests that law is not the enemy of liberty, but its necessary protector. Without a framework of legal rules, society would descend into anarchy, where the weak are subject to the arbitrary power of the strong. Law creates the stable and predictable environment in which individuals can exercise their freedom without fear of interference, thereby defining and safeguarding the sphere of personal autonomy.

197. (B) Call to make scientific inquiry more relevant.
Post-behaviouralism is best described as a call to make political science research more relevant to the substantive problems and crises of society. It did not reject the scientific rigor and empirical methods developed during the behavioural revolution but insisted that they should be used to address normative questions and human values. Post-behaviouralists argued that scholars have a moral duty to engage with social reality and contribute actively to the improvement of human civilization.

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198. (C) Social Justice
The justification for a progressive income tax is rooted in the principles of social justice, which focus on the fair distribution of benefits and burdens within a society. By requiring those with greater economic resources to contribute more, the state can fund public services and programs that provide essential support for the entire community. This redistributive approach aims to rectify systemic inequalities and ensure that the basic structure of society is fair and equitable for all citizens.

199. (C) Rule by the people.
The central and defining idea of democracy is rule by the people," derived from the Greek words 'demos' and 'kratos.' It represents a political system where ultimate authority resides with the citizenry rather than a monarch or an elite group. This power can be exercised directly by the people or through elected representatives, but the fundamental principle remains that the government exists to serve and be accountable to the collective will of the community it governs.

200. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Theory of Two Swords" was a persistent source of friction in the Middle Ages because both religious and secular leaders used the doctrine to claim ultimate supremacy. While the theory was intended to define separate jurisdictions for the Church and the State, its interpretation was highly contested. Papal supporters argued for the superiority of the spiritual sword, while imperial parties claimed temporal independence, leading to centuries of political and religious conflict over the governance of Christendom.

201. (B) The state is a soulless machine" representing violence.
Gandhi held a deeply critical view of the state, famously describing it as a soulless machine" that inherently represents concentrated and organized violence. He believed that the state's reliance on coercion was fundamentally incompatible with the principles of truth and non-violence. Consequently, his ideal was a decentralized society of self-governing village republics where individual moral responsibility and non-violent cooperation would replace the need for a centralized, powerful, and potentially oppressive government apparatus.

202. (A) Research findings should be expressed numerically where possible.
The behaviouralist emphasis on quantification meant that political scientists should strive to express their research findings numerically and use statistical methods to analyze data. Behaviouralists believed that by using precise measurements and mathematical models, they could achieve a more objective, rigorous, and scientific understanding of political behavior. This approach was intended to remove the subjective biases of qualitative analysis and discover universal patterns that could provide a reliable and predictive science of politics.

203. (A) Legal equality is application; opportunity is the starting block.
The primary difference between legal equality and equality of opportunity lies in their focus. Legal equality ensures that the law is applied impartially and identically to all citizens, protecting their individual rights within the legal system. Equality of opportunity, however, focuses on the starting block" of social competition, seeking to remove artificial barriers and ensure that everyone has a fair chance to succeed regardless of their background. One concerns legal procedures, while the other addresses societal fairness.

204. (D) Mao Zedong
The dictum that political power grows out of the barrel of a gun" summarizes the thought of Mao Zedong, emphasizing the central role of military force and revolutionary violence in achieving political change. Unlike those who advocated for peaceful or parliamentary paths, Mao believed that in a semi-colonial and oppressed society, the masses must be organized into a military force to overthrow the existing regime. This perspective highlights the strategic importance of armed struggle in Maoist revolutionary theory.

205. (A) The idea that questions have a moral dimension.
The 'resurgence of political theory' signifies a renewed appreciation for the idea that political questions are inherently normative and have a moral dimension. After a period dominated

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by empirical and scientific approaches that sought value-neutrality, scholars returned to fundamental inquiry into justice, rights, and the good life. This revival demonstrated that understanding politics requires more than just data; it necessitates a deep engagement with the ethical foundations that guide human society and government.

206. (B) Worldly or royal authority.
In medieval political thought, the term 'regnum' refers to the sphere of worldly or royal authority, exercised by secular monarchs like kings and emperors. This is contrasted with 'sacerdotium,' the sacred realm of priestly or spiritual authority held by the Church. The relationship and jurisdictional boundaries between regnum and sacerdotium were the central focus of medieval political debates, as both powers sought to define their roles and influence within the framework of a unified Christian society.

207. (B) Individual Justice vs. Social Justice
A debate over allocating resources between a low-income library and wealthy road repair is fundamentally about the tension between individual and social justice. While individual justice focuses on fair procedures and specific rights, social justice evaluates the structural fairness of society and the equitable distribution of its benefits and burdens. This choice highlights the competing priorities of serving specific communities based on merit versus addressing systemic inequalities to improve the life chances of the disadvantaged.

208. (A) A call for political science to address social issues.
The credo of relevance" in post-behaviouralism was a direct call for political science to prioritize the study of significant and urgent social and political problems. It criticized the behavioural revolution for focusing on methodological sophistication at the expense of social utility. By demanding that research be relevant to the substantive crises of the time, post-behaviouralism insisted that scholars have a moral obligation to use their knowledge to engage with and help resolve the challenges facing humanity.

209. (C) Social
An ideology provides its adherents with a sense of identity and belonging, serving a crucial social function within a community. By offering a shared framework of beliefs and values, it helps to unify individuals and define their place in the world. This sense of collective identity is essential for mobilizing groups toward common goals and legitimating the political and social structures that the ideology supports, transforming personal beliefs into a powerful force for social cohesion.

210. (A) I and II only
Behaviouralism sought to model political science on the natural sciences by focusing on the objective study of observable political behavior. It prioritized the identification of discoverable patterns through empirical data and quantification. However, it did not give primacy to normative questions; on the contrary, it famously insisted on a fact-value dichotomy and a value-neutral approach to research. Therefore, the claim that it emphasized normative inquiry is incorrect within the standard definition of the behavioural movement.

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211. (D) To establish a dictatorship of the proletariat."
According to Lenin's theory, the primary role of the revolutionary party after the seizure of power is to establish and lead a dictatorship of the proletariat." This transitional state is considered necessary to dismantle the old capitalist order, manage the transition to socialism, and protect the revolution from counter-revolutionary forces. During this phase, the party exercises supreme authority to ensure that society is fundamentally reorganized in the interests of the working class and prepared for full communism.

212. (A) A government banning public gatherings to quell riots.
A government banning public gatherings to quell riots is a clear scenario of potential conflict between individual liberty and public order. While citizens have the right to free assembly, the state may restrict this liberty in the name of maintaining security and preventing violence. This tension represents a fundamental challenge in political theory: determining the legitimate boundary where the protection of collective stability justifies the limitation of personal freedoms in a democratic society.

213. (D) The unification of authority in the Roman Emperor.
The Gelasian Doctrine of the Two Swords was a late fifth-century response to the unification of spiritual and temporal authority in the person of the Roman Emperor. Pope Gelasius I sought to challenge this concentration of power by proposing that God had delegated authority to two distinct spheres: the sacred priesthood and the secular monarchy. This doctrine established the foundational medieval idea of separate jurisdictions, aiming to protect the Church's independence from absolute imperial control.

214. (D) Societal outcomes and distributions.
Social justice is fundamentally concerned with societal outcomes and the fair distribution of benefits, burdens, and opportunities across the entire community. Unlike legalistic or transactional forms of justice, it evaluates the structural fairness of society's basic institutions and their impact on the life chances of different groups. By seeking to rectify systemic inequalities and ensure a more equitable sharing of resources, social justice aims to create a society where all individuals can live with dignity.

215. (B) Challenged the purpose of a major discipline branch.
The decline of political theory" thesis was highly controversial because it directly challenged the purpose and continued relevance of the normative branch of political science. By arguing that traditional philosophical inquiry had been marginalized by empirical and scientific approaches, critics like David Easton sparked a deep debate over the discipline's direction. This controversy eventually led to the resurgence of theory as scholars sought to reassert the vital importance of normative questions in understanding politics.

216. (C) Waging a moral struggle for truth and justice.
For Gandhi, 'Satyagraha' was the essential tool for waging a moral struggle for truth and justice. Based on the principles of Satya (truth) and Ahimsa (non-violence), it involved non-violent resistance and the endurance of self-suffering to appeal to the opponent's conscience. Gandhi believed that this soul-force" was far more powerful and ethically superior to physical violence, providing a means to achieve systemic social and political change while simultaneously transforming the characters of the participants.

217. (C) Gandhian Theory - Vanguard Party
The pairing of Gandhian theory with the concept of a vanguard party" is incorrect. The vanguard party is a central tenet of Leninist theory, referring to a disciplined group of professional revolutionaries. In contrast, Gandhi's approach focused on individual self-transformation, mass non-violent mobilization, and decentralized village governance. He did not advocate for a small, secretive elite to lead the revolution but rather emphasized the moral regeneration and collective action of all people through truth and non-violence.

218. (A) The party should synthesize and explain ideas to the masses.
The mass line" was an essential component of Mao Zedong's theory of change, emphasizing the dynamic relationship between the Communist Party and the people. It involved the party gathering the scattered and unorganized ideas of the masses, synthesizing them into coherent and systematic policies, and then returning those ideas to the people to be implemented. This process was intended to ensure that the party's leadership remained grounded in and responsive to the popular will and revolutionary reality.

219. (D) Political equality
The principle of 'one person, one vote' is the fundamental expression of political equality in a democratic society. It ensures that every citizen has an identical weight and voice in the election of representatives and the decision-making processes of the government. By guaranteeing that no individual's vote is more powerful than another's, regardless of their social or economic status, this foundational value ensures that political power is shared equally among all members of the community.

220. (A) 1, 3, 2, 4
These significant milestones occurred in a clear chronological order across centuries. The Gelasian Doctrine established the medieval framework for spiritual and temporal power in the late fifth century. The Bolshevik Revolution in 1917 marked a major turn in modern revolutionary theory and practice. The behavioural revolution

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rose to dominance in political science during the mid-twentieth century. Finally, the publication of John Rawls's A Theory of Justice" in 1971 signaled the resurgence of normative political theory.

221. (A) It shapes perception and interpretation of events.
Describing an ideology as a 'lens' implies that it fundamentally shapes an individual's perception and interpretation of political events. Just as a physical lens can color or distort what one sees, an ideology provides a set of values and beliefs that filter reality, highlighting certain facts while marginalizing others. This framework helps individuals to make sense of a complex world and offers a consistent way to evaluate and respond to the various issues and conflicts in society.

222. (C) 'Big questions' were again being debated creatively.
Proponents of the 'resurgence of political theory' argued that after a period of marginalization, the big questions" of justice, rights, and the good society were again being debated with creativity and analytical rigor. The publication of landmark normative works demonstrated that philosophical inquiry into the nature of a just political order remained vital. This revival challenged the dominance of empirical approaches and restored normative theory to its central role in the understanding and evaluation of political life.

223. (A) Negative is 'freedom from'; positive is 'freedom to'.
The central difference between negative and positive liberty lies in their orientation toward interference and capacity. Negative liberty is defined as freedom from" external constraints or the presence of an area where an individual can act without obstruction. Positive liberty, however, refers to freedom to" achieve self-realization and self-mastery, often requiring the presence of enabling conditions or resources. These two concepts represent distinct and sometimes conflicting ways of understanding the nature of human freedom and personal autonomy.

224. (A) The Pope and the Church hierarchy
In the medieval Church-State relationship defined by the Theory of Two Swords, the spiritual sword was held by the Pope and the ecclesiastical hierarchy. This symbolic power represented the Church's sacred authority over religious matters and the eternal salvation of the souls of the faithful. This jurisdiction was distinct from the temporal sword held by secular rulers, which focused on worldly governance, creating a complex and often competitive dual authority within the framework of Christendom.

225. (D) Social justice for past discrimination.
Affirmative action in university admissions is a practical application of social justice, specifically aimed at rectifying the effects of past discrimination and systemic disadvantage. By providing members of marginalized communities with enhanced access to education, these policies seek to create a more equitable society and a truly level playing field. This structural approach addresses historical grievances and works to ensure a fairer distribution of opportunities, prioritizing the needs of those who have been unfairly excluded.

226. (D) The weakest link" in the capitalist chain.
Lenin famously argued that a socialist revolution could occur in a country that was the weakest link" in the global capitalist and imperialist chain. He believed that in a nation like Russia, where capitalist development was incomplete and social tensions were extreme, a revolutionary movement could successfully overthrow the state. This perspective challenged the traditional Marxist view that revolution would first happen in the most advanced industrial nations, shifting the strategic focus to the underdeveloped and colonized world.

227. (B) To know is to have the responsibility to act."
The statement to know is to have the responsibility to act" best summarizes the post-behaviouralist position. Post-behaviouralism rejected the detached, value-neutral approach of the behavioural revolution, arguing that political science must be relevant to social reality. It maintained that scholars have a moral and professional duty to apply their specialized knowledge toward addressing the urgent problems and crises of society, ensuring that academic research contributes directly to the pursuit of a more just and better world.

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228. (B) A set of procedures for decision-making.
The concept of democracy implies a fundamental commitment to a set of fair and transparent procedures for collective decision-making. This includes mechanisms such as regular and competitive elections, the protection of voting rights, and the rule of law. While different democratic systems may adopt various economic or social policies, they are all united by these procedural requirements, which ensure that political authority derives from the consent of the governed and that government remains accountable to the people.

229. (D) Class struggle as the primary engine of history
Gandhi's thought is defined by the principles of Satyagraha, Ahimsa, and Sarvodaya, emphasizing non-violence and the welfare of all. Crucially, it does not view class struggle as the primary engine of history, a concept central to Marxist theory. Gandhi sought to achieve social harmony and the moral transformation of both the oppressor and the oppressed through truth and non-violence, rather than through the systemic conflict and revolutionary overthrow associated with the struggle between social classes.

230. (C) Historicism
The decline of political theory" thesis argued that normative theorizing had been squeezed between the rise of the scientific behavioural revolution and the influence of historicism. While behaviouralism focused on empirical facts and value-neutrality, historicism reduced political ideas to mere historical artifacts without timeless relevance. Together, these movements marginalized the traditional focus on grand philosophical questions about justice and the good life, leading to a period where normative theory was seen as declining or even dead" within the discipline.

231. (C) Level playing field" for social competition.
The core idea behind equality of opportunity is to create a level playing field" for social competition by eliminating artificial barriers and discrimination. It ensures that every individual has a fair chance to succeed based on their own talent, merit, and effort, regardless of their background or social status. Unlike equality of outcome, which focuses on balanced results, equality of opportunity prioritizes the fairness of the starting point, ensuring that the paths to advancement are open to all citizens.

232. (B) God
In medieval political thought, the ultimate justification for all authority was the belief that power was ordained by God. This divine sanction applied to both the spiritual authority of the Church and the temporal power of secular rulers. While the two powers often competed for supremacy, they both rested their claims to legitimacy on the idea that they were delegates of the divine will, responsible for governing society according to God's plan for both worldly order and eternal salvation.

233. (A) Present beliefs as natural and unchallengeable.
A main function of an ideology is to present its specific set of beliefs and values as natural, obvious, and even unchallengeable. By providing a coherent framework for understanding the world, an ideology filters reality and makes a particular social order seem like the only legitimate or possible one. This process of normalization helps to unify groups and legitimate the existing power structures, encouraging individuals to accept the ideology's vision of reality as a self-evident and objective truth.

234. (D) Identifies the peasantry as the main force.
Mao's theory is distinct from classical Marxism because it identifies the rural peasantry, rather than the urban industrial proletariat, as the primary revolutionary force. In the context of China's semi-colonial and agrarian society, Mao argued that the peasants were the most numerous and oppressed class, making them the essential engine for revolutionary change. This adaptation allowed for the successful application of communist principles in a society where the traditional working class was relatively small and underdeveloped.

235. (A) Liberalism
The concept of 'individual justice' is most closely associated with the political ideology of liberalism. This tradition prioritizes the rights, freedoms, and fair treatment of the individual within a legal and political framework. It emphasizes the importance of the rule of law, due process, and the protection of personal autonomy from state interference. By focusing on the impartial

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treatment of each person and the safeguarding of their fundamental rights, liberalism maintains that justice is primarily served at the individual level.

236. (B) A recognition of the limits of a value-free approach.
David Easton's transition from leading the behavioural revolution to advocating for post-behaviouralism signified his recognition of the limits of a value-free approach in political science. He acknowledged that while empirical rigor is important, the discipline must also address the urgent social and ethical problems of reality. This shift reoriented political science toward social relevance and engagement with values, insisting that scholars have a responsibility to use their knowledge to help resolve the substantive crises facing human society.

237. (D) A representative system with safeguards.
A common modern understanding of a republic is a representative system of government where power is exercised through elected officials and limited by constitutional safeguards. Unlike a direct democracy or an absolute monarchy, a republic emphasizes the rule of law and the protection of individual and minority rights from the tyranny of the majority." This model ensures that while the government derives its authority from the people, it remains limited and accountable through a framework of legal and institutional checks.

238. (C) Equality of outcome
The socialist principle from each according to his ability, to each according to his needs" prioritizes equality of outcome. It suggests that resources should be distributed not based on merit or effort alone, but according to the actual needs of each individual to ensure a fair quality of life for all. This approach seeks to reduce systemic disparities and achieve a more balanced and equitable distribution of the benefits and burdens of society, focusing on the final results of the social and economic order.

239. (C) A party of professional revolutionaries.
The central thesis of Lenin's influential pamphlet What Is to Be Done?" is the absolute necessity for a disciplined vanguard party composed of professional revolutionaries. Lenin argued that the working class would not spontaneously develop a revolutionary consciousness; therefore, a highly organized and secretive group was required to provide leadership, educate the workers, and strategically guide the proletariat toward the overthrow of the capitalist state. This concept became a foundational principle for Bolshevik organization and the successful seizure of power in Russia.

240. (B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Affirmative action is a practical example of policies aimed at achieving social justice. Negative liberty is illustrated by the repeal of censorship laws, removing external constraints on expression. Procedural democracy is exemplified by the conduct of regular, competitive multiparty elections. Finally, Gandhi's Salt March is a quintessential example of Satyagraha, demonstrating the use of non-violent resistance and truth-force to achieve social and political transformation through moral pressure and mass mobilization.

241. (B) The Theory of Two Swords
The conflict over investiture was a historically significant manifestation of the struggle over the Theory of Two Swords. It centered on the division of authority between the spiritual power of the Church and the temporal power of the secular monarch. By contesting who had the right to appoint and invest high-ranking ecclesiastical officials, the Pope and the Emperor were fundamentally disputing the jurisdictional boundaries and the ultimate supremacy of religious versus royal authority within the framework of medieval Christendom.

242. (C) Intertwined and non-neutral.
Post-behaviouralism argues that empirical facts and normative values are inextricably intertwined and that political analysis can never be truly neutral. It rejected the behaviouralists' stance on a strict fact-value dichotomy, maintaining that the choice of research topics and the interpretation of data are inevitably shaped by a scholar's own values and the social context. By acknowledging this connection, post-behaviouralists aimed to create a more self-aware and socially relevant discipline that could meaningfully address ethical and political dilemmas.

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243. (B) Grand normative themes like justice.
The resurgence of political theory in the late twentieth century was characterized by a renewed and vigorous focus on grand normative themes, such as justice, individual rights, and the nature of the good life. This revival challenged the dominance of empirical and value-neutral scientific approaches, demonstrating that philosophical inquiry remains essential for evaluating and understanding political systems. By re-engaging with classical and contemporary normative questions, scholars restored political theory to its central role as a guide for ethical governance.

244. (B) The necessity and morality of violence
The most significant difference between the revolutionary theories of Lenin and Gandhi lies in their stance on the necessity and morality of violence. Lenin viewed revolutionary violence as a necessary and justified means to overthrow the capitalist state and establish the dictatorship of the proletariat. In contrast, Gandhi's entire philosophy was based on the absolute principle of non-violence, or Ahimsa, maintaining that the purity of the means is inseparable from the achievement of a just and lasting social transformation.

245. (C) Negative liberty
An individual's right to be free from arbitrary arrest is a quintessential example of negative liberty. This concept of freedom focuses on the absence of external constraints or interference by the state and other bodies. By protecting a private sphere of personal autonomy and placing explicit limits on government power, negative liberty ensures that individuals are free from coercion and can act according to their own will within a protected legal framework that safeguards their basic personal security.

246. (B) To outline steps to achieve the desired society.
The primary purpose of an ideology's 'program for action' is to outline the specific practical steps necessary to achieve its vision of the desired future society. While an ideology also offers an explanation of reality and a normative model of the good life, it is the program for action that transforms these beliefs into a powerful force for change. It provides the strategic and tactical guidance that allows groups to mobilize collective efforts and systematically challenge or maintain power structures.

247. (B) Social Justice
The concept of 'distributive justice' is a central and essential component of social justice, focusing on how the benefits and burdens of a society are shared among its members. It evaluates the fairness of the basic structure of society and seeks to ensure a more equitable allocation of resources, opportunities, and wealth. By addressing systemic inequalities and prioritizing the needs of the community, distributive justice aims to create a more balanced and fair social order for all citizens.

248. (B) Adapting ideology to specific national conditions.
Mao Zedong's adaptation of Marxism-Leninism to the specific historical and social conditions of China is a prime example of modifying an ideology for national relevance. In a semi-colonial society with a small industrial working class, Mao recognized the revolutionary potential of the rural peasantry. By shifting the focus to the countryside and building base areas, he successfully applied communist principles in a way that resonated with China's unique agrarian reality, providing a model for other revolutionary movements in the colonized world.

249. (A) A state can have procedural without substantive democracy.
It is possible for a state to possess procedural democracy without achieving its substantive goals. A system may follow all the correct formal rules, such as holding regular elections and protecting voting rights, yet still fail to provide social justice or protect the rights of marginalized groups. This distinction highlights that democracy is a multi-dimensional concept where the presence of institutional mechanisms does not automatically guarantee a truly fair or equitable society, revealing the gap between form and practice.

250. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In Mao Zedong's revolutionary theory, the peasantry plays the leading role because Mao correctly identified them as the most numerous and oppressed class in pre-revolutionary China.

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Unlike classical Marxist models that focused on the urban proletariat, Mao's strategy was tailored to the specific conditions of an agrarian society. By mobilizing the rural masses and establishing base areas in the countryside, he was able to build a powerful revolutionary force that eventually succeeded in overhauling the entire existing social order.

251. (C) The relationship between theory and research.
Being 'systematic' was a key feature of behaviouralism, emphasizing the essential relationship between the development of theory and the conduct of empirical research. Behaviouralists argued that research should not be a random collection of facts but should be guided by theoretical frameworks that provide explanations and predictions. Conversely, theory must be constantly tested and refined based on the findings of systematic data collection and analysis, ensuring that political science remains a rigorous and self-correcting scientific discipline.

252. (B) Centralized monarchies and sovereign states
The medieval ideal of a unified Christian society, or Christendom," eventually broke down with the rise of centralized monarchies and sovereign territorial states. As kings asserted their own ultimate authority within their realms, the universal claims of the Church and the Empire were increasingly challenged and marginalized. This historical shift led to the development of the modern international system based on state sovereignty, which permanently replaced the complex and overlapping jurisdictions that had characterized the medieval political order.

253. (B) The freedom to realize one's potential.
Positive liberty is best described as freedom to" achieve self-realization and the capacity to fulfill one's true potential. Unlike negative liberty, which focuses on the absence of external interference, positive liberty emphasizes the presence of enabling conditions, such as education, healthcare, and economic security. This concept of freedom is rooted in the idea of self-mastery and the belief that the state has a legitimate role in providing the resources necessary for individuals to lead truly fulfilling and autonomous lives.

254. (B) The purity of means and ends.
A fundamental principle in Gandhi's philosophy is the absolute and inseparable connection between the purity of the means and the achievement of just ends. Gandhi explicitly rejected the idea that the ends justify the means," arguing that any change achieved through violence or deception would inherently be flawed and unstable. He maintained that the methods used in a struggle must be as ethically sound as the goals pursued, ensuring that the process of social transformation remains morally consistent and lasting.

255. (B) Individual merit alone determines one's lot.
Social justice is fundamentally a critique of the idea that an individual's success or failure is determined by merit alone. It recognizes that systemic inequalities, historical disadvantages, and structural barriers significantly affect the life chances of different groups. Social justice argues that true fairness requires addressing these systemic factors and ensuring a more equitable distribution of resources and opportunities, challenging the simplistic belief that the current social order perfectly reflects the effort and talent of each individual citizen.

256. (A) Democratic centralism
A key characteristic of Lenin's theory of the party is the principle of democratic centralism. This organizational model combines internal freedom of debate with strict unity of action once a decision has been reached. Members are encouraged to discuss and criticize policies before they are finalized, but once the party leadership sets a course, every member is expected to follow it unconditionally. This approach was intended to ensure both revolutionary creativity and the disciplined efficiency necessary for successful political struggle.

257. (B) Adheres strongly to and advances a particular ideology.
An 'ideologue' is an individual who adheres strongly to a particular ideology and actively works to advance its beliefs, values, and vision for society. Unlike a neutral scholar or a skeptic, an ideologue view reality through the lens of their specific ideological framework and seeks to interpret all events and issues according to its principles. This committed and often dogmatic approach is intended to mobilize others,

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legitimate or challenge authority, and achieve the ideological program for social and political transformation.

258. (A) Predict the turmoil of the 1960s.
The resurgence of political theory was partly a response to the perceived failure of behaviouralism to predict or address the significant social and political turmoil of the 1960s. Critics argued that the behavioural revolution's focus on methodological rigor and objective, value-neutral data had ignored the deep normative and ethical conflicts that were tearing society apart. The revival of theory sought to restore the discipline's ability to engage with values and provide a more meaningful understanding of the human condition.

259. (B) All citizens have an equal weight in decision-making.
Political equality is the foundational democratic principle that every citizen should have an equal weight and influence in the decision-making processes of the government. This is primarily expressed through the one person, one vote" rule and the protection of equal political rights for all. By ensuring that no individual's voice is more powerful than another's, political equality guarantees that power is shared among the people rather than concentrated in an elite group, making it an essential requirement for a legitimate democracy.

260. (D) I, II, and III
Equality in political theory is a multi-dimensional concept encompassing various forms. Legal equality ensures the impartial application of the law to all citizens. Equality of opportunity focuses on removing artificial barriers and ensuring a fair start for every individual. Finally, equality of outcome seeks to reduce systemic disparities in living standards and resources. Each of these forms represents a distinct but related goal for achieving a more just and equitable society, reflecting different priorities within the democratic tradition.

261. (B) The European Middle Ages
The Theory of Two Swords was a central and defining framework for political and religious debate during the European Middle Ages. It posited a division of authority between the spiritual power of the Church and the temporal power of secular monarchs. Throughout this era, the doctrine shaped the relationship and frequent conflicts between ecclesiastical and royal authority, as both sides sought to define their jurisdictions and claim ultimate supremacy within the framework of a unified Christian social order.

262. (B) Value-neutrality led to defending the status quo.
A major post-behaviouralist critique of behaviouralism was that its insistence on value-neutrality often led to a passive defense of the existing status quo. By focusing exclusively on objective, empirical data and ignoring normative questions of justice and values, behaviouralists were accused of being unable to challenge or even acknowledge the substantive crises facing society. Post-behaviouralism called for a more committed and socially relevant political science that engaged with moral questions to actively work toward a more just society.

263. (B) Property and wealth
The Gandhian concept of 'trusteeship' is a social and economic theory regarding the management of property and wealth. It proposes that the wealthy should not consider their riches as their own personal property but rather as a trust to be used for the benefit of the entire community. By encouraging self-imposed moral responsibility and a non-violent approach to resource sharing, Gandhi sought to achieve economic justice and social harmony without resorting to state coercion or class conflict.

264. (B) The basic structure of societal institutions.
The primary object of concern for social justice is the basic structure of societal institutions and the systemic ways they distribute benefits, burdens, and opportunities. Rather than evaluating individual conduct or specific legal procedures, social justice examines the overall fairness of the patterns of advantage and disadvantage that affect different social groups. This structural perspective aims to identify and rectify systemic inequalities, ensuring that the fundamental organization of society provides a truly equitable and fair environment for all people.

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265. (B) Class struggle continues within the communist party.
Mao Zedong's concept of permanent revolution" under socialism is distinguished by his belief that class struggle does not end with the seizure of power. He argued that even within a socialist society and the Communist Party itself, capitalist and revisionist influences could persist and grow. Therefore, a continuous revolutionary struggle is necessary to purge these elements and maintain the revolutionary fervor, ensuring that the transition to communism remains on course and that society does not revert to old hierarchical patterns.

266. (A) Strong procedural but weak substantive democracy.
A government that conducts free and fair elections but provides its representatives with little actual power has strong procedural but weak substantive democracy. While it fulfills the formal institutional requirements of the democratic process, it fails to achieve its substantive goals because the people's choices have minimal impact on the actual governance and outcomes of the state. This highlights the gap between democratic form and its real effectiveness in serving the popular will and achieving social justice and equality.

267. (B) Connection to its classical heritage.
The decline" of political theory was lamented by scholars who felt that the discipline was losing its vital connection to its classical heritage of philosophical and normative inquiry. They argued that the dominance of empirical scientific methods and historicism had led political scientists to abandon the grand tradition of questioning justice and the good life. This perceived decline motivated a later movement to revitalize the discipline by re-engaging with the fundamental insights and ethical concerns found in the works of great political thinkers.

268. (A) Provide a goal for political action.
A key component of an ideology is its vision of a 'good society,' which serves the essential function of providing a clear goal for collective political action. By offering a normative model of how society should be organized and what values it should prioritize, this vision inspires and unifies groups of people. It provides the moral foundation and the desired destination that guides the strategic and tactical efforts of a movement, transforming theoretical beliefs into a powerful force for social change.

269. (B) Negative liberty
A law requiring all citizens to vote can be seen as an infringement on negative liberty, which is defined as the freedom from external interference and coercion by the state. While such a law may aim to promote civic engagement and political participation, it directly restricts an individual's negative freedom to choose not to participate in the political process. This highlights the tension between the pursuit of collective democratic goals and the protection of the personal autonomy and protected sphere of the individual.

270. (B) Dedicated professional revolutionaries.
In Lenin's theory, the vanguard party must be composed of a small and highly disciplined group of dedicated professional revolutionaries. Lenin believed that the working class by itself would not spontaneously develop a systemic revolutionary consciousness. Therefore, this elite group of experts was essential to provide leadership, educate the masses, and strategically guide the proletariat through the complex process of overhauling the capitalist state. This highly organized model was considered necessary for achieving a successful and lasting socialist revolution.

271. (A) The Theory of Two Swords
The conflict between Pope Boniface VIII and King Philip IV of France was a major historical struggle over the Theory of Two Swords. It centered on whether the spiritual power of the papacy or the temporal power of the secular monarch had ultimate authority, particularly regarding the taxation of the clergy. This dispute represented a significant challenge to the Gelasian Doctrine of separate spheres, as both sides sought to assert supreme jurisdictional control within the framework of medieval Christendom and state governance.

272. (B) Observable behaviours of individuals in politics.
The central focus of behaviouralism is the systematic study of the observable behaviors of individuals and groups in the political sphere. It

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shifted the discipline's attention away from formal legal structures and philosophical speculation toward the empirical and quantifiable actions of political actors. By identifying discoverable patterns and uniformities through rigorous data collection and analysis, behaviouralists aimed to build a more scientific and predictive understanding of politics, modeled on the methods and objectivity of the natural social sciences.

273. (B) Rights and fair treatment within a legal system.
Individual justice is primarily focused on protecting personal rights and ensuring fair, impartial treatment within a legal and political system. It emphasizes the importance of due process, the rule of law, and the safeguarding of individual autonomy from arbitrary state power. Unlike social justice, which addresses structural patterns of advantage, individual justice centers on the fair resolution of specific cases and the impartial application of rules to each person, ensuring that their fundamental rights are consistently upheld.

274. (B) Provide a basis for a just liberal society.
John Rawls sought to provide a rigorous philosophical basis for a just and fair liberal society through his influential work, A Theory of Justice." He developed a set of principles designed to ensure equal basic liberties and to regulate social and economic inequalities for the benefit of the least advantaged members of the community. Rawls's work revitalized the normative tradition in political theory, demonstrating that grand philosophical inquiry can provide a stable and just framework for modern democratic governance.

275. (A) Unity of humanity and moral persuasion.
In contrast to the Marxist focus on class struggle, Gandhi emphasized the fundamental unity of all humanity and the power of moral persuasion. His theory of change prioritized the non-violent transformation of both the oppressor and the oppressed through truth and self-suffering. Rather than seeking systemic conflict or the revolutionary overthrow of a class enemy, Gandhi aimed for social harmony and the moral regeneration of every individual as the only true foundation for a lasting and just political order.

276. (C) Providing free public education to all children.
Providing free public education is a quintessential policy for promoting equality of opportunity. By ensuring that all children, regardless of their family's wealth or social background, have access to the skills and knowledge needed to succeed, the state helps to create a level playing field." This approach removes artificial barriers to advancement and ensures that success is determined by merit and effort, directly advancing the foundational democratic goal of fairness in the social competition for benefits.

277. (D) Positive and negative connotation at different times.
The term ideology" has possessed both positive and negative connotations at various times throughout its history. Originally coined as a neutral science of ideas," it later took on a negative meaning as abstract or false beliefs used for manipulation, notably in some Marxist interpretations. However, in modern political science, ideology is often understood more neutrally as a coherent system of ideas that provides a framework for understanding the world and a specific program for social and political action.

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278. (B) Combat revisionism and reassert his vision.
Mao Zedong launched the Cultural Revolution primarily to combat what he perceived as growing revisionism" and the return of capitalist values within the Chinese government and the Communist Party. By mobilizing the youth and attacking traditional institutions, Mao aimed to reassert his own vision of continuous class struggle and maintain the revolutionary fervor of the masses. This period was intended to prevent the development of a new privileged elite and ensure that society remained committed to revolutionary egalitarian goals.

279. (B) Engage with and solve pressing issues.
The demand for 'relevance' in post-behaviouralism meant that political scientists should prioritize research that directly addresses and helps solve the most pressing social and political issues of the time. It challenged the behavioural revolution's focus on methodological sophistication and value-neutrality, arguing that scholars have a moral responsibility to engage with the substantive crises facing humanity.

By focusing on relevance, post-behaviouralism sought to ensure that the discipline serves a meaningful purpose and contributes to the improvement of human society.

280. (B) The people.
Popular sovereignty is the foundational democratic principle that ultimate political authority resides with the people." It asserts that any legitimate government must derive its power from the consent of the governed and exist to serve their collective will and interests. This authority is typically exercised through elected representatives, but the core principle remains that the people are the ultimate source of all political power, challenging any hereditary or absolute claims to rule over the political community.

281. (B) Claims overlapped, leading to conflict.
The doctrine of the two swords" failed to create a stable division of power primarily because the claims of the spiritual and temporal authorities frequently overlapped, leading to persistent jurisdictional conflict. While the theory was intended to define separate spheres for the Church and the State, both sides often sought to expand their influence and assert ultimate supremacy. These competing interpretations of who had the final authority in matters affecting Christendom fueled centuries of political and religious tension in medieval Europe.

282. (C) Gandhian theory
Gandhian theory is uniquely focused on the moral transformation of individuals and the development of alternative, decentralized social and political institutions. Unlike theories that prioritize the seizure of centralized state power, Gandhi emphasized self-governance at the local level through self-sufficient village republics. His approach centers on the use of non-violent action and individual moral responsibility to achieve a just society, seeking to replace coercive state structures with cooperative and ethical forms of human community and collective governance.

283. (B) A right imposes a duty on someone else.
In political and legal theory, a 'right' is often distinguished from a simple 'liberty' because a right imposes a corresponding duty on someone else. While a liberty may be the freedom to act without interference, a right entails a legitimate claim that others—typically the state or other individuals—must act or refrain from acting in a certain way to protect that right. This relationship of mutual obligation is essential for creating the enforceable protections that safeguard individual freedom in society.

284. (B) Statements not empirically verifiable are meaningless.
Logical positivism exerted a significant influence on political science by advocating for a strict verificationist principle. This philosophical movement argued that any statement that cannot be verified through empirical observation or logical analysis is devoid of cognitive meaning. Consequently, normative and ethical claims—the traditional core of political theory—were dismissed as purely subjective and unscientific, leading to a period where the discipline focused exclusively on factual data collection and marginalized questions of values and justice.

285. (B) Persuade people to take collective action.
'Mobilization' refers to the powerful capacity of an ideology to persuade large groups of people to take collective social and political action. By providing a coherent framework for understanding reality and a specific vision for a desired future, an ideology can unify individuals and motivate them to work together toward common goals. This transformative function is essential for both challenging existing power structures and legitimating new ones, turning theoretical beliefs into an active force for systemic change and social transformation.

286. (B) Create a fair distribution of benefits and burdens.
The fundamental goal of social justice is to create a fair and equitable distribution of the benefits, burdens, and opportunities within a society. Unlike legalistic forms of justice that focus on individual conduct, social justice evaluates the structural fairness of society's basic institutions and their impact on the life chances of different groups. By seeking to rectify systemic inequalities and ensure a more balanced sharing of resources, social justice aims to create a society where all individuals can thrive with dignity.

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287. (C) Strategic offensive
The final stage of Mao Zedong's protracted people's war is the strategic offensive." In this phase, the revolutionary forces, having successfully built their strength in the rural base areas and reached a stalemate with the state, move to launch a decisive and wide-scale military campaign to seize the cities and complete the overthrow of the existing regime. This transition represents the ultimate culmination of the revolutionary strategy, where the movement finally shifts from a defensive and guerrilla position to a conventional offensive.

288. (A) Negative liberty and public well-being.
Prohibiting smoking in public places represents a classic clash between individual negative liberty and the pursuit of public well-being. While individuals have the negative freedom to act without interference, the state may restrict this liberty to protect the health and safety of the broader community from the harmful effects of secondhand smoke. This tension highlights the ongoing challenge in political theory of balancing the protection of personal autonomy with the necessary regulations and obligations required to serve the common good.

289. (B) Secular power to govern and wage war.
In the medieval Theory of Two Swords, the temporal sword" symbolized the secular power of monarchs like kings and emperors to govern society and wage war. This authority was focused on the material and worldly affairs of the people, such as maintaining order, administering justice, and providing defense. While distinct from the spiritual sword held by the Church, the temporal power was seen as a necessary part of the dual governance of Christendom, responsible for the material peace of the world.

290. (B) Use knowledge to improve society.
The post-behavioural emphasis on action" suggested that political scientists have a professional and moral duty to use their specialized knowledge to actively improve society. It challenged the behavioural revolution's focus on detached, value-neutral research, arguing that scholars should not be mere observers of political life. Instead, they should engage with and help resolve the substantive problems and crises of their time, ensuring that academic research contributes directly to the pursuit of justice and the betterment of the human condition.

291. (C) Smashed and replaced.
According to Lenin's Marxist theory, the bourgeois state is an instrument of class oppression that cannot be simply captured or reformed; it must be completely smashed" and replaced. Lenin argued that the existing state apparatus is designed to serve the interests of the capitalist class and maintain the exploitation of workers. Therefore, a successful proletarian revolution must dismantle these old structures and establish a new revolutionary state, led by the working class, to manage the transition to a classless society.

292. (A) A healthy procedural democracy.
The presence of a free press and functioning opposition parties are key indicators of a healthy procedural democracy. These elements ensure that political competition is genuine, that the government remains transparent, and that citizens have access to diverse information and alternative choices. While they do not guarantee substantive justice, these institutional mechanisms are essential for maintaining the integrity and accountability of the democratic process, ensuring that political authority continues to derive from the informed consent of the governed.

293. (C) Class struggle as the engine of history
Class struggle as the primary engine of history is a concept central to Marxist theory, but it is not a component of Gandhian thought. Gandhi's philosophy emphasized the fundamental unity of humanity and sought to achieve social transformation through the moral regeneration of individuals and non-violent action. Concepts like Swaraj, Sarvodaya, and Ahimsa represent his focus on truth, the welfare of all, and ethical behavior as the true foundations for a just and harmonious society, rather than systemic class-based conflict.

294. (C) Liberal-constitutionalism
Equality before the law" is a cornerstone of the liberal-constitutional tradition. This principle ensures that the legal system treats all individuals impartially and without discrimination, providing a consistent framework of rules that

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applies to everyone regardless of their status or background. By protecting the rights of the individual and ensuring due process, legal equality serves as a fundamental safeguard against arbitrary state power and is an essential requirement for the rule of law in any modern liberal-democratic society.

295. (B) Renewed confidence in normative questions.
The resurgence of political theory" was characterized by a renewed confidence in the importance of addressing grand normative questions about justice, rights, and the good society. This revival challenged the dominance of value-neutral empirical and scientific approaches that had marginalized normative inquiry during the behavioural revolution. By demonstrating that philosophical and ethical evaluation remains essential for understanding politics, the resurgence restored political theory to its central role as a vital and creative branch of the discipline.

296. (B) A principal contradiction moves processes forward.
The central argument of Mao Zedong's influential essay On Contradiction" is that in any complex social process, there is a principal contradiction" whose development and resolution determine or influence all other contradictions. By identifying this primary source of tension, such as foreign imperialism or class conflict, a revolutionary movement can focus its efforts and adapt its strategies to the most significant source of change. This theoretical framework was essential for Mao's dynamic approach to political struggle and revolutionary leadership.

297. (B) Intertwining of spiritual and temporal authority.
The use of excommunication as a political tool in the Middle Ages clearly demonstrated the deep intertwining of spiritual and temporal authority. By excluding a secular ruler from the community of the faithful, the Church could effectively undermine their political legitimacy and release their subjects from their oaths of allegiance. This powerful ecclesiastical sanction showed that in a unified Christian society, religious authority played a central role in the governance and stability of the worldly political order.

298. (C) One cannot derive a value from a fact.
The fact-value dichotomy is the behaviouralist principle that empirical statements (facts) and normative judgments (values) must be strictly separated. It holds that one cannot logically derive a value or an ought" from a factual is." Behaviouralists argued that while science can describe and explain political reality objectively, it cannot scientifically determine what is just or good. This distinction was intended to make political science more scientific by focusing exclusively on verifiable data and avoiding moral and subjective speculation.

299. (B) Is the distribution of opportunities fair across groups?
Social justice is most concerned with evaluating whether the distribution of opportunities, resources, and benefits is fair across different groups in society. Rather than focusing on individual legal procedures or specific transactions, it examines the structural patterns of advantage and disadvantage produced by a society's basic institutions. By seeking to rectify systemic inequalities and ensure a more equitable distribution for all, social justice aims to create a society where an individual's background does not unfairly limit their life chances.

300. (B) Lenin sought violent seizure; Gandhi sought non-violence.
The key difference in mass mobilization between Lenin and Gandhi lies in their stance on the necessity and morality of violence. Lenin's revolutionary model involved mobilizing the proletariat and a vanguard party for the violent seizure of state power. In contrast, Gandhi sought to achieve systemic change through the non-violent mobilization of the masses, using truth-force and Satyagraha to appeal to the opponent's conscience. Their methods for transformation were rooted in opposing ethical beliefs regarding the relationship between the means and the ends.

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CHAPTER 03
Comparative Politics

1. Which of the following best defines the 'nature' of comparative politics?
(A) The study of international treaties and organizations.
(B) The empirical study and comparison of domestic political systems.
(C) The exclusive analysis of Western democratic constitutions.
(D) The historical narrative of a single nation's political evolution.

2. The traditional approach to comparative politics was predominantly characterized by which of the following?
(A) It was largely normative and descriptive.
(B) It was heavily reliant on quantitative data and statistical analysis.
(C) It focused on the political behavior of individuals and groups.
(D) It emphasized the study of non-Western, developing nations.

3. In the context of systems theory, what do 'demands' and 'supports' constitute?
(A) Outputs of the political system.
(B) The conversion process.
(C) Inputs into the political system.
(D) The feedback loop mechanism.

4. Which of the following statements about the legislature in a parliamentary system is incorrect?
(A) The legislature is the source from which the political executive is formed.
(B) The executive is directly and collectively responsible to the legislature.
(C) The head of state can dissolve the legislature on the advice of the head of government.
(D) The legislature and the executive operate under a strict separation of powers.

5. Political development is often associated with three core themes. Which of the following is NOT one of them?
(A) Equality
(B) Capacity
(C) Revolution
(D) Differentiation

6. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : Political socialization is the process through which individuals acquire their political beliefs and values.
Statement II : The family is often considered the primary agent of political socialization.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

7. The concept of 'circulation of elites' is most famously associated with which political theorist?
(A) Gaetano Mosca
(B) Robert Michels
(C) C. Wright Mills
(D) Vilfredo Pareto

8. Arrange the following stages in the evolution of comparative politics in chronological order:
1. The formal-legal study of institutions.
2. The behavioral revolution focusing on political actions.
3. The rise of political economy and rational choice approaches.
4. The post-behavioral emphasis on relevance and action.

(A) 1, 2, 4, 3
(B) 1, 3, 2, 4
(C) 2, 1, 3, 4
(D) 4, 3, 1, 2

9. Which approach to comparative politics focuses on the functions performed by various political structures, such as interest articulation and aggregation?
(A) Marxist Approach
(B) Systems Approach

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(C) Structural-Functional Approach
(D) Traditional Approach

10. What is the primary function of a judiciary in any political system?
(A) To interpret laws and adjudicate disputes.
(B) To create and enact legislation.
(C) To implement and enforce laws.
(D) To represent the will of the people.

11. Consider the following statements regarding Political Modernization:
1. It is often characterized by the process of secularization of culture.
2. It involves increased structural differentiation within the political system.
3. It universally leads to stable democratic outcomes.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

12. The term 'political culture' refers to which of the following?
(A) The formal constitutional framework of a state.
(B) The collective attitudes, beliefs, and values of a populace towards politics.
(C) The official ideology promoted by the ruling government.
(D) The set of laws governing political parties and elections.

13. Gaetano Mosca argued that all societies are divided into two classes of people. What are they?
(A) The bourgeoisie and the proletariat.
(B) The lions and the foxes.
(C) The political class and the masses.
(D) The power elite and the public.

14. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The scope of comparative politics expanded significantly after the Second World War to include the study of developing nations.
Reason (R) : The process of decolonization created a large number of new states in Asia and Africa, which became a new focus for comparative analysis.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

15. What is the core argument of the Marxist approach to the study of the state?
(A) The state is an instrument for managing the affairs of the ruling class.
(B) The state is a neutral arbiter among competing social groups.
(C) The state's primary function is to maintain a balance of power.
(D) The state evolves organically to meet the needs of the whole society.

16. In a presidential system of government, the executive is characterized by which feature?
(A) Fusion of executive and legislative powers.
(B) A separate, popular mandate and a fixed term of office.
(C) Accountability to the lower house of the legislature.
(D) The presence of a prime minister as head of government.

17. Which of the following is considered an 'input function' in the structural-functional framework?
(A) Rule making
(B) Interest articulation
(C) Rule application
(D) Rule adjudication

18. The Iron Law of Oligarchy," which posits that all forms of organization will eventually develop oligarchic tendencies, was formulated by:
(A) Robert Michels
(B) Vilfredo Pareto
(C) C. Wright Mills
(D) Gaetano Mosca

19. Which one of the following is NOT a typical agent of political socialization?
(A) Family
(B) Educational institutions
(C) Genetic predisposition

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(D) Mass media

20. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Concept)
P. Systems Theory
Q. Structural Functionalism
R. Political Development Crises
S. Base and Superstructure
List II: (Proponent)
1. Gabriel Almond
2. David Easton
3. Karl Marx
4. Lucian Pye
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

21. The shift from a descriptive, institution-focused study to a more scientific, behavior-focused study in comparative politics is known as the:
(A) Traditionalist revolution
(B) Post-modern turn
(C) Behavioral revolution
(D) Constitutionalist movement

22. In the typology of political culture, which type is characterized by citizens being aware of the political system but relating to it as passive subjects?
(A) Parochial culture
(B) Subject culture
(C) Participant culture
(D) Apathetic culture

23. Which of the following statements about bicameral legislatures is correct?
(A) They are universally found in all federal states.
(B) They consist of a single legislative chamber.
(C) They are always more efficient at passing legislation than unicameral legislatures.
(D) The second chamber often provides representation for sub-national units.

24. A key concept in political modernization theory is 'differentiation'. What does it refer to?
(A) The specialization of political roles and institutions.
(B) The increasing gap between the rich and the poor.
(C) The cultural division between ethnic groups.
(D) The separation of a state from a colonial power.

25. The elitist theory of democracy defines democracy primarily as:
(A) A system based on direct and continuous popular participation in decision-making.
(B) A society governed by a unified power elite from the corporate and military spheres.
(C) A procedural method for choosing leaders through a competitive struggle for the vote.
(D) A system where the masses rule directly through assemblies without representation.

26. Which of the following is an 'output function' in the structural-functional analysis of political systems?
(A) Rule application
(B) Political socialization
(C) Interest aggregation
(D) Political communication

27. The concept of 'political formula' was introduced by Gaetano Mosca to explain:
(A) The economic justification for the ruling class's power.
(B) The military strategy used by elites to maintain control.
(C) The electoral system that ensures elite dominance.
(D) The legal and moral principles that justify the power of the ruling class.

28. Consider the following statements regarding the traditional approach to comparative politics:
1. It was heavily focused on the study of formal institutions like the legislature and executive.
2. It was primarily concerned with prescribing the 'best' form of government.
3. It drew its evidence mainly from the experiences of non-Western countries.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

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29. The interrelationship between the executive and legislature characterized by a 'fusion of powers' is a hallmark of which system?
(A) Presidential system
(B) Authoritarian system
(C) Parliamentary system
(D) Federal system

30. In the analysis of political development, a 'legitimacy crisis' occurs when:
(A) The population questions the rightful authority of the government to rule.
(B) The government is unable to provide basic services to its citizens.
(C) Different ethnic or regional groups fail to form a common national identity.
(D) The government cannot manage the demands for greater public participation.

31. Karl Deutsch's contribution to comparative politics is most significant in the area of:
(A) Political culture
(B) Elite theory
(C) Structural functionalism
(D) Political communication

32. The idea that a 'power elite' composed of leaders from the economic, political, and military sectors dominates a modern industrial society was put forward by:
(A) Robert Dahl
(B) C. Wright Mills
(C) Joseph Schumpeter
(D) Robert Michels

33. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The judiciary's power of judicial review acts as a significant check on the legislature and the executive.
Reason (R) : Judicial review is the power of the courts to declare laws and executive actions unconstitutional.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

34. A unicameral legislature is one that:
(A) Consists of a single house or chamber.
(B) Has two houses or chambers.
(C) Is subordinate to the executive branch.
(D) Is found only in federal systems.

35. Which of the following is the best example of 'interest aggregation' in a political system?
(A) A newspaper editorial criticizing a government policy.
(B) A trade union demanding higher wages for its members.
(C) A political party developing a platform that combines the demands of various groups.
(D) A family teaching its children to respect the national flag.

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36. Arrange the following classical elite theorists based on the chronological publication of their major works:
1. Gaetano Mosca
2. Vilfredo Pareto
3. Robert Michels
(A) 1, 3, 2
(B) 2, 1, 3
(C) 1, 2, 3
(D) 3, 1, 2

37. In systems analysis models, 'feedback' is the process by which:
(A) The system converts demands into outputs.
(B) The environment places stress on the political system.
(C) Information about the system's performance is communicated back to it.
(D) The government allocates values authoritatively.

38. The study of comparative politics is primarily concerned with:
(A) The relationship between sovereign states in the international arena.
(B) Similarities and differences between and within political systems.
(C) The philosophical foundations of an ideal state.
(D) The historical development of international law.

39. A central argument regarding political modernization is that:
(A) Economic development automatically

generates a path toward political stability.
(B) Democracy serves as the inevitable and final endpoint of all social processes.
(C) Traditional institutions must be dismantled to ensure continued social progress.
(D) Modernization leads to political decay if institutional growth is insufficient.

40. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : The traditional approach in comparative politics was often criticized for being 'Eurocentric'.
Statement II : The traditional approach primarily focused on the formal-legal structures of governments in Europe and North America.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

41. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of the modern comparative politics that emerged after World War II?
(A) A shift towards being more analytical and less descriptive.
(B) An effort to develop theories and generalizations.
(C) An expansion of scope to include non-Western countries.
(D) A focus exclusively on formal government institutions.

42. In the typology of political culture, a 'parochial' culture is one where:
(A) Citizens are highly engaged in the political process.
(B) Citizens have little or no awareness of the national political system.
(C) Citizens are aware of government but are passive.
(D) Citizens have a mix of participant and subject orientations.

43. Which of the following pairs of concepts is incorrectly matched with its proponent?
(A) Power Elite - C. Wright Mills
(B) Iron Law of Oligarchy - Robert Michels
(C) Circulation of Elites - Gaetano Mosca
(D) Systems Analysis - David Easton

44. The head of government in a parliamentary system is the Prime Minister, while the head of state is often a:
(A) Separate, directly elected president with executive powers.
(B) Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.
(C) Speaker of the lower house of parliament.
(D) Ceremonial monarch or an indirectly elected president.

45. The Marxist approach views the 'superstructure' of society as being determined by the:
(A) Will of the majority of the population.
(B) Actions of great historical leaders.
(C) 'Base', which is the mode of production.
(D) Anarchic nature of the international system.

46. What is the central idea of the 'elitist theory of democracy'?
(A) True democracy is direct rule by the people.
(B) Democracy is merely a competitive process for selecting a ruling elite.
(C) All citizens have an equal and effective opportunity to influence policy.
(D) A single, unified power elite subverts the democratic process.

47. The view that political development is the acquisition of a consciously sought problem-solving capacity is central to the work of:
(A) Lucian Pye
(B) Samuel Huntington
(C) David Easton
(D) Gabriel Almond and Bingham Powell

48. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Input Function)
P. Interest Articulation
Q. Interest Aggregation
R. Political Socialization
S. Political Communication
List II: (Description)
1. Combining various demands into a coherent policy program.
2. Expressing needs and demands to the political system.
3. Transmitting political information through society.
4. Transmitting political values and norms across generations.
Choose the correct answer from the options

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given below:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

49. Which of the following is a key difference between the executive in a presidential system and a parliamentary system?
(A) The presidential executive is chosen by the legislature, while the parliamentary executive is directly elected by the people.
(B) The presidential executive combines the roles of head of state and head of government, while in a parliamentary system they are always separate.
(C) The presidential executive has a fixed term, while the parliamentary executive's term is dependent on the confidence of the legislature.
(D) The presidential executive is always weaker than the parliamentary executive.

50. Which of the following best describes the 'scope' of comparative politics?
(A) It encompasses all aspects of politics and government within states.
(B) It is limited to the study of democratic regimes.
(C) It is confined to the analysis of written constitutions.
(D) It focuses only on the electoral processes of different countries.

51. Consider the following statements about the Systems Approach to politics:
1. It views the political system as existing in an environment.
2. It conceptualizes politics as the authoritative allocation of values."
3. It completely ignores the role of institutions and structures.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 2 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

52. The idea that political development involves managing crises of identity, legitimacy, and participation was systematically developed by:
(A) Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels.
(B) The Committee on Comparative Politics of the SSRC, particularly Lucian Pye.
(C) David Easton.
(D) Robert Dahl.

53. Vilfredo Pareto's concept of elites is based on the classification of governing elites into:
(A) The ruling class and the masses.
(B) The power elite and the people.
(C) 'Lions' and 'Foxes'.
(D) The political class and the non-political class.

54. The process by which the mass media influence public priorities is an aspect of:
(A) Political socialization
(B) Interest articulation
(C) Political recruitment
(D) Political communication

55. The concept of 'judicial independence' implies that:
(A) Judges should be free from political pressure from the other branches of government.
(B) Judges are elected directly by the people.
(C) The judiciary has the authority to create new laws.
(D) Judges are not required to provide reasons for their decisions.

56. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The structural-functional approach was a significant advancement over the traditional institutional approach.
Reason (R) : It allowed for the comparison of different types of political systems by examining the functions that all systems perform.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

57. Which statement accurately describes a 'semi-presidential' system?
(A) It is a system with a powerful prime minister and a purely ceremonial president.
(B) It is another term for a standard

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parliamentary system.
(C) It features both a directly elected president with significant powers and a prime minister responsible to the parliament.
(D) It is a system where the president and prime minister are always from the same political party.

58. The concept of Civic Culture" is defined as:
(A) A mix of participant, subject, and parochial cultures, believed to be most suitable for democracy.
(B) A pure participant political culture.
(C) A political culture found only in the United States.
(D) A culture where citizens are completely apathetic towards politics.

59. The 'behavioral' approach in comparative politics emphasizes the study of:
(A) Formal constitutional documents and laws.
(B) The history of political institutions.
(C) The philosophical justifications for state power.
(D) The actual behavior of political actors, such as voters and legislators.

60. Arrange the following events in the intellectual history of comparative politics chronologically:
1. Publication of The Civic Culture".
2. The rise of the traditional, formal-legal approach.
3. Formulation of the Systems approach.
4. Publication of The Power Elite".
(A) 2, 4, 3, 1
(B) 2, 3, 4, 1
(C) 1, 2, 4, 3
(D) 3, 2, 1, 4

61. Which of the following is NOT a core tenet of the Marxist approach to politics?
(A) The centrality of class struggle in history.
(B) The economic base determines the political superstructure.
(C) The state acts as a neutral arbiter between classes.
(D) Capitalism contains internal contradictions that will lead to its demise.

62. The 'decline of legislatures' thesis suggests that in modern states:
(A) Legislatures have become more powerful than the executive.
(B) The number of legislative bodies is decreasing globally.
(C) Citizens have lost all faith in legislative representation.
(D) The power of legislatures has diminished relative to the executive and bureaucracy.

63. Political modernization theory, in its early form, was often criticized for:
(A) Being ethnocentric and assuming a unilinear path of development modeled on the West.
(B) Being too focused on the unique aspects of each country.
(C) Ignoring the role of economic factors in political change.
(D) Overemphasizing the importance of military power.

64. What is the primary role of an 'executive' branch of government?
(A) To make laws.
(B) To implement and enforce laws.
(C) To interpret laws.
(D) To represent sub-national territories.

65. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : The elitist theory of democracy argues that governance by a minority is an inevitable feature of all large societies.
Statement II : Pluralist theory, in contrast, argues that power is widely dispersed among competing groups.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

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66. Which one of the following is NOT considered a legitimate function of a modern legislature?
(A) Law-making
(B) Adjudication of criminal cases
(C) Oversight of the executive
(D) Representation of constituents

67. The concept of 'political socialization' is best defined as:
(A) The process of joining a political party.
(B) The campaign activities undertaken by

candidates during an election.
(C) The formal study of political science in a university.
(D) The lifelong process of learning and acquiring political attitudes and behaviors.

68. Consider the following statements regarding elite theories:
1. Pareto categorized elites as 'lions' and 'foxes'.
2. Mosca emphasized the organizational superiority of the ruling minority.
3. Michels proposed the 'Iron Law of Oligarchy'.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

69. In systems models of politics, what is the 'conversion process'?
(A) The flow of information back to the authorities.
(B) The external pressures from the international environment.
(C) The institutions and processes that transform inputs into outputs.
(D) The articulation of demands by interest groups.

70. The primary weakness of the traditional approach to comparative politics was its:
(A) Tendency to be descriptive and formalistic rather than analytical and explanatory.
(B) Overemphasis on statistical analysis.
(C) Exclusive focus on the politics of developing countries.
(D) Rejection of historical context in political analysis.

71. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Author)
P. Samuel
P. Huntington
Q. Gabriel Almond & Sidney Verba
R. C. Wright Mills
S. Joseph Schumpeter
List II: (Key Concept/Work)
1. The Civic Culture
2. Political Order in Changing Societies
3. The Power Elite
4. Capitalism, Socialism and Democracy

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

72. The function of 'rule adjudication' in political analysis corresponds to the role of which organ of government?
(A) The Legislature
(B) The Judiciary
(C) The Executive
(D) The Bureaucracy

73. The 'post-behavioral' movement in political science argued for:
(A) A return to purely descriptive, institutional studies.
(B) A greater focus on abstract model-building regardless of real-world application.
(C) An emphasis on 'relevance' and 'action', connecting research to social problems.
(D) The complete abandonment of scientific methods in political inquiry.

74. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : In a federal system of government, a bicameral legislature is common.
Reason (R) : The second chamber in a federal system ensures the voice of constituent units in national legislation.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

75. According to the Marxist perspective, what is the primary purpose of the state in a capitalist society?
(A) To protect the property and interests of the bourgeoisie.
(B) To promote social welfare for all citizens.
(C) To act as a neutral referee in class conflict.
(D) To facilitate the transition to a classless society.

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76. Who gets what, when, and how" is a famous definition of politics attributed to:
(A) David Easton
(B) Harold Lasswell
(C) Gabriel Almond
(D) Karl Deutsch

77. Which of the following crises relates to the problem of establishing the presence of the central government throughout a territory?
(A) Identity Crisis
(B) Penetration Crisis
(C) Legitimacy Crisis
(D) Distribution Crisis

78. Which of the following is the most accurate description of the relationship between the organs of government in the United States?
(A) A system of separation of powers with checks and balances.
(B) Fusion of powers between the executive and legislature.
(C) Supremacy of the legislature over all other branches.
(D) A semi-presidential system with dual executives.

79. The study of how political norms and values are passed from one generation to the next is the core of:
(A) Political communication
(B) Political modernization
(C) Political socialization
(D) Political development

80. Robert Michels' 'Iron Law of Oligarchy' was formulated based on his study of:
(A) The British Parliament
(B) The German Social Democratic Party
(C) The American 'power elite'
(D) Ancient Greek city-states

81. Which of the following is NOT an 'output' of the political system according to common systems models?
(A) Laws
(B) Judicial decisions
(C) Public policies
(D) Public support

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82. The structural-functional approach is primarily aimed at explaining:
(A) How political systems maintain themselves and adapt.
(B) The historical evolution of the modern state.
(C) The philosophical justification for democracy.
(D) The inherent contradictions within capitalism.

83. Consider the following statements about the Executive:
1. In a parliamentary system, the executive is also a member of the legislature.
2. In a presidential system, the executive's term is not dependent on legislative confidence.
3. The 'Head of State' and 'Head of Government' are always the same person.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

84. What does the concept of 'political elite' fundamentally suggest?
(A) All citizens have an equal say in politics.
(B) Economic power is the only determinant of political power.
(C) Elites are always chosen through democratic elections.
(D) Political power is held by a small minority.

85. Which of the following represents a cause-effect relationship consistent with political modernization theory?
(A) Cause: Strong democratic institutions. Effect: Economic underdevelopment.
(B) Cause: Widespread political participation. Effect: Decline in government capacity.
(C) Cause: High levels of literacy and media exposure. Effect: Increased political participation.
(D) Cause: Traditional social structures. Effect: Rapid political modernization.

86. The concept of 'political culture' gained prominence in comparative politics after the publication of which landmark study?
(A) The Political System"
(B) The Civic Culture"

(C) Political Order in Changing Societies"
(D) The Ruling Class"

87. Which of the following is a defining feature of the 'traditional approach' to comparative politics?
(A) Focus on political behavior and attitudes.
(B) Use of statistical methods and survey research.
(C) An emphasis on developing countries.
(D) A normative and legalistic-institutional focus.

88. Arrange the following functions of a political system into input and output categories:
1. Interest Articulation
2. Rule Making
3. Political Socialization
4. Rule Adjudication
(A) Inputs: 1, 3; Outputs: 2, 4
(B) Inputs: 1, 2; Outputs: 3, 4
(C) Inputs: 3, 4; Outputs: 1, 2
(D) Inputs: 2, 4; Outputs: 1, 3

89. A key assumption of the systems approach to politics is that:
(A) The political system is an isolated entity.
(B) Politics can only be studied through a historical lens.
(C) The political system is a set of interactions distinguishable from its environment.
(D) The economic structure is the sole determinant of political life.

90. In a comparative perspective, the power of 'judicial review' is generally considered strongest in which country?
(A) The United States
(B) The United Kingdom
(C) China
(D) Switzerland

91. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : In modernizing societies, social mobilization often outpaces institutional development.
Statement II : This gap leads to political instability and decay.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

92. The transmission of political information from media and government to the public is the subject matter of:
(A) Political elite studies
(B) Political communication
(C) Political development
(D) Political recruitment

93. The theory that democracy is a procedural arrangement" for choosing leaders through competition is associated with:
(A) Karl Marx
(B) Joseph Schumpeter
(C) C. Wright Mills
(D) Robert Dahl

94. The comparative study of executives would analyze all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) The relationship between the head of state and head of government.
(B) The executive's power to veto legislation.
(C) The cabinet's accountability to the legislature.
(D) The process of judicial appointments.

95. The transition from the 'traditional' to the 'modern' phase of comparative politics was marked by:
(A) A shift from normative prescription to empirical explanation.
(B) A rejection of theory in favor of pure description.
(C) A narrowing of focus to only Western European states.
(D) An abandonment of the study of institutions.

96. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Term from Systems Theory)
P. Inputs
Q. Outputs
R. Feedback Loop
S. Environment
List II: (Meaning)
1. The external setting of the political system.
2. Demands and supports from the environment.
3. Authoritative decisions and policies.
4. Information channel from outputs back to inputs.

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Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

97. The concept of 'political decay' is central to the work of which theorist?
(A) David Easton
(B) Gabriel Almond
(C) Samuel Huntington
(D) Lucian Pye

98. Which statement best reflects the view of classical elite theorists?
(A) Rule by a minority is an inevitable feature of social life.
(B) Rule by an elite is a temporary and undesirable condition.
(C) True democracy is an achievable ideal.
(D) Elites only rule in authoritarian systems.

99. In the context of comparative government, 'checks and balances' refers to:
(A) The financial auditing of government departments.
(B) The process of balancing the national budget.
(C) The principle that each branch of government can limit the others.
(D) The requirement for a second chamber in the legislature.

100. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The family is a powerful agent of political socialization.
Reason (R) : Foundational political attitudes are often acquired from parents during childhood.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

101. The 'base' in Marxist analysis, which shapes the superstructure, consists of:
(A) The state and its legal apparatus.
(B) The mode of production.
(C) The relations and forces of production.
(D) The military and police forces.

102. Which of the following is NOT a typical agent of political culture typically identified in the civic culture framework?
(A) Parochial
(B) Elitist
(C) Subject
(D) Participant

103. Which of the following is a primary criticism leveled against the structural-functional approach?
(A) It is unable to study non-Western systems.
(B) It is overly historical and descriptive.
(C) It completely ignores the role of individuals in politics.
(D) It has a conservative bias toward system maintenance.

104. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : The primary function of the legislature is rule-making.
Statement II : The primary function of the executive is rule-application.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

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105. The process by which a traditional society acquires the characteristics of a modern society" defines:
(A) Political Socialization
(B) Political Development
(C) Political Modernization
(D) Political Integration

106. A key difference between the traditional and behavioral approaches is that the latter:
(A) Seeks to be value-free and empirical.
(B) Is primarily normative.
(C) Focuses on what governments 'should' do.
(D) Is confined to studying constitutions.

107. The existence of a 'Shadow Cabinet' is a characteristic feature of which political system?
(A) The US Presidential system
(B) The French Semi-Presidential system
(C) The Chinese one-party system

(C) 1, 2, 3, 4
(D) 2, 1, 4, 3

151. Which statement incorrectly describes the Marxist view of the state?
(A) The state is part of the 'superstructure'.
(B) The state is an instrument of the economically dominant class.
(C) The state is a neutral body that serves the interests of the whole society.
(D) The state will 'wither away' in a communist society.

152. In a comparative context, 'judicial activism' refers to:
(A) The judiciary's tendency to defer to the legislative branch.
(B) The judiciary's willingness to strike down laws or intervene in policy.
(C) The process of appointing judges based on political affiliations.
(D) The legal requirement for judges to run for election.

153. 'Political socialization' differs from 'political recruitment' in that socialization is about:
(A) Selecting people for political office, whereas recruitment is about learning values.
(B) Learning political values, whereas recruitment is about selecting people for roles.
(C) The flow of information, whereas recruitment is about elite theory.
(D) The functions of the legislature, whereas recruitment is about the executive.

154. In the theory of 'competitive elitism', the role of the average citizen is:
(A) Actively participating in policy formulation.
(B) Choosing which team of leaders will govern.
(C) Holding referendums on all major issues.
(D) Protesting against the government.

155. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : A unicameral legislature is often found in smaller, unitary states.
Statement II : A bicameral legislature is often found in larger, federal states.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

156. The evolution of comparative politics as a discipline describes a movement from:
(A) Particular to general.
(B) Analysis to description.
(C) Theory to practice.
(D) Non-western to western focus.

157. David Easton defined politics as the authoritative allocation of _____ for a society."
(A) resources
(B) values
(C) power
(D) justice

158. The 'fusion of powers' in a parliamentary system means that:
(A) The judiciary is merged with the legislature.
(B) The head of state and head of government are the same person.
(C) National and local governments are merged into a single authority.
(D) The executive and legislative branches are interlinked and interdependent.

159. The early theories of political modernization were criticized for:
(A) Assuming societies move toward a predetermined and fixed end-point.
(B) Focusing exclusively on the role of digital technology in politics.
(C) Ignoring the influence of cultural factors on institutional change.
(D) Being overly complex and theoretically difficult for most scholars.

160. A political culture in which citizens are active in the input process is called:
(A) A parochial political culture.
(B) A participant political culture.
(C) A subject political culture.
(D) A fragmented political culture.

161. Which classical elite theorist is credited with the idea of the 'political formula'?
(A) Vilfredo Pareto
(B) Robert Michels
(C) Gaetano Mosca
(D) C. Wright Mills

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List I: (Feature)
P. Parliamentary Sovereignty
Q. Strict Separation of Powers
R. Semi-Presidentialism
S. Constructive Vote of No-Confidence
List II: (Example)
1. United States
2. United Kingdom
3. Germany
4. France
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

120. Which of the following statements about political culture is incorrect?
(A) It is a subjective, psychological orientation towards politics.
(B) It can be measured through survey research.
(C) It influences the stability of a political system.
(D) It is static and does not change over time.

121. The expansion of comparative politics after World War II was largely driven by:
(A) The end of the Cold War.
(B) The decline of the behavioral movement.
(C) The emergence of newly independent states in Asia and Africa.
(D) The rise of economic globalization.

122. A legislature with two chambers is described as:
(A) Bicameral
(B) Unicameral
(C) Multicameral
(D) Non-cameral

123. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The Marxist approach is often criticized for economic determinism.
Reason (R) : It tends to view the political superstructure as determined by the economic base.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

124. 'Interest articulation' is the function of:
(A) Converting demands into policy.
(B) Expressing demands and needs to the government.
(C) Applying laws to specific cases.
(D) Teaching political values to the young.

125. The elitist theory of democracy fundamentally challenges which classical democratic idea?
(A) The importance of a written constitution.
(B) The need for a strong military.
(C) The principle of 'rule by the people'.
(D) The value of free-market capitalism.

126. In the context of political development, a 'distribution crisis' refers to:
(A) Conflicts regarding the authoritative allocation of wealth, goods, and services.
(B) The government's inability to establish effective administrative control of territory.
(C) Disagreements regarding which groups or individuals possess the right to rule.
(D) The emergence of new and overwhelming demands for expanded popular participation.

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127. Which of the following is the best example of an agent of political socialization?
(A) A court ruling
(B) A piece of legislation
(C) A government budget
(D) A school's civics curriculum

128. In comparative politics, the study of the interrelationship between the executive, legislature, and judiciary falls under:
(A) Political culture
(B) Political behavior
(C) Institutional frameworks
(D) International relations

129. The term 'Parochial-Subject' or 'Subject-Participant' would be used in the civic culture framework to describe:
(A) Pure political cultures.
(B) Authoritarian ideologies.
(C) Mixed political cultures.
(D) Dysfunctional political systems.

(B) The patterns of psychological orientation towards political objects.
(C) The economic performance of different political systems.
(D) The formal structure of governmental institutions.

194. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : Comparative politics reflects a trend toward methodological rigor.
Statement II : The discipline has moved toward explaining patterns across multiple countries.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

195. In elite theory, 'Lions' are elites who rule through _____, while 'Foxes' rule through _____.
(A) consent; coercion
(B) force; persuasion and cunning
(C) tradition; charisma
(D) wealth; military power

196. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Government System)
P. Presidential
Q. Parliamentary
R. Semi-Presidential
S. Unitary
List II: (Key Feature)
1. Fusion of executive and legislative power.
2. Dual executive (President and Prime Minister).
3. Strict separation of powers.
4. Centralization of power, not shared with sub-units.
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

197. Political modernization involves a shift in legitimacy from:
(A) Charismatic to traditional authority.
(B) Rational-legal to charismatic authority.
(C) Traditional to rational-legal authority.
(D) Rational-legal to traditional authority.

198. The study of how family, schools, and media shape citizens' political views is:
(A) Political communication
(B) Political socialization
(C) Political development
(D) Political economy

199. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Comparative politics as a discipline is distinct from International Relations.
Reason (R) : Comparative politics focuses on systems 'within' countries.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

200. The concept of the Iron Law of Oligarchy" argues that:
(A) Leadership in any large organization becomes a self-perpetuating oligarchy.
(B) Democracy is most effective in large organizations.
(C) Socialist parties are immune to elite domination.
(D) Oligarchy is a feature of capitalist societies only.

201. The 'outputs' of a political system are best understood as:
(A) The demands made upon the system.
(B) The support given to the system.
(C) The authoritative decisions and policies of the system.
(D) The cultural norms of the society.

202. Which of the following is NOT a feature of the traditional approach?
(A) Normative bias
(B) Focus on formal institutions
(C) Descriptive nature
(D) Emphasis on empirical data and statistical analysis

203. The primary role of the executive organ of government is:
(A) Legislation

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140. When a court interprets the constitution in a way that creates new rights or policies, it is termed:
(A) Judicial activism
(B) Judicial restraint
(C) Judicial review
(D) Judicial precedent

141. Karl Deutsch conceptualized political systems in terms of:
(A) Power and domination
(B) Structures and functions
(C) Information and communication flows
(D) Demands and supports

142. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Elite Theorist)
P. Vilfredo Pareto
Q. Gaetano Mosca
R. Robert Michels
S. C. Wright Mills
List II: (Key Idea)
1. The Power Elite
2. Iron Law of Oligarchy
3. The Ruling Class and Political Formula
4. Circulation of Elites
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

143. Which of the following would be the focus of a study using the traditional approach?
(A) The voting behavior of a specific demographic group.
(B) The constitutional powers of the French Presidency.
(C) The impact of media on political attitudes in India.
(D) The role of social movements in Latin America.

144. The idea that a healthy democracy requires a culture combining participant, subject, and parochial elements is:
(A) The Civic Culture
(B) The Power Elite
(C) The End of History
(D) Political Development

145. Consider the following statements about the organs of government:
1. The legislature is the law-making body.
2. The executive implements laws.
3. The judiciary interprets laws.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

146. A 'vote of no-confidence' is associated with which system?
(A) Parliamentary system
(B) Presidential system
(C) Authoritarian system
(D) Federal system

147. A core assumption of elitist theory is that the masses are largely:
(A) Politically active and engaged.
(B) Rational and well-informed.
(C) Apathetic, incompetent, and disorganized.
(D) Eager to participate in governance.

148. The systems approach views the political system as responding to disturbances to:
(A) Achieve a state of perfect equilibrium.
(B) Persist and maintain itself.
(C) Expand its power and control.
(D) Transition to a different form of government.

149. The 'identity crisis' in political development refers to the problem of:
(A) Deciding on the legitimate basis of governmental authority.
(B) Extending government authority into the peripheries of the state.
(C) Integrating diverse ethnic or regional groups into a single national identity.
(D) Meeting popular demands for a greater say in government.

150. Arrange the following approaches in chronological order of emergence:
1. Systems Approach
2. Traditional Institutionalism
3. Structural-Functionalism
4. Post-Behavioralism
(A) 2, 1, 3, 4
(B) 2, 3, 1, 4

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(D) The British Parliamentary system

108. The concept of 'circulation of elites', where one elite group is replaced by another, was elaborated by:
(A) Robert Michels
(B) Vilfredo Pareto
(C) C. Wright Mills
(D) Gaetano Mosca

109. Which of the following is NOT a typical characteristic of political modernization?
(A) Rationalization of authority
(B) Increased political participation
(C) Strengthening of traditional loyalties
(D) Structural differentiation

110. Arrange the 'crises' of political development as identified by Lucian Pye:
1. Participation
2. Identity
3. Legitimacy
4. Distribution

(A) 2, 3, 1, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 4, 3, 2, 1
(D) 3, 1, 4, 2

111. Which approach analyzes politics by focusing on class conflict and the state as an instrument of class domination?
(A) Systems Approach
(B) Structural-Functional Approach
(C) Traditional Approach
(D) Marxist Approach

112. The ability of courts to determine the constitutionality of legislative acts is known as:
(A) Judicial activism
(B) Judicial review
(C) Judicial restraint
(D) Judicial sovereignty

113. Consider the following statements regarding the comparative method:
1. It seeks to identify similarities and differences across political systems.
2. It aims to develop and test generalizations about politics.
3. It has evolved from a descriptive to an analytical discipline.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

114. The term 'political communication' specifically refers to:
(A) The flow of politically relevant information through society.
(B) The internal debates within a political party.
(C) The language used in parliamentary debates.
(D) The process of learning political values.

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115. C. Wright Mills' concept of the 'Power Elite' described a group composed of individuals from which three sectors?
(A) Academia, media, and judiciary
(B) Labour unions, religious groups, and civil society
(C) Political, economic, and military
(D) Federal, state, and local governments

116. A key feature of a presidential form of government is:
(A) The executive is a part of the legislature.
(B) The prime minister is the head of government.
(C) The cabinet is collectively responsible to the parliament.
(D) The executive holds office for a fixed term.

117. According to systemic models of politics, the environment" of a political system includes:
(A) Only the domestic social and economic conditions.
(B) Intra-societal and extra-societal aspects influencing the system.
(C) Only the international political system.
(D) The institutions that convert inputs into outputs.

118. The argument that who says organization, says oligarchy" is the essence of:
(A) The Iron Law of Oligarchy.
(B) The theory of elite circulation.
(C) The concept of the political formula.
(D) The theory of competitive elitism.

119. Match List I with List II.

162. The main purpose of the structural-functional approach is to:
(A) Provide a historical narrative of state formation.
(B) Understand how structures in different systems perform necessary functions.
(C) Criticize the inequalities inherent in capitalist systems.
(D) Prescribe the most ethically sound form of government.

163. Consider the following statements about government organs:
1. In the UK, the executive is drawn from the legislature.
2. In the US, the executive cannot be a sitting member of the legislature.
3. Parliamentary sovereignty in the UK limits judicial review compared to the US.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

164. The 'participation crisis' in development literature describes a situation where:
(A) The government is unable to persuade its citizens to vote.
(B) The government faces overwhelming demands from social groups for inclusion.
(C) The citizens refuse to identify with the nation-state.
(D) The legitimacy of the ruling regime is widely questioned.

165. The mass media's role in deciding which stories to cover is known as:
(A) Interest articulation
(B) Agenda-setting
(C) Political recruitment
(D) Rule adjudication

166. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The behavioral approach sought to make the study of politics more scientific.
Reason (R) : It emphasized the use of quantitative methods and observable behavior.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

167. Which of the following is NOT an 'output function' of a political system?
(A) Rule-making
(B) Rule-application
(C) Rule-adjudication
(D) Interest-aggregation

168. The idea of a 'power elite' differs from classical elitism in that:
(A) The power elite is a more unified group from specific sectors of modern society.
(B) The power elite theory believes that elites can be removed through democratic means.
(C) The power elite is a concept applicable only to socialist countries.
(D) The classical elitists believed rule by a minority was a negative phenomenon.

169. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Crisis of Development)
P. Identity
Q. Legitimacy
R. Penetration
S. Participation
List II: (Description)
1. Establishing government control over the entire territory.
2. Forging a sense of common nationhood.
3. Managing popular demands for a greater say in decision-making.
4. Securing acceptance of the government's right to rule.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

170. The primary focus of the discipline of comparative politics is:
(A) The relations between states.
(B) The internal politics of states.
(C) The history of political thought.
(D) The functioning of international organizations.

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171. In systemic models of politics, 'outputs' refer to:
(A) Public opinion and voting behavior.
(B) The binding decisions and actions of authorities.
(C) The demands and supports entering the system.
(D) The cultural context in which politics occurs.

172. The separation of the roles of Head of State and Head of Government is a feature of:
(A) Most parliamentary systems.
(B) The US presidential system.
(C) All federal systems.
(D) All democratic systems.

173. The concept of political decay" was introduced to critique:
(A) Its focus on economic factors.
(B) Its overemphasis on traditional institutions.
(C) Its optimistic assumption that all change is progress and leads to stability.
(D) Its Euro centric bias.

174. Which agent of political socialization is most influential during early, formative years?
(A) The media
(B) The family
(C) Peer groups
(D) Political parties

175. The 'Iron Law of Oligarchy' states that:
(A) Iron-fisted rule is the most effective form of government.
(B) All organizations inevitably become dominated by a small elite.
(C) A country's wealth is determined by its iron production.
(D) Elites who rule by force will eventually be overthrown.

176. Which of the following is a key characteristic of the structural-functional approach?
(A) It assumes that all systems must perform basic functions to survive.
(B) It is primarily descriptive and non-comparative.
(C) It focuses exclusively on the role of class struggle.
(D) It rejects the use of empirical data.

177. The traditional approach to comparative politics was criticized for being parochial" because it:
(A) Focused on local government rather than national government.
(B) Was narrow in focus, primarily studying Western institutions.
(C) Was overly concerned with political participation.
(D) Was too theoretical and abstract.

178. What does bicameralism" refer to in the context of legislatures?
(A) The practice of legislators holding office for two years.
(B) A legislature composed of two separate chambers or houses.
(C) A system where legislative and executive powers are fused.
(D) A legislature that meets twice a year.

179. In the civic culture framework, a 'subject' political culture is one where citizens:
(A) Have no knowledge of the political system.
(B) Are actively engaged in shaping political outcomes.
(C) Passively obey the government without seeking to influence it.
(D) Have a mix of high participation and high obedience.

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180. Joseph Schumpeter's theory of democracy is often described as:
(A) Participatory
(B) Deliberative
(C) Elitist or procedural
(D) Marxist

181. Which of the following best describes the 'conversion process' in systems theory?
(A) The socialization of citizens into the prevailing political culture.
(B) The transformation of public demands and supports into policies.
(C) The feedback from policies that influences future societal demands.
(D) The election of political leaders through a competitive process.

182. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : A written constitution and

judicial review are essential for limiting power in a presidential system.
Reason (R) : In the absence of executive accountability to the legislature, legal checks prevent power abuse.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

183. The study of the origins and circulation of ruling groups is the focus of:
(A) Systems theory
(B) Elite theory
(C) Structural-functionalism
(D) Political development theory

184. The 'post-behavioral' critique of behavioralism argued that:
(A) Research should be relevant to solving societal problems.
(B) Political science should be a purely historical discipline.
(C) Only formal institutions are worthy of study.
(D) Quantitative methods should be abandoned.

185. Consider the following statements about political communication:
1. It is a one-way flow of information from the government.
2. The mass media are key institutions in modern communication.
3. It plays a role in socialization and interest articulation.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

186. In a comparative analysis, the government of the United Kingdom is classified as:
(A) A parliamentary constitutional monarchy
(B) A presidential republic
(C) A semi-presidential system
(D) A federal republic

187. The Marxist concept of 'superstructure' includes all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) The legal system
(B) The mode of production
(C) The political institutions
(D) The dominant ideology

188. The concept of 'political decay' describes:
(A) The natural aging process of a political regime.
(B) The corruption of individual politicians.
(C) The decline of a state's military power.
(D) The breakdown of political institutions in the face of rapid change.

189. In the structural-functional framework, 'interest aggregation' is commonly performed by:
(A) Interest groups and social movements
(B) Political parties
(C) The bureaucracy
(D) The judiciary

190. The elitist theory suggests that the primary purpose of elections is:
(A) To ensure direct popular sovereignty.
(B) To provide a peaceful means for selecting a ruling elite.
(C) To accurately reflect the policy preferences of the electorate.
(D) To educate the masses about political issues.

191. A key distinction between the legislative and judicial organs is that:
(A) The legislature creates general rules, while the judiciary applies them to cases.
(B) The judiciary creates general rules, while the legislature applies them.
(C) The legislature is appointed, while the judiciary is elected.
(D) The judiciary is responsible to the legislature in all systems.

192. Which approach is most concerned with 'input', 'output', 'feedback', and 'environment'?
(A) Marxist Approach
(B) Systems Approach
(C) Traditional Approach
(D) Elite Theory

193. The comparative study of political culture focuses on:
(A) The constitutional laws of different countries.

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130. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : The modern discipline of comparative politics aims to be explanatory.
Statement II : The traditional discipline of comparative politics was descriptive and normative.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

131. Gaetano Mosca's concept of the 'political formula' refers to:
(A) A mathematical equation for winning elections.
(B) The doctrine or ideology that legitimizes the rule of the elite.
(C) The constitutional structure of the state.
(D) A secret plan for a coup d'état.

132. A major contribution of the systems approach was to:
(A) Provide a dynamic model emphasizing process and interaction with the environment.
(B) Bring focus back to formal-legal institutions.
(C) Champion the study of class conflict as the engine of political change.
(D) Prescribe the ideal form of government based on Western models.

133. Consider the following: a directly elected President, a Prime Minister, and a cabinet responsible to the Parliament. Which type of system does this describe?
(A) Presidential system
(B) Parliamentary system
(C) Semi-presidential system
(D) Confederal system

134. Which of the following questions is central to the study of political development?
(A) How do states interact in the international system?
(B) What are the political processes through which societies change over time?
(C) What is the ideal relationship between the individual and the state?
(D) How are international treaties negotiated and enforced?

135. The concept of 'lions' and 'foxes' in elite theory refers to:
(A) Two different types of masses.
(B) Two styles of elite rule, based on force and cunning respectively.
(C) The military and civilian wings of the government.
(D) Democratic and authoritarian leaders.

136. The 'behavioral revolution' in comparative politics called for a focus on:
(A) The philosophical origins of the state.
(B) The formal-legal aspects of constitutions.
(C) The historical evolution of political institutions.
(D) The observable behavior of individuals and groups.

137. Which of the following is NOT an 'input function' in the structural-functional model?
(A) Interest Articulation
(B) Rule Making
(C) Interest Aggregation
(D) Political Socialization and Recruitment

138. The primary difference between 'political modernization' and 'political development' is that:
(A) Modernization is societal change, while development is system capacity.
(B) Development is a broad process, while modernization is a narrow aspect.
(C) The terms are essentially synonymous with no significant distinctions.
(D) Modernization applies to the West, while development applies to the East.

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139. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The Iron Law of Oligarchy" suggests that democracy and large-scale organization are incompatible.
Reason (R) : As organizations grow, power inevitably concentrates in the hands of a few leaders.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

(B) Adjudication
(C) Implementation
(D) Representation

204. The term 'political development' is most accurately associated with:
(A) The study of international alliances.
(B) The process of change in a political system's capacity and structure.
(C) The philosophical debate over the best form of government.
(D) The analysis of a single election campaign.

205. Which of the following is a classic work in the study of political culture?
(A) The Civic Culture
(B) The Political System
(C) The Power Elite
(D) Political Parties

206. According to the elitist theory of democracy, who holds the real power in a society?
(A) The general electorate
(B) A small, cohesive ruling minority
(C) The elected representatives
(D) A wide variety of competing interest groups

207. A system where the executive is drawn from the legislature and depends on its confidence is:
(A) A presidential system
(B) A parliamentary system
(C) A judicial system
(D) A federal system

208. The structural-functional approach was developed to:
(A) Focus exclusively on the role of class in politics.
(B) Re-emphasize the importance of historical narrative.
(C) Promote a specific political ideology.
(D) Facilitate the comparison of Western and non-Western political systems.

209. Which of the following would NOT be a primary concern of comparative politics?
(A) A comparison of the powers of the US President and the UK Prime Minister.
(B) The negotiation of a bilateral trade agreement between two countries.
(C) An analysis of the causes of military coups in Latin America.
(D) A study of the factors affecting voter turnout in different democratic nations.

210. Consider the following statements about political elites:
1. Classical elite theory posits that rule by a minority is inevitable.
2. C. Wright Mills identified a unified power elite" in mid-20th century America.
3. Schumpeter viewed democracy as a competition between elites.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

211. In systems analysis, 'feedback' refers to the process by which:
(A) The government communicates its decisions to the public.
(B) Information about government action is fed back into the system.
(C) The public expresses its demands to the government.
(D) The system breaks down due to excessive stress.

212. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : The judiciary in a system with parliamentary sovereignty is generally weaker.
Statement II : In the UK, courts cannot overturn legislation, whereas in the US, the Supreme Court can.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

213. A central argument in political development is that:
(A) Economic growth is the primary and most important goal for all nations.
(B) The primary challenge involves the creation of effective institutions.
(C) Democracy is a necessary prerequisite for achieving economic success.
(D) Traditional values are the fundamental obstacle to modern progress.

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214. The media's ability to influence which issues the public considers important is an example of:
(A) Political communication
(B) Political socialization
(C) Interest articulation
(D) Rule application

215. The 'circulation of elites' describes:
(A) The process by which masses overthrow the elite.
(B) The replacement of one ruling elite by another.
(C) The daily routine of political leaders.
(D) The communication network among elites.

216. The legislative function of 'oversight' refers to:
(A) The passing of new laws.
(B) The monitoring and supervision of the executive branch.
(C) The representation of constituency interests.
(D) The amendment of the constitution.

217. The Marxist approach to comparative politics focuses on:
(A) The psychological orientations of voters.
(B) The way class structures shape political systems.
(C) The functions performed by all political systems to maintain stability.
(D) The formal powers of presidents and prime ministers.

218. In the civic culture model, the 'civic culture' is a blend of:
(A) Parochial, Subject, and Elitist
(B) Parochial, Subject, and Participant
(C) Democratic, Authoritarian, and Totalitarian
(D) Traditional, Modern, and Post-modern

219. The defining characteristic of a presidential system is:
(A) The head of government is also the head of state.
(B) The executive and legislative branches are separately elected and independent.
(C) The cabinet is responsible to the legislature.
(D) The head of state is a monarch.

220. The concept of 'political socialization' refers to the:
(A) Process of forming political parties.
(B) Lifelong process of acquiring political orientations.
(C) Government's effort to promote socialism.
(D) Formal interactions between political leaders.

221. Arrange the following thinkers in chronological order:
1. C. Wright Mills
2. Gaetano Mosca
3. Robert Michels
4. Vilfredo Pareto

(A) 2, 4, 3, 1
(B) 4, 2, 1, 3
(C) 1, 3, 4, 2
(D) 2, 3, 1, 4

222. The structural-functionalist concept of 'interest articulation' refers to:
(A) The formulation of government policy.
(B) The process of expressing needs and demands to the political system.
(C) The adjudication of legal disputes.
(D) The implementation of laws by the bureaucracy.

223. Which of the following is the best description of the 'scope' of modern comparative politics?
(A) It is limited to the study of the constitutions of major world powers.
(B) It encompasses the study of all political activity within states, using scientific methods.
(C) It is focused on the philosophical justification of political power.
(D) It deals exclusively with diplomatic relations between countries.

224. A key difference between the legislature in a parliamentary and a presidential system is that in the former, the legislature:
(A) Has the power of judicial review.
(B) Is the body from which the executive is drawn and to which it is accountable.
(C) Is completely independent of the executive branch.
(D) Serves for a constitutionally fixed term that cannot be shortened.

225. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).

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Assertion (A) : Post-WWII saw a significant expansion in the scope of comparative politics.
Reason (R) : The emergence of numerous independent states in the 'Third World' provided new cases.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

226. The theory that all organizations inevitably succumb to rule by a few is called:
(A) The Theory of Elite Circulation
(B) The Power Elite Theory
(C) The Iron Law of Oligarchy
(D) The Theory of the Ruling Class

227. Which of the following is NOT a crisis of political development identified by Lucian Pye?
(A) Identity
(B) Legitimacy
(C) Participation
(D) Modernization

228. In the structural-functional framework, 'interest aggregation' means parties:
(A) Articulate the specific demands of a narrow group.
(B) Combine many demands into a few policy alternatives.
(C) Communicate government decisions to the public.
(D) Recruit new members into the political system.

229. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Concept)
P. Political Decay
Q. Civic Culture
R. Political System
S. Iron Law of Oligarchy
List II: (Thinker)
1. David Easton
2. Samuel
P. Huntington
3. Robert Michels
4. Gabriel Almond & Sidney Verba
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

230. The 'behavioral approach' insisted on:
(A) The primacy of historical analysis.
(B) A strict separation between facts and values in research.
(C) The study of formal-legal institutions as the core.
(D) A normative commitment to promoting democracy.

231. In a comparative context, the concept of a 'fusion of powers' is best illustrated by:
(A) The United States
(B) The United Kingdom
(C) Switzerland
(D) France

232. Which of the following accurately reflects a core idea of classical elite theory?
(A) Society is divided into the rulers and the ruled, and this is an inevitable social fact.
(B) The masses are capable of effective self-government if given the opportunity.
(C) Elites rule only in authoritarian states, not in democracies.
(D) Economic wealth is the only basis for elite status.

233. The rationalization, differentiation, and secularization of political life are components of:
(A) Political socialization
(B) Political modernization
(C) Political communication
(D) Political culture

234. In systemic models, the 'political system' is the set of interactions through which:
(A) The economy produces goods and services.
(B) Values are authoritatively allocated for a society.
(C) Cultural norms are transmitted across generations.
(D) A nation defends itself from external threats.

235. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : The legislature is primarily

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individual freedom.
(C) A method for choosing and authorizing a government.
(D) The realization of the general will.

277. The 'systems approach' to political analysis is associated with:
(A) Karl Marx
(B) Gabriel Almond
(C) David Easton
(D) Robert Dahl

278. The relationship between government organs is based on 'separation of powers' in:
(A) The United Kingdom
(B) The United States
(C) New Zealand
(D) Sweden

279. The study of how political values are transmitted from one generation to another is:
(A) Political communication
(B) Political modernization
(C) Political socialization
(D) Political development

280. The central argument of Robert Michels' Political Parties" is encapsulated in:
(A) The iron law of oligarchy
(B) The circulation of elites
(C) The power elite
(D) The civic culture

281. The post-behavioral revolution was a reaction against the neglect of:
(A) Scientific method
(B) Quantitative analysis
(C) Values and social relevance
(D) Empirical research

282. In a comparative perspective, which of the following is a key function of a legislature?
(A) Representing the citizenry and making laws
(B) Implementing laws
(C) Adjudicating legal disputes
(D) Commanding the armed forces

283. Consider the following statements about political development:
1. It involves an increase in the capacity of the system.
2. It is associated with equality, differentiation, and capacity.
3. Early theories often equated it with Westernization.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

284. The 'mass media' is a crucial component of which political process?
(A) Rule adjudication
(B) Political communication
(C) Judicial review
(D) Cabinet formation

285. Gaetano Mosca's concept of the 'ruling class' posits that in every society there is:
(A) A struggle between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat.
(B) A circulation between 'lion' and 'fox' elites.
(C) A class that rules and a class that is ruled.
(D) A unified power elite from specific sectors.

286. Which of the following is an INCORRECT pairing?
(A) Legislature - Rule Making
(B) Executive - Rule Application
(C) Judiciary - Rule Adjudication
(D) Bureaucracy - Interest Aggregation

287. The structural-functional approach is best suited for:
(A) Understanding how different structures perform similar functions.
(B) Providing a detailed historical account of a single nation.
(C) Analyzing the psychological motivations of political leaders.
(D) Prescribing the ideal form of government.

288. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Elitist theory critiques democracy as 'rule by the people'.
Reason (R) : It argues power is exercised by a minority in any large society.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct

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246. In systems analysis models, which of the following is an example of a 'support' input?
(A) Payment of taxes and obedience to law.
(B) A request for a tax cut.
(C) A protest demanding cleaner air.
(D) A new law passed by the legislature.

247. The primary distinction between the executive and legislature in a presidential system is:
(A) The legislature is more powerful than the executive.
(B) The executive is a committee of the legislature.
(C) The legislature has the final say in all judicial appointments.
(D) They have separate sources of legitimacy and independence.

248. The study of political culture primarily investigates:
(A) The formal, written rules of a political system.
(B) The economic performance of a country.
(C) The subjective attitudes, beliefs, and values held about politics.
(D) The historical evolution of a nation's government.

249. Which of the following best describes the 'Elitist Theory of Democracy'?
(A) A theory defining democracy as a competitive struggle between elites for power.
(B) A theory that sees democracy as a process where the masses directly govern.
(C) A theory that advocates for rule by a hereditary aristocracy.
(D) A theory that argues power is widely distributed among many groups.

250. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Approach)
P. Traditional Approach
Q. Systems Approach
R. Structural-Functional Approach
S. Marxist Approach
List II: (Core Concept)
1. Inputs, Outputs, Feedback
2. Base and Superstructure
3. Formal-Legal Institutions
4. Input-Output Functions
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2

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251. The 'behavioral revolution' in political science emphasized:
(A) A return to classical political philosophy.
(B) The study of formal constitutions and laws.
(C) The scientific study of observable political behavior.
(D) A focus on international law and diplomacy.

252. The 'decline of the legislature' thesis argues that in modern governance:
(A) The judiciary has become the most powerful branch.
(B) Power has shifted from the legislature to the executive and bureaucracy.
(C) The number of legislative bodies is decreasing globally.
(D) People no longer trust their elected representatives.

253. Political modernization is the process of societal change from:
(A) Traditional to modern patterns of politics and government.
(B) Agricultural to industrial society.
(C) Democratic to authoritarian rule.
(D) Local to national systems of government.

254. Which of the following is NOT an agent of political socialization?
(A) Family
(B) School
(C) Mass Media
(D) The Judiciary

255. The Iron Law of Oligarchy" concludes that:
(A) All forms of government are equally democratic.
(B) Large-scale organization leads to rule by a few, making participation difficult.
(C) Capitalism is inherently oligarchic, while socialism is democratic.
(D) Oligarchy can be prevented through strong constitutional safeguards.

ANSWERS

1. (B) The empirical study and comparison of domestic political systems.
Comparative politics involves the systematic study and comparison of domestic political systems across different countries. It focuses on analyzing similarities and differences in structures, processes, and behaviors within various political environments. By utilizing empirical methods, it aims to develop general theories that explain how varied political institutions function and influence governance outcomes globally.

2. (A) It was largely normative and descriptive.
The traditional approach to comparative politics dominated the field before the mid-twentieth century. It was primarily characterized by a descriptive focus on formal-legal institutions and a normative concern with identifying the best form of government. Scholars emphasized the historical development and constitutional structures of Western nations, often neglecting the informal aspects of political behavior and systems.

3. (C) Inputs into the political system.
In David Easton's systems theory, the political system interacts with its environment through specific exchanges. Demands represent the desires and needs expressed by citizens for government action or policy. Supports involve the willingness of the populace to accept decisions and obey laws. Together, these elements constitute the vital inputs that drive the internal conversion process of governance.

4. (D) The legislature and the executive operate under a strict separation of powers.
Parliamentary systems are characterized by a fusion of executive and legislative powers rather than a strict separation. The executive branch emerges from the legislature, and the head of government is typically a member of parliament. This creates a relationship of interdependence and accountability where the government must maintain the confidence of the legislative body to remain in power.

5. (C) Revolution
Political development is traditionally analyzed through the lens of institutional growth and systemic adaptation. Theoretical frameworks typically highlight three core themes: equality of citizen participation, capacity of the government to manage affairs, and differentiation of specialized political structures. While revolution may influence political change, it is not considered a standard constituent theme in most formal development models.

6. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Political socialization represents the complex, lifelong process through which individuals internalize their political identity and beliefs. It involves various agents that transmit societal values and norms across generations. The family is universally recognized as the primary agent in this process, as it provides the initial and most significant influence during a person's formative years of childhood.

7. (D) Vilfredo Pareto
Vilfredo Pareto introduced the concept of the circulation of elites to describe the inevitable movement of individuals between ruling and non-ruling classes. He posited that societies are always governed by a minority possessing superior qualities. This theory suggests that political stability is maintained when the ruling elite constantly absorbs capable members from the lower classes or is replaced.

8. (A) 1, 2, 4, 3
The evolution of comparative politics began with a focus on formal-legal institutions before moving toward the behavioral revolution during the mid-twentieth century. This was followed by the post-behavioral movement, which emphasized the social relevance of research. More recently, the field has seen the rise of political economy and rational choice approaches to explain complex political decision-making processes.

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267. The key difference between the executive in the US and the UK is that:
(A) The US has an executive, while the UK does not.
(B) The US has a single executive, while the UK has a dual executive.
(C) The US executive is separate from the legislature, while the UK executive is drawn from it.
(D) The US executive is elected for life, while the UK executive has a term limit.

268. Lucian Pye's work on political development is noted for its focus on:
(A) The end of history" thesis.
(B) The crises of development, such as identity, legitimacy, and participation.
(C) The role of the international system in shaping state behavior.
(D) A purely economic definition of development.

269. The flow of information that has a significant impact on the political process is:
(A) Political socialization
(B) Political recruitment
(C) Political communication
(D) Political culture

270. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Political Culture Type)
P. Parochial
Q. Subject
R. Participant
S. Civic Culture
List II: (Citizen's Orientation)
1. Oriented to the system and active in input processes.
2. Unaware of the political system as a whole.
3. Aware of output but passive and obedient towards the system.
4. A mixture of Parochial, Subject, and Participant orientations.
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4

271. C. Wright Mills' 'The Power Elite' is an example of which theoretical perspective?
(A) Pluralism
(B) Elitism
(C) Marxism
(D) Functionalism

272. The 'behavioral' movement in comparative politics stressed:
(A) Studying the historical context of institutions.
(B) Developing normative theories of the good state.
(C) Using empirical methods to study how individuals behave in political situations.
(D) Focusing solely on the legal powers of governmental organs.

273. Which of the following functions is performed by the executive branch?
(A) Rule-making
(B) Rule-application
(C) Rule-adjudication
(D) Interest-articulation

274. The concept of 'political modernization' includes all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) A secularization of political culture.
(B) The differentiation and specialization of political structures.
(C) An increase in citizen participation in politics.
(D) A reinforcement of traditional sources of authority.

275. In the framework of Almond and Verba, what is a 'participant' political culture?
(A) A culture where people are unaware of politics.
(B) A culture where people are passive subjects of the government.
(C) A culture where citizens are aware of and involved in the political process.
(D) A culture that is transitioning from traditional to modern.

276. The elitist theory of democracy, particularly as formulated by Joseph Schumpeter, redefines democracy as:
(A) The direct rule of the people.
(B) A system of government that maximizes

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256. A unicameral legislature is a legislature that:
(A) Has two chambers.
(B) Has only one chamber.
(C) Is part of a unitary system.
(D) Is subordinate to the executive.

257. The primary function of a political party in structural-functionalist analysis is:
(A) Interest articulation
(B) Interest aggregation
(C) Political socialization
(D) Rule adjudication

258. The authoritative allocation of values for a society" is a definition of politics given by:
(A) Harold Lasswell
(B) David Easton
(C) Gabriel Almond
(D) Karl Marx

259. A comparative analysis of the relationship between the executive and legislature examines:
(A) The role of political parties in elections.
(B) Systems of separation of powers versus fusion of powers.
(C) The impact of economic development on democracy.
(D) The process of political socialization.

260. Consider the following regarding Samuel Huntington's theory of development:
1. Rapid social mobilization without institutionalization leads to decay.
2. He prioritized political order and stability over rapid democratization.
3. His work critiqued the optimistic assumptions of modernization theory.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

261. The concept of 'political culture' refers to the:
(A) Official ideology of the state.
(B) Set of laws governing political conduct.
(C) Collective attitudes, beliefs, and feelings about politics within a population.
(D) Level of artistic and literary achievement in a society.

262. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : Classical elite theorists believed rule by a minority is inevitable.
Statement II : They argued this was due to superior organization of the minority.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

263. In comparative politics, 'judicial review' is the power of the courts to:
(A) Appoint government officials.
(B) Supervise elections.
(C) Determine the constitutionality of laws and government actions.
(D) Draft new legislation for parliament to consider.

264. The Marxist approach analyzes political phenomena primarily through:
(A) Individual psychology
(B) National identity
(C) Class struggle
(D) Institutional functions

265. What distinguishes the 'nature' of modern comparative politics from the traditional approach?
(A) A focus on prescription rather than explanation.
(B) A focus on single-country studies rather than comparison.
(C) A commitment to empirical analysis and theory-building.
(D) A restriction of its scope to Western Europe.

266. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : In a parliamentary system, the government can fall via a no-confidence vote.
Reason (R) : The executive derives its legitimacy from the confidence of the legislature.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

289. The 'scope' of comparative politics includes all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Political institutions
(B) Diplomatic negotiations between states
(C) Political behavior
(D) Public policies

290. In a semi-presidential system, such as that of France, there is:
(A) A system featuring an elected President and a Prime Minister leading the cabinet.
(B) A system where the President exercises all executive and administrative powers.
(C) A system where a Prime Minister is solely responsible to the elected parliament.
(D) A system where a ceremonial monarch serves as the symbolic head of the state.

291. What is the central focus of the 'political socialization' process?
(A) The passage of legislation.
(B) The adjudication of court cases.
(C) The acquisition of political beliefs and values.
(D) The conduct of foreign policy.

292. The Marxist perspective views history as defined by:
(A) Dominant political culture
(B) System of government
(C) Level of political development
(D) Mode of production

293. Which of the following is a defining characteristic of the traditional approach?
(A) It was heavily quantitative.
(B) It focused on non-Western countries.
(C) It was normative and descriptive.
(D) It emphasized political behavior.

294. A key concept in systemic analysis is that the system must cope with stress to:
(A) Achieve utopia
(B) Persist over time
(C) Weaken its neighbors
(D) Abolish social classes

295. Given below are two statements:
Statement I : Judicial review is a hallmark of systems committed to the rule of law.
Statement II : It allows the judiciary to check the legislature and executive.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

296. Lucian Pye described political development in terms of the system's response to:
(A) Systemic crises
(B) International treaties
(C) Economic cycles
(D) Elite preferences

297. Which of the following is the most appropriate example of 'political communication'?
(A) A child learning about politics from her parents.
(B) A court finding a defendant guilty.
(C) A President delivering a televised national address.
(D) A legislature passing a budget.

298. The main contribution of Gaetano Mosca to elite theory was his analysis of:
(A) Inevitability of a 'ruling class'.
(B) Psychological traits of elites.
(C) Role of the military-industrial complex.
(D) Tendency of organizations to become oligarchic.

299. In a comparative perspective, the Head of Government is responsible for:
(A) Ceremonial duties and representing the state.
(B) Presiding over the highest court.
(C) Leading the opposition party.
(D) The day-to-day running of the government.

300. The shift from studying what governments are supposed to do to what they actually do is a feature of:
(A) Traditional approach
(B) Behavioral revolution
(C) Philosophical approach
(D) Historical approach

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responsible for making laws.
Statement II : The judiciary is primarily responsible for interpreting laws.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

236. A culture where citizens have high awareness and political efficacy is known as:
(A) A subject culture
(B) A parochial culture
(C) A participant culture
(D) An alienated culture

237. The Marxist theory of the state posits that the state is an instrument of:
(A) National unity
(B) Social justice
(C) The dominant economic class
(D) The general will

238. Consider the following statements about C. Wright Mills' The Power Elite":
1. It identified a single elite group controlling the United States.
2. This elite was composed of corporate, military, and political domains.
3. This elite was fundamentally unaccountable to the public.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

239. The 'comparative method' in political science seeks to:
(A) Prove the superiority of one political system over others.
(B) Describe the history of a single country's political institutions.
(C) Identify and explain similarities and differences across countries.
(D) Formulate universal laws of politics that are true in all contexts.

240. The concept of 'political socialization' is concerned with:
(A) How individuals are recruited into political roles.
(B) How political information is transmitted in a society.
(C) How individuals acquire their political values, beliefs, and attitudes.
(D) How political systems increase their capacity and effectiveness.

241. Which of the following organs of government is responsible for 'rule adjudication'?
(A) Executive
(B) Legislature
(C) Judiciary
(D) Electorate

242. The traditional approach to comparative politics was criticized for all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Being overly formalistic and legalistic.
(B) Being largely descriptive rather than explanatory.
(C) Being Eurocentric in its focus.
(D) Being overly reliant on quantitative data.

243. In the context of political development, the crisis of penetration" refers to:
(A) Winning popular legitimacy for the government.
(B) Integrating diverse sub-national groups.
(C) Extending the administrative reach of the government to the periphery.
(D) Managing the influx of foreign cultural influences.

244. The theory of competitive elitism was notably articulated by:
(A) Robert Michels
(B) Joseph Schumpeter
(C) Gaetano Mosca
(D) Karl Marx

245. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Structural-functionalism allows for comparing diverse systems.
Reason (R) : It posits all systems perform certain universal functions to persist.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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9. (C) Structural-Functional Approach
The structural-functional approach analyzes political systems by examining how specific structures perform necessary functions. Gabriel Almond utilized this framework to compare diverse systems by identifying universal activities like interest articulation and aggregation. This method allows scholars to look beyond formal institutions to understand how different political environments manage the demands of their citizens and maintain systemic stability.

10. (A) To interpret laws and adjudicate disputes.
The judiciary serves as a critical branch of government responsible for the authoritative interpretation of laws. Its primary function involves adjudicating legal disputes between individuals, organizations, or government entities to ensure justice. By resolving conflicts and clarifying legislative intent, the judicial system maintains the rule of law and protects the rights of citizens within the political framework.

11. (A) 1 and 2 only
Political modernization is a multifaceted process involving the secularization of culture and increased structural differentiation. It represents the transition from traditional, informal authority to rational-legal institutions and specialized political roles. While it often aims for progress, modernization does not universally guarantee stable democratic outcomes, as rapid social change can sometimes lead to political instability or institutional decay.

12. (B) The collective attitudes, beliefs, and values of a populace towards politics.
Political culture encompasses the deep-seated attitudes, beliefs, and values that a population holds toward its political system. It reflects the subjective psychological dimension of politics, influencing how citizens perceive authority, participation, and government legitimacy. This collective orientation shapes the political environment and determines the overall stability and functioning of institutions within a state across generations.

13. (C) The political class and the masses.
Gaetano Mosca argued that all societies are inherently divided into two distinct classes: the organized political class and the unorganized masses. The political class, although a minority, wields power through superior organization and the use of a political formula to justify its rule. This structural division ensures that the ruling elite maintains control over the majority in society.

14. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The scope of comparative politics expanded dramatically following the Second World War due to the global process of decolonization. As new sovereign states emerged in Asia and Africa, scholars recognized the limitations of Eurocentric models. This shift necessitated the development of new theoretical frameworks to analyze the diverse political systems and development challenges faced by these nations.

15. (A) The state is an instrument for managing the affairs of the ruling class.
The Marxist approach views the state primarily as a tool for the maintenance of class domination within a capitalist society. It argues that the political apparatus is not a neutral arbiter but rather an instrument used by the ruling economic class to protect its interests. The state serves to manage the common affairs of the bourgeoisie and suppress opposition.

16. (B) A separate, popular mandate and a fixed term of office.
In a presidential system, the executive branch is characterized by a separate, popular mandate and a fixed term of office. The president serves as both the head of state and the head of government, independent of the legislature. This structure creates a clear separation of powers where the executive is not directly responsible to the legislative body.

17. (B) Interest articulation
Interest articulation is a fundamental input function within the structural-functional framework developed by Gabriel Almond. It involves the process by which individuals and groups express their needs, demands, and preferences to the political system. This function is typically performed by interest groups and social movements, providing the necessary raw material for government decision-making and policy development.

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open system, receiving inputs like demands and support and producing outputs like policies. This framework allows scholars to analyze how the system maintains its boundaries and adapts to external pressures.

90. (A) The United States
Among major world political systems, the power of judicial review is generally considered strongest in the United States. The Supreme Court has the authority to declare any federal or state law unconstitutional, a power established in the landmark case of Marbury v. Madison. This robust judicial oversight serves as a major check on both the legislative and executive branches of government.

91. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
In many modernizing societies, rapid social mobilization often outpaces the development of formal political institutions. This gap occurs when people enter the political arena before the system has established effective ways to process their demands. According to theorists like Samuel Huntington, this imbalance can lead to political instability, violence, and a process of decay rather than successful development.

92. (B) Political communication
The transmission of politically relevant information among the media, the government, and the public is the core subject of political communication. This process influences how citizens understand political issues and how the government responds to public opinion. Effective communication is essential for the functioning of any political system, as it links the different parts of the system and society.

93. (C) C. Wright Mills
The theory that democracy is a procedural arrangement for selecting leaders through competition is associated with Joseph Schumpeter. He argued that the primary role of the citizen is to choose between competing elites in periodic elections. This minimalist" definition focuses on the institutional mechanisms of competition and voting rather than on broader ideals of social equality or direct rule.

94. (D) The process of judicial appointments.
A comparative study of executive branches would typically analyze the relationship between the head of state and head of government, the executive's veto power, and cabinet accountability. These features define how the executive functions and interacts with the legislature. The process of judicial appointments, while involving the executive, is primarily a concern of the judicial branch's independence and framework.

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95. (A) A shift from normative prescription to empirical explanation.
The transition from the traditional to the modern phase of comparative politics was marked by a shift from normative prescription to empirical explanation. Rather than focusing on how governments should" ideally operate, modern scholars sought to explain how they actually function using scientific methods. This move emphasized the development of testable theories and the study of observable behavior and processes.

96. (B) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
In systems theory, the environment is the external setting surrounding the political system. Inputs consist of the demands and supports that enter from this environment. Outputs are the authoritative decisions and policies produced by the system's conversion processes. The feedback loop is the channel that transmits information about these outputs back to the environment, influencing future inputs and systemic adjustments.

97. (C) Samuel Huntington
The concept of political decay is central to the work of Samuel Huntington, particularly in his analysis of political development in the mid-twentieth century. He argued that modernization does not always lead to progress and can instead result in instability if institutional growth fails to keep up with social mobilization. This perspective challenged the optimistic, linear views of early modernization theorists.

98. (A) Rule by a minority is an inevitable feature of social life.
Classical elite theorists like Mosca, Pareto, and Michels shared the foundational view that rule by a minority is an inevitable feature of all

27. (D) The legal and moral principles that justify the power of the ruling class.
Gaetano Mosca introduced the concept of the political formula to describe the set of legal and moral principles used by the ruling class to justify its authority. It represents a shared belief system or ideology that makes the power of the elite appear legitimate to the masses. This justification is essential for maintaining social order and stability.

28. (A) 1 and 2 only
The traditional approach to comparative politics was primarily concerned with the descriptive study of formal institutions and the normative prescription of ideal government forms. It relied heavily on historical analysis and the examination of legal frameworks, mostly within Western nations. This approach often overlooked the informal political processes and the unique experiences of developing countries outside the West.

29. (C) Parliamentary system
A parliamentary system is characterized by a fusion of powers where the executive branch is drawn from and remains accountable to the legislature. This interrelationship ensures that the government depends on the support of the parliamentary majority to stay in office. This system contrasts with presidential models, where the executive and legislative branches operate under a strict separation.

30. (A) The population questions the rightful authority of the government to rule.
A legitimacy crisis occurs within a political system when a significant portion of the population begins to doubt the government's rightful authority to rule. This often happens when the state fails to meet societal expectations or violates established norms. Without legitimacy, a government finds it difficult to maintain order and ensure voluntary compliance with its decisions and laws.

31. (D) Political communication
Karl Deutsch made significant contributions to comparative politics by applying cybernetics and communication theory to political systems. He argued that the ability of a system to function and adapt depends on the flow and processing of information. His work emphasized how communication networks within a society influence political integration, national identity formation, and the overall stability of governance.

32. (B) C. Wright Mills
C. Wright Mills developed the theory of the power elite to describe the concentrated control of modern industrial societies. He argued that a small, unified group of leaders from the corporate, political, and military sectors makes the most consequential national decisions. This elite circle operates beyond the reach of ordinary citizens, effectively undermining the ideals of democratic participation.

33. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Judicial review is the essential power of the courts to examine the constitutionality of legislative acts and executive actions. By declaring specific laws or orders invalid if they conflict with the constitution, the judiciary serves as a vital check on the other branches of government. This mechanism ensures that all exercise of political power remains within established legal boundaries.

34. (A) Consists of a single house or chamber.
A unicameral legislature is a system of government consisting of only one legislative house or chamber. This structure is often found in smaller or more homogenous states where a second chamber for regional representation is deemed unnecessary. Unicameral systems can often streamline the law-making process, avoiding the potential for legislative gridlock that can occur in bicameral systems.

35. (C) A political party developing a platform that combines the demands of various groups.
Interest aggregation is the political function where diverse demands and needs are combined into a coherent set of policy alternatives. Political parties are the primary agents for this process, as they create broad platforms that attempt to satisfy various social groups. This function simplifies the complex array of public interests, making it easier for the government to act.

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36. (A) 1, 3, 2
The chronological development of classical elite theory is marked by the major works of Mosca, Pareto, and Michels. Gaetano Mosca published his seminal ideas on the ruling class first, followed by Vilfredo Pareto's analysis of elite circulation. Robert Michels later contributed the Iron Law of Oligarchy, focusing on the internal dynamics of political parties and large-scale organizations.

37. (C) Information about the system's performance is communicated back to it.
Feedback is a crucial component of political systems models, representing the flow of information back into the system. It involves the communication of the outcomes and consequences of government policies to decision-makers. This process allows the political system to adjust its future inputs and conversion processes based on how previous outputs have affected the environment and the populace.

38. (B) Similarities and differences between and within political systems.
Comparative politics is primarily focused on the systematic study of political systems within and across different countries. It aims to identify patterns, similarities, and differences in how power is organized, exercised, and contested. By comparing various governments, processes, and political behaviors, the field seeks to develop broader theories that explain the diverse nature of political life globally.

39. (D) Modernization leads to political decay if institutional growth is insufficient.
A central argument in political modernization theory, notably articulated by Samuel Huntington, suggests that rapid social change can lead to political decay. This occurs when the mobilization of the population outpaces the development of political institutions. Without strong institutions to manage new demands, societies may experience instability, violence, and a breakdown of the established political order.

40. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The traditional approach in comparative politics faced criticism for being Eurocentric because it primarily focused on the formal-legal structures of Western governments. Scholars often ignored the political realities of non-Western and developing nations, assuming that Western models were universal. This narrow scope limited the ability of the discipline to explain the diverse political phenomena emerging across the globe.

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41. (D) A focus exclusively on formal government institutions.
Modern comparative politics, which emerged after World War II, is characterized by a shift toward empirical analysis, theory-building, and an expanded global scope. It moved beyond the traditional focus on formal government institutions to include informal political behaviors, attitudes, and processes. This evolution allowed for a more comprehensive and scientific understanding of how various political systems operate and change.

42. (B) Citizens have little or no awareness of the national political system.
In the typology of political culture, a parochial orientation is found in societies where citizens have little or no awareness of the national political system. People in these cultures do not expect anything from the government and do not feel they have a role in the political process. Their loyalties and interests are typically confined to local or tribal communities.

43. (C) Circulation of Elites - Gaetano Mosca
The concept of the circulation of elites is actually associated with Vilfredo Pareto rather than Gaetano Mosca. While both were classical elite theorists, Pareto specifically detailed how elites are replaced over time. Mosca is better known for his work on the organized ruling class and the political formula that justifies the minority's control over the majority.

44. (D) Ceremonial monarch or an indirectly elected president.
In a parliamentary system, a clear distinction exists between the head of government and the head of state. While the Prime Minister leads the government and possesses executive authority, the head of state holds a largely ceremonial role. This position is typically occupied by a constitutional monarch or a president who is often elected through an indirect process.

45. (C) 'Base', which is the mode of production.
In Marxist theory, the superstructure of society includes the legal system, political institutions, and dominant ideologies. This superstructure is fundamentally determined by the economic base, which consists of the mode of production and the relations of production. Changes in the economic foundations of a society will inevitably lead to transformations in its political and legal framework over time.

46. (B) Democracy is merely a competitive process for selecting a ruling elite.
The core idea of the elitist theory of democracy is that democracy is essentially a competitive process for selecting leadership. Rather than being a system where the people rule directly, it is an arrangement where elites compete for the public's vote. This perspective emphasizes the procedural nature of democracy and the inevitable role of a minority in governance.

47. (D) Gabriel Almond and Bingham Powell
Gabriel Almond and Bingham Powell conceptualized political development as the increasing capacity of a political system to solve problems and manage societal changes. This perspective emphasizes how systems adapt through structural differentiation and cultural secularization. Development is seen as the acquisition of new capabilities that allow the government to meet the growing demands and needs of an evolving population.

48. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
In the structural-functional framework, input functions represent the activities that link society to the political system. Interest articulation involves expressing demands, while interest aggregation combines these demands into policy platforms. Political socialization transmits values across generations, and political communication ensures the flow of information. These processes together provide the necessary materials for the government to make authoritative decisions.

49. (C) The presidential executive has a fixed term, while the parliamentary executive's term is dependent on the confidence of the legislature.
A primary difference between the executive branches in presidential and parliamentary systems lies in their term stability. In a presidential system, the executive is elected for a fixed term and cannot be easily removed by the legislature. Conversely, a parliamentary executive's tenure depends on maintaining the confidence of the legislative body, making them subject to removal through a no-confidence vote.

50. (A) It encompasses all aspects of politics and government within states.
The scope of comparative politics is broad, encompassing the study of all aspects of politics and government within states. It includes the analysis of formal institutions, informal political processes, voter behavior, and public policy across diverse regimes. This field seeks to understand how different political systems function and interact with their societies, moving beyond just constitutions or democratic nations.

51. (C) 1 and 2 only
The systems approach, notably developed by David Easton, conceptualizes politics as the authoritative allocation of values for a society. It views the political system as an entity that interacts with its domestic and international environments through inputs and outputs. While it emphasizes processes, it does not ignore structures, but rather seeks to understand how they contribute to systemic persistence.

52. (B) The Committee on Comparative Politics of the SSRC, particularly Lucian Pye.
The idea that political development involves managing specific crises was systematically developed by the SSRC's Committee on Comparative Politics, with Lucian Pye being a key contributor. They identified several core challenges, including identity, legitimacy, and participation, that nations must navigate to modernize. This framework provided a way to analyze the common developmental paths and obstacles faced by new states.

53. (C) 'Lions' and 'Foxes'.
Vilfredo Pareto classified governing elites based on their psychological orientations and methods of rule. He used the metaphors of lions and foxes to describe these styles. Lions are elites who rule through strength, tradition, and direct force, while foxes are characterized by their use of cunning, persuasion, and financial manipulation to maintain their position of power in society.

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54. (D) Political communication
The process by which the mass media influence the public's perception of which issues are important is a key aspect of political communication. By choosing which stories to cover and how to frame them, the media act as gatekeepers of information. This agenda-setting function plays a crucial role in shaping the political discourse and the priorities of the populace.

55. (A) Judges should be free from political pressure from the other branches of government.
Judicial independence is the principle that the judiciary should be shielded from improper influence or pressure from the other branches of government or political interests. This ensures that judges can make decisions based solely on the law and the facts of a case. This independence is essential for maintaining the rule of law and protecting individual rights.

56. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The structural-functional approach significantly advanced comparative politics by shifting the focus from formal institutions to the actual functions performed within any political system. This allowed scholars to compare very different types of regimes, such as traditional tribes and modern states, by examining universal activities like interest aggregation. This functional focus provided a more inclusive and analytical framework.

57. (C) It features both a directly elected president with significant powers and a prime minister responsible to the parliament.
A semi-presidential system combines features of both presidential and parliamentary models. It features a directly elected president who possesses significant executive powers and a prime minister who leads the cabinet. The prime minister and the government are typically responsible to the parliament. This dual executive structure requires a balance of power between the president and the legislative branch to function.

58. (A) A mix of participant, subject, and parochial cultures, believed to be most suitable for democracy.
The concept of the civic culture, developed by Almond and Verba, refers to a specific mix of political orientations. It combines elements of participant, subject, and parochial cultures in a way that balances active involvement with respect for government authority. This mixed culture is considered ideal for maintaining a stable democracy by preventing both total apathy and excessive conflict.

59. (D) The actual behavior of political actors, such as voters and legislators.
The behavioral approach in comparative politics prioritizes the study of the actual actions and attitudes of political actors over formal legal structures. By using empirical methods and data, researchers analyze the behavior of voters, legislators, and interest groups. This focus aims to uncover the underlying psychological and social factors that drive political decision-making and influence governance.

60. (B) 2, 3, 4, 1
The intellectual history of comparative politics saw the rise of the traditional, formal-legal approach first. This was followed by the formulation of David Easton's systems approach in the early 1950s. C. Wright Mills published The Power Elite" in 1956, analyzing American society. Finally, Almond and Verba's landmark study The Civic Culture" was published in 1963, introducing new cultural perspectives.

61. (C) The state acts as a neutral arbiter between classes.
The Marxist approach does not view the state as a neutral arbiter between different social classes. Instead, it argues that the state is an instrument of the ruling class, used to maintain the existing economic order and suppress the proletariat. This perspective emphasizes the centrality of class struggle and the deterministic relationship between the economic base and superstructure.

62. (D) The power of legislatures has diminished relative to the executive and bureaucracy.
The decline of legislatures" thesis posits that in modern states, the power of legislative bodies has decreased relative to the executive and the growing bureaucracy. While legislatures still make laws, the executive branch often takes the lead in policy initiation and budget control. This shift is attributed to the increasing complexity

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of modern governance, requiring specialized expertise found in administration.

63. (A) Being ethnocentric and assuming a unilinear path of development modeled on the West.
Early political modernization theory was criticized for its ethnocentric assumptions and the belief that all nations follow a unilinear path toward Western-style development. Critics argued that this model ignored the unique historical, cultural, and social contexts of non-Western societies. It was seen as projecting a Western endpoint as the inevitable destination for all developing nations regardless of their diversity.

64. (B) To implement and enforce laws.
The primary role of the executive branch is to implement and enforce the laws that have been enacted by the legislature. This involves managing the day-to-day administration of the state and directing the various government departments and agencies. The executive is responsible for ensuring that public policies are carried out effectively and that the legal order of society is maintained.

65. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Elitist theory argues that power in all large societies is inevitably concentrated in the hands of a small, organized minority. In contrast, pluralist theory suggests that power is widely dispersed among many different and competing interest groups. Both theories offer fundamental and opposing perspectives on how influence is exercised and how democratic systems function in the modern industrial world.

66. (B) Adjudication of criminal cases
In a system based on the separation of powers, the adjudication of criminal cases is the exclusive function of the judiciary. The legislature is responsible for making laws, representing constituents, and overseeing the executive branch. It does not possess the authority to conduct trials or determine the guilt of individuals, which is essential for protecting the rights of citizens.

67. (D) The lifelong process of learning and acquiring political attitudes and behaviors.
Political socialization is the lifelong process through which individuals learn and acquire their political attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors. This process begins in early childhood through the family and continues through schools, peer groups, and the media. It shapes a person's identity and their understanding of their role within the political system, ensuring the continuity of political culture over time.

68. (D) 1, 2 and 3
Classical elite theory is built on the contributions of several key thinkers. Vilfredo Pareto categorized elites into lions" and foxes" based on their ruling style. Gaetano Mosca focused on the organizational superiority of the ruling minority and their use of a political formula. Robert Michels introduced the Iron Law of Oligarchy," stating that all organizations eventually develop elite control.

69. (C) The institutions and processes that transform inputs into outputs.
In the systems model of politics, the conversion process represents the internal mechanisms and institutions that transform inputs into outputs. This process takes the demands and supports from the environment and processes them through government structures like the legislature and executive. The result is the creation of authoritative decisions and public policies that aim to address societal needs.

70. (A) Tendency to be descriptive and formalistic rather than analytical and explanatory.
The primary weakness of the traditional approach to comparative politics was its tendency to be descriptive and formalistic. It focused heavily on legal documents and the formal structure of government institutions without explaining the underlying political processes or behaviors. This lack of analytical depth made it difficult to develop general theories that could explain why different political systems functioned as they did.

71. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
Samuel Huntington is the author of Political Order in Changing Societies," a key text on political development. Almond and Verba wrote The Civic Culture," which introduced the study of political attitudes. C. Wright Mills formulated the concept of The Power Elite," while Joseph Schumpeter's Capitalism, Socialism and Democracy" redefined

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democracy as a procedural competition between leaders.

72. (B) The Judiciary
Rule adjudication is the function within a political system that involves interpreting laws and applying them to resolve specific legal disputes. This function corresponds directly to the role of the judiciary. By determining whether laws have been violated and settling conflicts between parties, the judicial branch ensures that the legal rules established by the system are enforced fairly and consistently.

73. (C) An emphasis on 'relevance' and 'action', connecting research to social problems.
The post-behavioral movement emerged as a critique of the purely scientific and often abstract nature of behavioralism. It argued that political science research must be relevant to the urgent social and political problems of the time. This movement emphasized relevance" and action," calling for scholars to use their knowledge to promote positive change and address issues like injustice.

74. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In a federal system, power is shared between the national government and constituent units like states or provinces. A bicameral legislature is common in these systems because the second chamber provides a dedicated platform for representing the interests of those constituent units. This ensures that regional voices are considered in the law-making process, maintaining the balance of the federation.

75. (A) To protect the property and interests of the bourgeoisie.
From a Marxist perspective, the state in a capitalist society is fundamentally an instrument used by the bourgeoisie to protect their private property and economic interests. Rather than serving the common good, the state apparatus maintains the existing class structure and facilitates the exploitation of the proletariat. This ensures the continued dominance of the minority class owning production.

76. (B) Harold Lasswell
Harold Lasswell famously defined politics as the study of who gets what, when, and how." This concise definition emphasizes the distributional aspect of political life, focusing on the competition for resources, power, and influence within a society. It suggests that politics is essentially about the processes through which values and benefits are allocated among different individuals and groups.

77. (B) Penetration Crisis
A penetration crisis occurs when a central government struggles to establish its effective authority and administrative presence throughout the entire territory of the state. This challenge is common in developing nations where the government's reach may be limited by geography, lack of infrastructure, or local resistance. Successfully overcoming this crisis involves building a functioning bureaucracy that can implement policies nationwide.

78. (A) A system of separation of powers with checks and balances.
The relationship between the branches of government in the United States is defined by the principle of separation of powers and a system of checks and balances. Each branch—legislative, executive, and judicial—possesses distinct powers and has the ability to limit the actions of the others. This structure is designed to prevent the concentration of authority and ensure accountability.

79. (C) Political socialization
The process of passing political norms and values from one generation to the next is known as political socialization. This ongoing learning process ensures the stability and continuity of a society's political culture. Through various agents, individuals internalize beliefs about the legitimacy of the system and their role within it, which influences their future political behavior and attitudes.

80. (B) The German Social Democratic Party
Robert Michels developed his theory of the Iron Law of Oligarchy" primarily through a detailed study of the German Social Democratic Party. He observed that even an organization dedicated to democratic principles and representing the

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working class eventually developed a self-perpetuating leadership elite. This led him to conclude that the requirements of large-scale organization inevitably lead to oligarchic control.

81. (D) Public support
In systems models of politics, outputs are the authoritative decisions, policies, and laws created by the political system in response to inputs. Examples include new legislation, judicial decisions, and government programs. Public support, along with demands, is considered an input that feeds into the system, rather than a result produced by the system's internal conversion processes and institutional activities.

82. (A) How political systems maintain themselves and adapt.
The structural-functional approach aims to explain how political systems maintain stability and adapt to changes in their environment. It focuses on identifying the necessary functions that all systems must perform, such as interest aggregation and political socialization, to ensure survival. By analyzing how different structures fulfill these functions, scholars can compare the effectiveness and persistence of various political regimes.

83. (A) 1 and 2 only
In a parliamentary system, the executive is formed from the legislature and maintains its seat within that body. In a presidential system, the executive's term is fixed and independent of the legislature's confidence. However, the head of state and head of government are not always the same person; they are distinct in parliamentary systems but typically combined in presidential ones.

84. (D) Political power is held by a small minority.
The concept of a political elite fundamentally suggests that in every society, a small minority of people holds a disproportionate amount of political power and influence. This minority, often distinguished by their organization, skills, or resources, makes the key decisions that shape the lives of the majority. This perspective challenges the idea of direct and equal popular rule.

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85. (C) Cause: High levels of literacy and media exposure. Effect: Increased political participation.
Political modernization theory posits that social changes like increased literacy and media exposure lead to higher levels of political participation. As citizens become more informed and connected, they develop a greater awareness of the political system and their potential influence within it. This mobilization often creates new demands on government institutions, which must adapt to manage the process and stability.

86. (B) The Civic Culture"
The concept of political culture gained significant prominence in the field of comparative politics following the publication of Almond and Verba's The Civic Culture" in 1963. This landmark study used survey research to compare political attitudes in five different nations. It provided an empirical basis for understanding how the psychological orientations of citizens influence the stability and success of democratic systems.

87. (D) A normative and legalistic-institutional focus.
A defining feature of the traditional approach to comparative politics is its normative and legalistic-institutional focus. It primarily analyzed formal government structures, such as constitutions and the legal powers of the legislature and executive. This approach was less concerned with explaining actual political behavior or non-Western systems, focusing instead on describing and evaluating the formal rules of nations.

88. (A) Inputs: 1, 3; Outputs: 2, 4
In the structural-functional model, functions are categorized based on their role in the political process. Interest articulation and political socialization are inputs because they involve expressing demands and transmitting values from society to the system. Rule making and rule adjudication are outputs, as they represent the authoritative decisions and legal applications produced by the system's formal institutions for society.

89. (C) The political system is a set of interactions distinguishable from its environment.
A key assumption of the systems approach is that the political system consists of a set of interactions that are distinguishable from the broader societal environment. It operates as an

18. (A) Robert Michels
Robert Michels formulated the Iron Law of Oligarchy based on his study of political parties and large organizations. He argued that all complex organizations, regardless of their democratic ideals, eventually develop a ruling elite. This concentration of power in the hands of a few leaders occurs due to the practical necessities of management, specialization, and organizational efficiency.

19. (C) Genetic predisposition
Political socialization is the process through which people acquire political orientations and values from their environment. Standard agents include the family, schools, peer groups, and the mass media, which actively transmit cultural norms. Genetic predisposition is not considered a typical agent in this context, as political beliefs are primarily shaped through social interaction and learning rather than biology.

20. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Systems theory is famously associated with David Easton's input-output model, while structural functionalism was refined by Gabriel Almond. Political development crises, including identity and legitimacy, were detailed by Lucian Pye. Finally, the concept of base and superstructure is a cornerstone of Karl Marx's materialist interpretation of history, explaining how economic conditions shape political and legal institutions.

21. (C) Behavioral revolution
The behavioral revolution marked a significant shift in political science toward empirical and scientific methodology. It moved the discipline away from the traditional, descriptive study of formal constitutions and legal institutions. Instead, scholars began to focus on the observable actions, attitudes, and motivations of individuals and groups within the political process to develop more accurate, testable generalizations.

22. (B) Subject culture
In the typology developed by Almond and Verba, a subject political culture exists when citizens are aware of the national political system. However, they relate to the government primarily as passive participants who obey laws and receive benefits without attempting to influence the decision-making process. This orientation reflects a high level of awareness combined with low efficacy.

23. (D) The second chamber often provides representation for sub-national units.
Bicameral legislatures consist of two separate houses or chambers, a structure common in many political systems. While not universal to all federal states, the second chamber often serves to provide representation for regional or sub-national units. This arrangement helps balance the interests of the general population with the specific needs of different territories within a larger federation.

24. (A) The specialization of political roles and institutions.
Differentiation is a key concept in political modernization theory referring to the process where political roles and institutions become increasingly specialized. As a society modernizes, it moves from simple, multi-functional structures to complex systems with distinct branches for legislation, administration, and adjudication. This structural specialization allows the political system to manage complex societal demands more effectively.

25. (C) A procedural method for choosing leaders through a competitive struggle for the vote.
The elitist theory of democracy, notably championed by Joseph Schumpeter, defines democracy as a procedural method. It focuses on the competitive struggle for the vote among potential leaders as the primary mechanism for choosing decision-makers. In this view, democracy is not about direct popular rule but rather about the institutional arrangement that allows elites to acquire power.

26. (A) Rule application
In structural-functional analysis, rule application is categorized as an output function of the political system. It involves the implementation and enforcement of laws and policies once they have been formally decided. This function is primarily the responsibility of the executive branch and the bureaucracy, ensuring that the authoritative decisions of the government are carried out within society.

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social life. They argued that because of superior organization, skill, or resources, a small group will always dominate the disorganized majority. This concentration of power is seen as a universal law that applies to all forms of government.

99. (C) The principle that each branch of government can limit the others
In comparative government, checks and balances means a system where the three branches of government—legislative, executive, and judicial—have powers that allow them to control or limit each other. This prevents any single branch from becoming too powerful. For example, the executive can veto laws, the legislature can override vetoes, and the judiciary can review laws. This system helps maintain balance and protects democratic governance.

100. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The family is considered a powerful agent of political socialization because foundational political attitudes and loyalties are often acquired from parents during childhood. These early influences tend to be deep-seated and long-lasting, shaping how an individual perceives political authority and the role of government throughout their life. This initial transmission of values is essential for the continuity of political culture.

101. (C) The relations and forces of production.
In Marxist analysis, the economic base of society consists of the forces of production, such as technology and resources, and the relations of production, which are the social relationships between classes. This foundation determines the political and legal superstructure. Conflict between the growing forces of production and existing relations of production is seen as the primary driver of historical change.

102. (B) Elitist
The civic culture framework developed by Almond and Verba identifies three pure types of political orientations: parochial, subject, and participant. These categories describe how citizens relate to their political system. The term elitist" is associated with theories about the concentration of power rather than the specific psychological orientations of the general populace toward the political process identified in this framework.

103. (D) It has a conservative bias toward system maintenance.
A primary criticism of the structural-functional approach is that it has a conservative bias toward system maintenance and stability. By focusing on how political systems persist and function, it often fails to adequately explain radical change, conflict, or revolution. Critics argue that this emphasis on equilibrium can overlook the dynamic and often disruptive forces that drive political and social transformation.

104. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
According to the traditional understanding of the separation of powers, the primary function of the legislature is rule-making, which involves creating and enacting laws. The executive branch is primarily responsible for rule-application, which means implementing and enforcing those laws. This functional division ensures that those who create the rules are distinct from those who carry them out.

105. (C) Political Modernization
Political modernization is the process through which a traditional society acquires the characteristics typically associated with a modern political system. This transition involves the rationalization of authority, the differentiation of specialized structures, and the secularization of political culture. It reflects a shift toward more complex and efficient forms of governance that are capable of managing the demands of a changing population.

106. (A) Seeks to be value-free and empirical.
A key difference between the traditional and behavioral approaches is that the latter seeks to be value-free and empirical. Behavioralists focus on using scientific methods to analyze observable data and behavior rather than making normative judgments about what governments should do. This emphasis on objective analysis aims to develop general theories of politics based on facts rather than subjective ideals.

107. (D) The British Parliamentary system
The existence of a Shadow Cabinet" is a characteristic feature of the British Parliamentary

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formal institution, such as the French Presidency. This approach prioritizes the examination of legal documents and the official structure of government over informal political behavior or societal attitudes. It seeks to describe and evaluate the formal rules that define the operation of a specific political system.

144. (A) The Civic Culture
The idea that a healthy democracy requires a specific political culture combining participant, subject, and parochial elements is known as The Civic Culture." This theory, developed by Almond and Verba, suggests that this mixed orientation balances citizen involvement with a necessary degree of passive obedience. This balance is believed to provide the most stable and effective foundation for democratic governance.

145. (D) 1, 2 and 3
In a system based on the separation of powers, the three organs of government perform distinct but essential functions. The legislature is the primary body responsible for making laws. The executive branch is tasked with implementing and enforcing those laws through administration. The judiciary is responsible for interpreting laws and adjudicating legal disputes, ensuring that all actions comply with the legal framework.

146. (A) Parliamentary system
A vote of no-confidence is a key mechanism in a parliamentary system of government. It is a formal statement by the legislature that it no longer supports the executive branch. If the vote passes, the government must resign or call for a new general election. This process ensures that the executive remains directly accountable to the parliamentary majority for its actions.

147. (C) Apathetic, incompetent, and disorganized.
A core assumption of many elitist theories is that the masses are largely apathetic, incompetent, and disorganized regarding political affairs. Theorists like Mosca and Pareto argued that the general population lacks the resources and organization necessary to govern themselves. This perceived weakness of the majority allows a small, cohesive, and capable elite to take control and make the key decisions.

148. (B) Persist and maintain itself.
The systems approach views the political system as an entity that constantly responds to disturbances from its environment to persist and maintain itself. Rather than aiming for a perfect state, the system seeks to survive by adapting its processes and outputs to meet changing demands. This focus on persistence highlights the dynamic and resilient nature of political systems as they navigate pressures.

149. (C) Integrating diverse ethnic or regional groups into a single national identity.
An identity crisis in political development refers to the challenge of integrating diverse ethnic, regional, or linguistic groups into a single, cohesive national identity. This problem is particularly common in newly independent states where citizens' primary loyalties may be to local groups rather than to the nation-state. Successfully resolving this crisis is essential for building national unity and systemic legitimacy.

150. (A) 2, 1, 3, 4
The development of comparative politics began with traditional institutionalism, focusing on formal structures. This was followed by the systems approach and structural-functionalism during the behavioral revolution, which sought a more scientific analysis of political processes. Post-behavioralism emerged later as a critique, calling for more socially relevant research that addresses urgent real-world problems and values within the discipline.

151. (C) The state is a neutral body that serves the interests of the whole society.
The Marxist view incorrectly states that the state is a neutral body serving the interests of the whole society. Instead, Marxism argues that the state is an instrument of the economically dominant class, used to maintain its power and suppress other classes. The state is seen as part of the superstructure, which will eventually wither away" in a future classless society.

152. (B) The judiciary's willingness to strike down laws or intervene in policy.
In a comparative context, judicial activism refers to the willingness of the judiciary to strike down laws or intervene in public policy. This occurs when courts take an active role in interpreting

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of the separation of powers, where the executive and legislative branches have separate mandates from the people.

117. (B) Intra-societal and extra-societal aspects influencing the system.
According to systemic models of politics, the environment of a political system includes both intra-societal and extra-societal aspects. Intra-societal factors are the internal social, economic, and cultural conditions of the country, while extra-societal factors include the international political and economic systems. These environmental elements constantly place pressures and influences on the system through various inputs like demands and supports.

118. (A) The Iron Law of Oligarchy.
The idea that who says organization, says oligarchy" is the essence of the Iron Law of Oligarchy. Formulated by Robert Michels, this theory argues that all large-scale organizations inevitably develop a ruling elite. This happens because the practical needs of management and decision-making lead to a concentration of power in the hands of a few leaders, regardless of original goals.

119. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Parliamentary sovereignty is a defining feature of the United Kingdom's system, while the United States is characterized by a strict separation of powers. France utilizes a semi-presidential model with a dual executive, and Germany employs the constructive vote of no-confidence to ensure stability. These examples illustrate the diverse institutional arrangements found in modern democratic political systems across the world.

120. (D) It is static and does not change over time.
Political culture refers to the collective attitudes and beliefs of a population toward politics. It is a subjective, psychological orientation that can be measured through survey research and significantly influences systemic stability. However, it is not static; political culture can and does change over time due to major historical events, generational shifts, social mobilization, and political socialization.

121. (C) The emergence of newly independent states in Asia and Africa.
The expansion of comparative politics after World War II was largely driven by the emergence of many newly independent states in Asia and Africa. This process of decolonization created a need for new theoretical frameworks to study political systems outside of the traditional Western models. Scholars began to focus on the challenges of nation-building, development, and modernization in these nations.

122. (A) Bicameral
A legislature that consists of two separate chambers or houses is described as bicameral. This structure is often used in federal systems to balance the representation of the general population with the representation of constituent units, such as states or provinces. Bicameralism can also serve to slow down the legislative process, allowing for more thorough debate and preventing hasty decision-making.

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123. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Marxist approach is often criticized for economic determinism because it posits that the economic base of society fundamentally determines the political and legal superstructure. This means that the mode of production is seen as the primary driver of all social and political change. Critics argue that this perspective oversimplifies the complex relationship between the economy and politics.

124. (B) Expressing demands and needs to the government.
Interest articulation is the political function that involves individuals and groups expressing their needs, demands, and preferences to the government. This process allows the political system to become aware of societal problems and the desires of the populace. It is typically performed by interest groups, social movements, and through various forms of public participation, providing the necessary inputs for policy-making.

125. (C) The principle of 'rule by the people'.
The elitist theory of democracy fundamentally challenges the classical democratic principle of rule by the people." It argues that because of the practicalities of organization and power, all

system. It consists of a group of senior members from the main opposition party who correspond to the members of the official cabinet. Their role is to scrutinize government policies, offer alternative proposals, and prepare to take office if their party wins the next election.

108. (B) Vilfredo Pareto
Vilfredo Pareto elaborated the concept of the circulation of elites, which describes the process where one elite group is gradually or suddenly replaced by another. He argued that this movement is a constant feature of history, as the qualities needed to rule change over time. This circulation helps maintain societal balance by ensuring that the most capable individuals hold power.

109. (C) Strengthening of traditional loyalties
Political modernization is characterized by several key traits, including the rationalization of authority, increased popular participation, and the differentiation of political structures. These processes tend to weaken traditional, informal loyalties in favor of more modern, rational-legal institutions. Therefore, the strengthening of traditional loyalties is generally seen as an obstacle to modernization rather than a typical characteristic of the process.

110. (A) 2, 3, 1, 4
Lucian Pye identified several crises that nations often face during the process of political development. These typically include establishing a common national identity first, followed by securing the legitimacy of the government's authority. Managing demands for participation in decision-making and ensuring the fair distribution of resources and services follow as the system becomes more complex and the population mobilized.

111. (D) Marxist Approach
The Marxist approach analyzes politics by focusing on the underlying class conflict and viewing the state as an instrument used by the dominant economic class to maintain its power. It emphasizes how the mode of production shapes the political and legal institutions of society. From this perspective, political change is primarily driven by the ongoing struggle between the bourgeoisie and proletariat.

112. (B) Judicial review
The ability of courts to determine the constitutionality of legislative acts and executive actions is known as judicial review. This power allows the judiciary to invalidate laws or government orders that are found to conflict with the supreme law of the land, the constitution. Judicial review is a critical mechanism for maintaining the rule of law and limiting the exercise of authority.

113. (D) 1, 2 and 3
The comparative method in political science is characterized by the systematic study of similarities and differences across political systems. Its goals are to develop and test generalizations about how politics works in various contexts. Over time, the discipline has evolved from a purely descriptive focus on institutions to a more analytical and scientific field concerned with patterns of behavior.

114. (A) The flow of politically relevant information through society.
The term political communication specifically refers to the flow of information that has a potential impact on politics. This includes communication from the government to the citizens, between political actors, and from the public back to the authorities. It is a vital process that links society and the political system, shaping public opinion and influencing the decision-making of leaders.

115. (C) Political, economic, and military
C. Wright Mills' concept of the power elite describes a group of individuals who hold key positions within the political, economic, and military sectors of society. He argued that these three domains are increasingly interconnected and that the leaders within them share common interests and social backgrounds. This unified elite circle effectively dominates national decision-making, often independent of democratic oversight.

116. (D) The executive holds office for a fixed term.
A key feature of a presidential form of government is that the executive holds office for a constitutionally fixed term. Unlike in a parliamentary system, the president is not dependent on the confidence of the legislature to stay in power. This independence is a cornerstone

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their capacity, differentiate their structures, and respond to the challenges of modernization. Understanding these processes helps to explain the different paths that nations take toward building stable and effective government institutions.

135. (B) Two styles of elite rule, based on force and cunning respectively.
In Pareto's elite theory, the concepts of lions" and foxes" refer to two distinct styles of elite rule. Lions are elites who maintain power through the use of force, tradition, and strong leadership. In contrast, foxes rule through cunning, persuasion, manipulation, and financial influence. The circulation of these different types of elites is seen as a driver of historical change.

136. (D) The observable behavior of individuals and groups.
The behavioral revolution in comparative politics called for a focus on the observable behavior of individuals and groups within the political process. This shift away from traditional, formal-legal studies emphasized the use of empirical data and scientific methods to develop testable theories. By studying what people actually do and think about politics, researchers aimed to build a more accurate understanding.

137. (B) Rule Making
In the structural-functional model, input functions include interest articulation, interest aggregation, and political socialization. These are the activities that transmit demands and values from society into the political system. Rule making is considered an output function, as it represents the formal decisions and laws produced by government institutions in response to those inputs to regulate societal behavior.

138. (A) Modernization is societal change, while development is system capacity.
A primary difference between political modernization and political development is that modernization refers to broader societal changes, while development focuses on the capacity and structural differentiation of the political system. Modernization involves processes like urbanization and secularization that affect the whole society. Development is about how the government increases its ability to manage these changes and meet growing societal demands.

139. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Iron Law of Oligarchy" suggests that democracy and large-scale organization are fundamentally incompatible. Robert Michels argued that as organizations grow, the need for efficiency and specialization leads inevitably to the concentration of power in the hands of a few leaders. This self-perpetuating elite eventually prioritizes its own interests over the democratic goals of the organization's members.

140. (A) Judicial activism
When a court interprets the constitution or laws in a way that creates new rights or policies, it is referred to as judicial activism. This occurs when judges go beyond the literal text of the law to address social issues or protect individual liberties that they believe are implied. While some see this as necessary for justice, others criticize it as overstepping judicial authority.

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141. (C) Information and communication flows
Karl Deutsch conceptualized political systems primarily in terms of information and communication flows. He applied ideas from cybernetics to explain how governments process information from the environment to make decisions and adjust their behavior. This perspective emphasizes that the effectiveness and stability of a political system depend on its ability to transmit, receive, and respond to messages from within.

142. (B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Vilfredo Pareto is associated with the circulation of elites, while Gaetano Mosca analyzed the ruling class and the political formula. Robert Michels formulated the Iron Law of Oligarchy based on his study of organizations. C. Wright Mills developed the concept of the power elite in modern American society. These thinkers provided foundational perspectives on the inevitable role of a minority in governance.

143. (B) The constitutional powers of the French Presidency.
A study using the traditional approach would likely focus on the constitutional powers of a

societies are inevitably governed by a minority. In this view, democracy is not direct popular rule but rather a system for choosing which elite group will hold power through a competitive process.

126. (A) Conflicts regarding the authoritative allocation of wealth, goods, and services.
In the context of political development, a distribution crisis refers to conflicts regarding how a political system allocates wealth, goods, and services among its citizens. This crisis often emerges as a society modernizes and new groups demand a fairer share of resources. Successfully managing this crisis involves creating effective policies and institutions that can address these demands for social equity.

127. (D) A school's civics curriculum
A school's civics curriculum is an excellent example of an agent of political socialization. Through formal education, children learn about the structure of their government, the importance of democratic values, and the responsibilities of citizenship. This structured transmission of knowledge and values helps to shape the political identity and attitudes of future generations, ensuring the continuity of the prevailing political culture.

128. (C) Institutional frameworks
In comparative politics, the study of the interrelationship between the executive, legislature, and judiciary falls under the analysis of institutional frameworks. This involves examining how these organs of government are structured, how power is shared or separated between them, and how they check each other's actions. Understanding these institutional arrangements is essential for explaining how different political systems function.

129. (C) Mixed political cultures.
The terms Parochial-Subject" or Subject-Participant" are used within the civic culture framework to describe mixed political cultures. These categories reflect societies where the population's orientations are in transition or represent a combination of different pure types. Recognizing these mixed cultures allows for a more nuanced understanding of how political attitudes vary across countries and how they contribute to systemic stability.

130. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The modern discipline of comparative politics aims to be explanatory, seeking to uncover the underlying causes and patterns of political phenomena using scientific methods. This contrasts with the traditional approach, which was primarily descriptive and normative, focusing on formal institutions and the evaluation of ideal government forms. This evolution has made the field more analytical and global in scope.

131. (B) The doctrine or ideology that legitimizes the rule of the elite.
Gaetano Mosca's concept of the political formula" refers to the ideology or doctrine that the ruling class uses to justify its authority and make it appear legitimate to the masses. This shared belief system is essential for maintaining social order, as it provides a moral and legal basis for the minority's control over the majority in any given political system.

132. (A) Provide a dynamic model emphasizing process and interaction with the environment.
A major contribution of the systems approach was providing a dynamic model that emphasizes the political process and the interaction between the system and its environment. It moved the focus away from static, formal-legal institutions toward a more fluid understanding of how demands and supports are converted into policies. This framework helped scholars analyze how political systems persist and adapt over time.

133. (C) Semi-presidential system
A system featuring a directly elected president, a prime minister, and a cabinet responsible to the parliament is described as a semi-presidential system. This model combines elements of both presidential and parliamentary systems, creating a dual executive structure. This arrangement requires cooperation and a clear division of powers between the president and the prime minister to ensure the government functions effectively.

134. (B) What are the political processes through which societies change over time?
A central question in the study of political development is: what are the political processes through which societies change over time? This field focuses on how political systems increase

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the constitution to address social issues, often challenging the decisions of the legislative or executive branches. While it can protect rights, it is sometimes criticized for exceeding the traditional role.

153. (B) Learning political values, whereas recruitment is about selecting people for roles.
Political socialization and recruitment are distinct but related functions. Socialization is the process through which individuals learn political values, attitudes, and behaviors from their environment throughout their lives. Recruitment, on the other hand, is the specific process of selecting and training individuals for active roles in the political system, such as candidates for office or members of the bureaucracy.

154. (B) Choosing which team of leaders will govern.
In the theory of competitive elitism, as articulated by Joseph Schumpeter, the role of the average citizen is primarily limited to choosing which team of leaders will govern. Democracy is viewed as a mechanism where elites compete for the public's vote in periodic elections. Once elected, the leaders have the authority to make decisions, while the citizens remain largely passive.

155. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
A unicameral legislature, consisting of a single chamber, is often found in smaller or more homogenous unitary states where a second house is seen as unnecessary. In contrast, a bicameral legislature, with two chambers, is common in larger and federal states. This second chamber typically provides representation for regional units, helping to balance national and local interests within a diverse population.

156. (A) Particular to general.
The evolution of comparative politics describes a movement from the particular to the general. Early studies often focused on the unique characteristics of specific Western nations in a descriptive manner. Modern comparative politics seeks to develop broader theories and generalizations that can explain political patterns across multiple countries. This shift has made the discipline more analytical, scientific, and global in scope.

157. (B) values
David Easton famously defined politics as the authoritative allocation of values for a society." In this context, values" refers to things that are esteemed or desired, such as resources, rights, and statuses. The political system is the set of interactions through which these values are distributed in a way that is recognized as binding and legitimate by the members of society.

158. (D) The executive and legislative branches are interlinked and interdependent.
The fusion of powers in a parliamentary system means that the executive and legislative branches are interlinked and interdependent rather than separate. The executive is drawn from the members of the legislature and must maintain its confidence to remain in power. This creates a close relationship where the government and the parliamentary majority work together to enact policies and manage state affairs.

159. (A) Assuming societies move toward a predetermined and fixed end-point.
Early theories of political modernization were often criticized for assuming that all societies move toward a predetermined and fixed end-point, typically modeled on Western democratic systems. Critics argued that this unilinear view ignored the possibility of diverse developmental paths and the potential for political decay or different forms of modern government. It was seen as projecting a specific historical experience.

160. (B) A participant political culture.
A political culture in which citizens have a high degree of awareness and are actively involved in the input process is known as a participant political culture. In such a society, people believe they have the efficacy to influence government decisions and feel a responsibility to participate in political life. This orientation is a key component of a stable and functioning democracy.

161. (C) Gaetano Mosca
Gaetano Mosca is the classical elite theorist credited with developing the concept of the political formula." This refers to the set of moral and legal principles that the ruling class uses to justify its authority. By presenting its rule as being based on a shared belief system, the elite

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minority makes its power appear legitimate and acceptable to the unorganized masses.

162. (B) Understand how structures in different systems perform necessary functions.
The main purpose of the structural-functional approach is to understand how various structures in different political systems perform the necessary functions required for the system's survival. By focusing on functions like interest aggregation rather than just formal institutions, this approach allows for the comparison of very diverse political systems. It provides a way to analyze how stability and adaptation occur.

163. (D) 1, 2 and 3
These statements accurately reflect the different institutional arrangements in the UK and the US. In the UK, the executive is drawn from the legislature, while in the US, members of the executive cannot hold legislative seats. Additionally, the principle of parliamentary sovereignty in the UK historically limited the scope of judicial review compared to the more expansive role of the US Supreme Court.

164. (B) The government faces overwhelming demands from social groups for inclusion.
A participation crisis occurs when a political system faces overwhelming demands from various social groups for inclusion in the decision-making process. This typically happens as a society modernizes and more people become politically mobilized. If the existing institutions are unable to accommodate these demands effectively, it can lead to instability and challenge the government's ability to maintain order and legitimacy.

165. (B) Agenda-setting
The mass media's role in deciding which stories to cover and how much prominence to give them is known as agenda-setting. By focusing on certain issues while ignoring others, the media influence what the public considers important and worthy of discussion. This function plays a crucial role in shaping the political discourse and can impact the priorities and decisions of leaders.

166. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The behavioral approach sought to make the study of politics more scientific by emphasizing the use of quantitative methods and the analysis of observable behavior. Scholars shifted their focus away from formal institutions toward empirical data on how individuals and groups act in political situations. This methodology aimed to develop more accurate and testable generalizations about the actual functioning of systems.

167. (D) Interest-aggregation
In the structural-functional framework, output functions are the activities that represent the system's responses to inputs, such as rule-making, rule-application, and rule-adjudication. Interest-aggregation is considered an input function because it involves the combining and refining of societal demands by political parties and other groups before they are processed by the government. It is a vital step in preparing inputs.

168. (A) The power elite is a more unified group from specific sectors of modern society.
The theory of the power elite, as developed by C. Wright Mills, differs from classical elitism by identifying a more unified group drawn from specific sectors of modern society: the corporate, political, and military domains. While classical theorists saw elite rule as a universal law of organization, Mills focused on how these particular institutional sectors have converged to dominate national decision-making.

169. (B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Resolving an identity crisis involves forging a sense of common nationhood among a diverse population. Securing legitimacy requires gaining public acceptance of the government's right to rule. A penetration crisis is about establishing government control throughout the territory, while managing a participation crisis involves addressing popular demands for inclusion in decision-making. These challenges are central to the process of political development.

170. (B) The internal politics of states.
The primary focus of the discipline of comparative politics is the study of the internal politics, governments, and political processes

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of states. While international relations deals with interactions between sovereign actors, comparative politics compares how power is structured and exercised within different countries. It aims to explain patterns and variations in political behavior, institutions, and outcomes across a global range.

171. (B) The binding decisions and actions of authorities.
In systemic models of politics, outputs refer to the authoritative decisions and actions produced by the political system in response to inputs. These include the laws enacted by the legislature, the policies implemented by the executive, and the rulings made by the judiciary. Outputs are the visible results of the system's internal processes that have a direct impact on the environment.

172. (A) Most parliamentary systems.
The separation of the roles of Head of State and Head of Government is a defining feature of most parliamentary systems. The Head of Government, usually the Prime Minister, wields executive power and leads the administration. The Head of State, such as a monarch or president, holds a primarily ceremonial and symbolic position representing the unity and continuity of the state.

173. (C) Its optimistic assumption that all change is progress and leads to stability.
The concept of political decay was introduced by Samuel Huntington as a critique of the optimistic assumptions in early modernization theory. He argued that social change and mobilization do not automatically lead to progress and stability. If institutional development fails to keep pace with these changes, it can result in the breakdown of the political order, leading to instability.

174. (B) The family
The family is universally recognized as the most influential agent of political socialization during an individual's early, formative years. From a young age, children observe and internalize the political attitudes, loyalties, and values of their parents. These early impressions often form the foundation of their future political identity and influence how they perceive authority and participation throughout their lives.

175. (B) All organizations inevitably become dominated by a small elite.
The Iron Law of Oligarchy states that all organizations, regardless of how democratic they may start, will inevitably become dominated by a small, self-perpetuating elite. Robert Michels argued that this occurs because of the practical requirements of leadership, specialization, and management in any complex group. This concentration of power in a few hands eventually undermines true democratic participation.

176. (A) It assumes that all systems must perform basic functions to survive.
A key characteristic of the structural-functional approach is the assumption that all political systems must perform a set of basic functions to survive and maintain themselves. These universal functions include activities like interest aggregation, political communication, and rule-making. By identifying these functions, scholars can compare how different structures in various systems work to ensure systemic persistence and adapt.

177. (B) Was narrow in focus, primarily studying Western institutions.
The traditional approach to comparative politics was often criticized for being parochial" because of its narrow focus on the formal institutions of Western nations. Scholars frequently assumed that the experiences of Europe and North America provided the universal model for all governments. This perspective largely ignored the diverse political realities and unique developmental challenges faced by non-Western and newly independent states.

178. (B) A legislature composed of two separate chambers or houses.
Bicameralism refers to a legislative structure composed of two separate chambers or houses, such as a Senate and a House of Representatives. This arrangement is common in federal systems to provide representation for both the general population and constituent regional units. It can also serve as a check within the legislative process, ensuring that laws are more thoroughly debated before enactment.

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179. (C) Passively obey the government without seeking to influence it.
In the civic culture framework, a subject political culture is one where citizens are aware of the national political system but relate to it in a passive and obedient manner. People in this culture generally obey government laws and receive services without attempting to influence the decision-making process or participate actively in politics. This orientation reflects high awareness but low efficacy.

180. (C) Elitist or procedural
Joseph Schumpeter's theory of democracy is often described as elitist or procedural. He redefined democracy not as direct rule by the people, but as an institutional arrangement for arriving at political decisions. In his view, the primary democratic mechanism is the competition between potential leaders for the public's vote. This perspective emphasizes the role of elites and periodic, competitive elections.

181. (B) The transformation of public demands and supports into policies.
In systems theory, the conversion process refers to the internal mechanisms of the political system that transform public demands and supports into authoritative decisions and policies. It represents the work done by government institutions like the legislature, executive, and bureaucracy. This process is the core activity of the system, turning societal inputs into the outputs that regulate behavior and needs.

182. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In a presidential system, the executive is not directly accountable to the legislature and cannot be removed by a simple vote of no-confidence. Therefore, a written constitution and the power of judicial review are essential for limiting the exercise of power and preventing abuse. These legal checks ensure that the executive stays within its authority, maintaining the balance of power.

183. (B) Elite theory
The study of the origins, social backgrounds, and circulation of ruling groups is the primary focus of elite theory. This perspective investigates how small minorities acquire and maintain political power in various societies. Elite theorists analyze the organizational, psychological, and institutional factors that allow certain individuals to dominate the decision-making process, often exploring how these elites are replaced over time.

184. (A) Research should be relevant to solving societal problems.
The post-behavioral critique of behavioralism argued that political science research should not just be scientific and data-driven but also relevant to solving urgent societal problems. Scholars in this movement called for a greater emphasis on values and social responsibility. They believed that the discipline had become too focused on abstract model-building at the expense of addressing real-world issues.

185. (B) 2 and 3 only
Political communication is not just a one-way flow from the government but a complex interaction between leaders, the media, and the public. Modern mass media are key institutions that facilitate this process by transmitting information and shaping public opinion. Communication plays a vital role in both political socialization, by spreading values, and interest articulation, by allowing citizens to express demands.

186. (A) A parliamentary constitutional monarchy
In a comparative analysis, the government of the United Kingdom is classified as a parliamentary constitutional monarchy. It features a ceremonial monarch as the Head of State and an elected Prime Minister as the Head of Government. The executive branch is drawn from and accountable to the legislature, embodying the principle of the fusion of powers within a unitary state structure.

187. (B) The mode of production
In Marxist theory, the mode of production is not part of the superstructure; rather, it constitutes the economic base of society. The superstructure includes the political institutions, legal system, religious beliefs, and dominant ideologies that arise from and are shaped by that economic foundation. Marx argued that transformations in the mode of production eventually lead to changes in the societal superstructure.

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188. (D) The breakdown of political institutions in the face of rapid change.
Political decay refers to the breakdown of political institutions when they are unable to manage rapid social change or overwhelming demands from a mobilized population. This concept, developed by Samuel Huntington, suggests that modernization can lead to instability if institutional growth is insufficient. Decay is characterized by a loss of government capacity, order, and legitimacy, often resulting in violence.

189. (B) Political parties
In the structural-functional framework, interest aggregation is a function most commonly performed by political parties. This process involves combining a wide variety of specific societal demands and needs into a smaller number of coherent policy alternatives. By doing this, parties simplify the political choices for the government and the electorate, facilitating more effective decision-making and the creation of broad programs.

190. (B) To provide a peaceful means for selecting a ruling elite.
Elitist theory suggests that the primary purpose of elections in a democracy is to provide a peaceful and structured means for selecting a ruling elite. Rather than ensuring direct popular sovereignty, elections serve as a competition between different groups of leaders for the public's vote. This process legitimizes the authority of the winners and provides a mechanism for the rotation of power.

191. (A) The legislature creates general rules, while the judiciary applies them to cases.
A key distinction between the legislative and judicial organs is their primary function. The legislature is responsible for creating general rules and laws that apply to the entire society. In contrast, the judiciary is responsible for applying those general rules to resolve specific cases and legal disputes. This division ensures that the power to make laws is separate from the power to interpret.

192. (B) Systems Approach
The systems approach to political analysis is the one most concerned with the concepts of input, output, feedback, and environment. It views the political system as an open entity that receives demands and support from its surroundings and produces authoritative decisions in response. This framework allows for a dynamic analysis of how political systems maintain their boundaries and persist over time.

193. (B) The patterns of psychological orientation towards political objects.
The comparative study of political culture focuses on the patterns of psychological orientation that a population holds toward political objects. This includes the attitudes, beliefs, and values that citizens have regarding authority, government legitimacy, and their own role in the political process. Understanding these orientations helps scholars explain differences in political behavior and the overall stability of various systems.

194. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Modern comparative politics reflects a strong trend toward methodological rigor and scientific inquiry. The discipline has moved away from purely descriptive, single-country studies toward explaining broader patterns and regularities across multiple countries. By using comparative methods and empirical data, scholars seek to develop and test theories that can explain why different political outcomes occur in various parts of the world.

195. (B) force; persuasion and cunning
In elite theory, Pareto distinguished between two types of elites based on their methods of governance. Lions are elites who rule primarily through the use of force, tradition, and strong, direct leadership. Foxes, on the other hand, maintain their power through the use of persuasion, cunning, financial manipulation, and political deals. The rotation between these styles is central to his historical analysis.

196. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
A presidential system is characterized by a strict separation of powers, while a parliamentary system features a fusion of executive and legislative authority. Semi-presidential systems utilize a dual executive with both a president and a prime minister. Unitary systems are defined by the centralization of power in the national government, which is not constitutionally shared with smaller sub-national units.

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197. (C) Traditional to rational-legal authority.
Political modernization typically involves a shift in the basis of government legitimacy from traditional sources to rational-legal authority. In traditional systems, authority is often based on long-standing customs or hereditary right. Modernization replaces this with a system where legitimacy is derived from a set of impersonal rules, legal procedures, and constitutional frameworks that are recognized as binding.

198. (B) Political socialization
The study of how institutions like the family, schools, and the media shape the political views and values of citizens is the core of political socialization. This process is essential for the transmission of political culture from one generation to the next. It influences how individuals perceive their relationship with the state and their understanding of the rights and responsibilities of citizenship.

199. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Comparative politics as a discipline is distinct from International Relations because its primary focus is on the political systems and processes that occur within countries. While International Relations analyzes the interactions between sovereign states, comparative politics compares the internal structures, behaviors, and policies of different nations. This internal focus allows for the systematic study of domestic life.

200. (A) Leadership in any large organization becomes a self-perpetuating oligarchy.
The concept of the Iron Law of Oligarchy" argues that leadership in any large-scale organization inevitably becomes a self-perpetuating oligarchy. Robert Michels posited that the practical requirements of management and decision-making lead to a concentration of power in the hands of a few leaders. This tendency exists regardless of the organization's original commitment to democratic participation, making true member-led governance difficult.

201. (C) The authoritative decisions and policies of the system.
The outputs of a political system are best understood as the authoritative decisions and public policies produced by the system's government institutions. These include enacted laws, executive orders, and judicial rulings that result from the internal conversion of inputs. Outputs are the system's primary means of responding to societal needs and managing the distribution of resources and values within the nation's environment.

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202. (D) Emphasis on empirical data and statistical analysis
The traditional approach to comparative politics was characterized by its normative bias, a focus on formal government institutions, and its largely descriptive nature. It generally lacked the emphasis on empirical data and sophisticated statistical analysis that became central to the discipline after the behavioral revolution. Traditional scholars relied more on historical and legal analysis than on the quantitative study of political behavior.

203. (C) Implementation
The primary role of the executive organ of government is the implementation and enforcement of laws and public policies. This branch is responsible for the day-to-day administration of the state and managing the various government departments. While the legislature makes the laws, the executive ensures they are carried out effectively, maintaining the order and functioning of the political system within society.

204. (B) The process of change in a political system's capacity and structure.
The term political development is most accurately associated with the study of how political systems increase their capacity and differentiate their structures over time. It focuses on the processes of change and modernization that allow a government to better manage societal demands and maintain stability. This field analyzes the common challenges and crises that nations face as they build effective institutions.

205. (A) The Civic Culture
Almond and Verba's The Civic Culture" is a classic and foundational work in the study of political culture. Published in 1963, it introduced the empirical study of political attitudes and beliefs using survey research across several countries. The study explored how different psychological

orientations toward politics influence the success and stability of democratic systems, providing a new framework for comparative analysis.

206. (B) A small, cohesive ruling minority
According to the elitist theory of democracy, the real power in a society is held by a small, cohesive ruling minority. Theorists in this tradition argue that despite the formal structures of democracy, this elite group makes the most significant national decisions. Their power is often based on superior organization, wealth, or expertise, which allows them to dominate the disorganized majority of citizens.

207. (B) A parliamentary system
A system where the executive branch is drawn from the members of the legislature and depends on its confidence to remain in office is known as a parliamentary system. This structure creates a fusion of powers where the government and the parliamentary majority are closely linked. The executive, led by a Prime Minister, must maintain legislative support to enact its policy agenda.

208. (D) Facilitate the comparison of Western and non-Western political systems.
The structural-functional approach was developed to facilitate the systematic comparison of very diverse political systems, including both Western and non-Western societies. By focusing on universal functions that every system must perform, such as interest aggregation, rather than on specific formal institutions, it provided an inclusive framework. This allowed scholars to understand how different structures fulfill necessary systemic needs globally.

209. (B) The negotiation of a bilateral trade agreement between two countries.
Comparative politics is concerned with comparing internal political systems, such as executive powers, causes of coups, and voter turnout. The negotiation of a bilateral trade agreement between two countries is primarily a concern of International Relations and international political economy. This type of activity involves the interactions between sovereign states rather than the internal analysis of their domestic structures and behaviors.

210. (D) 1, 2 and 3
These statements accurately summarize core tenets and developments in elitist theory. Classical theorists like Pareto and Mosca argued that rule by a minority is an inevitable social fact. C. Wright Mills identified a unified power elite in modern America drawn from corporate, military, and political sectors. Joseph Schumpeter redefined democracy as a procedural competition between such elites for public support.

211. (B) Information about government action is fed back into the system.
In systems analysis, feedback is the critical process by which information about the performance and consequences of government actions is fed back into the political system. This information helps decision-makers understand the impact of their policies on the environment and the populace. Feedback allows the system to adjust its future inputs and processes to better address societal needs and maintain stability.

212. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
In systems characterized by parliamentary sovereignty, such as the United Kingdom, the judiciary is generally weaker because it cannot overturn primary legislation passed by parliament. This contrasts with systems like the United States, where the Supreme Court possesses the power of judicial review to strike down laws found to be unconstitutional. These differences reflect the distinct ways in which judicial power is limited.

213. (B) The primary challenge involves the creation of effective institutions.
A central argument in political development literature is that the primary challenge for modernizing nations involves the creation of effective and stable political institutions. These structures are necessary to manage the increasing demands and social mobilization that occur during modernization. Theorists like Samuel Huntington emphasized that institutionalization is essential for preventing political decay and ensuring the long-term order of society.

214. (A) Political communication
The media's ability to influence which issues the public perceives as important is a major component of political communication. Through

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between competing elite groups in periodic and competitive elections.

250. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
The traditional approach focused on formal-legal institutions, while the systems approach introduced the concepts of inputs, outputs, and feedback. Structural-functionalism emphasizes specific input and output functions like interest aggregation. The Marxist approach analyzes politics through the lens of the economic base and the political superstructure. These diverse frameworks provide different ways to understand the complex nature of political life.

251. (C) The scientific study of observable political behavior.
The behavioral revolution in political science emphasized the scientific study of observable political behavior. Scholars moved away from the traditional focus on formal constitutions and laws to analyze how individuals and groups actually act and think about politics. By using empirical methods and data, they sought to develop more accurate and testable theories that could explain the reality of governance.

252. (B) Power has shifted from the legislature to the executive and bureaucracy.
The decline of the legislature" thesis argues that in modern governance, power has shifted away from legislative bodies toward the executive and the professional bureaucracy. This is often attributed to the increasing technical complexity of modern policy-making, which requires specialized expertise. While legislatures still formally pass laws, the executive branch often takes the lead in initiating legislation and controlling the budget process.

253. (A) Traditional to modern patterns of politics and government.
Political modernization is the process of societal change from traditional patterns of politics and government toward modern ones. This transition involves the rationalization of authority, the differentiation of specialized structures, and the secularization of political culture. It reflects a shift toward more complex and efficient forms of governance that can manage the increasing demands of a mobilized and diverse population.

254. (D) The Judiciary
Standard agents of political socialization include the family, schools, and the mass media, which actively transmit political values and norms to individuals throughout their lives. The judiciary is an organ of government responsible for interpreting laws and adjudicating disputes. While its decisions can influence political attitudes, it is not considered a typical agent of socialization in the same way.

255. (B) Large-scale organization leads to rule by a few, making participation difficult.
The Iron Law of Oligarchy concludes that all forms of large-scale organization inevitably lead to rule by a small elite. Robert Michels argued that the practical requirements of management and decision-making make the concentration of power in a few hands unavoidable. This process makes meaningful participation by the general membership difficult and often results in the leadership prioritizing its own interests.

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256. (B) Has only one chamber.
A unicameral legislature is a system of government that consists of only one legislative chamber or house. This structure is often found in smaller, more homogenous states where a second house is considered unnecessary for representation. Unicameral systems can often streamline the law-making process, though they may lack the additional scrutiny and regional representation provided by bicameral legislative structures.

257. (B) Interest aggregation
In structural-functionalist analysis, the primary function of a political party is interest aggregation. This involves the process of combining a wide variety of specific demands and needs from different social groups into a smaller number of coherent policy alternatives. By doing this, parties create broad platforms that simplify the political choices available to both the government and the general electorate.

258. (B) David Easton
The definition of politics as the authoritative allocation of values for a society" was given by David Easton. This concept is a cornerstone of his systems theory, where the political system is viewed as a mechanism for distributing resources

223. (B) It encompasses the study of all political activity within states, using scientific methods.
The scope of modern comparative politics is broad and inclusive, encompassing the study of all political activity within states across the globe. It utilizes scientific and empirical methods to analyze both formal institutions and informal processes, such as political behavior and culture. This field seeks to develop general theories that explain the diverse functioning and transformation of various political systems.

224. (B) Is the body from which the executive is drawn and to which it is accountable.
A key difference for the legislature in a parliamentary system is that it serves as the body from which the executive is drawn and to which it is continuously accountable. The government, led by the Prime Minister, must maintain the support of the parliamentary majority to remain in power. This interrelationship creates a fusion of powers that is distinct from the presidential system's separation.

225. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Comparative politics saw a significant expansion in its scope and theoretical framework following World War II. This was primarily due to the global process of decolonization, which led to the emergence of numerous new independent states in the Third World." These new nations provided scholars with many new cases to study, challenging the traditional Eurocentric focus and necessitating more diverse approaches.

226. (C) The Iron Law of Oligarchy
The theory that all organizations inevitably succumb to rule by a few, regardless of their original democratic goals, is called the Iron Law of Oligarchy. Formulated by Robert Michels, it argues that the practical requirements of large-scale organization lead to a concentration of power in a small elite. This self-perpetuating leadership eventually prioritizes its own interests over those of the general membership.

227. (D) Modernization
Lucian Pye identified several specific crises of political development, including identity, legitimacy, and participation. These concepts describe the common challenges that nations must overcome to build stable and effective political systems. While modernization is the broader process in which these crises occur, it is not listed as one of the specific developmental crises within Pye's influential structural-functional framework for comparative analysis.

228. (B) Combine many demands into a few policy alternatives.
In the structural-functional framework, interest aggregation is the function performed primarily by political parties, where they combine a large number of specific societal demands into a few coherent policy alternatives. This process simplifies the political landscape, allowing the government to act on broader platforms rather than individual requests. It is a vital step in converting diverse social inputs into effective legislative outputs.

229. (B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Samuel Huntington is known for his work on political decay, while Almond and Verba defined the civic culture. David Easton developed the conceptual framework for the political system, and Robert Michels formulated the Iron Law of Oligarchy. These thinkers provided many of the core concepts used in modern comparative politics to analyze political structures, behaviors, and the processes of development.

230. (B) A strict separation between facts and values in research.
The behavioral approach insisted on a strict separation between facts and values in political research. Scholars aimed to make the study of politics more scientific and objective by focusing on observable behavior and empirical data. This methodology sought to uncover the actual patterns of political life without making normative or moral judgments about what the political system should ideally be like.

231. (B) The United Kingdom
In a comparative context, the concept of a fusion of powers is best illustrated by the political system of the United Kingdom. Here, the executive branch is not separate but is drawn directly from the legislature and remains part of it. This close interrelationship means that the government depends on the support of the parliamentary majority to enact its policies and stay in office.

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232. (A) Society is divided into the rulers and the ruled, and this is an inevitable social fact.
A core idea of classical elite theory is that society is inevitably divided into two classes: the rulers and the ruled. Thinkers like Pareto and Mosca argued that because of superior organization, skill, or psychological traits, a small minority will always exercise power over the majority. This concentration of authority is viewed as a universal and inescapable social fact in all societies.

233. (B) Political modernization
The rationalization of authority, differentiation of political structures, and secularization of political life are all key components of the process of political modernization. These changes reflect a shift toward more complex, efficient, and specialized forms of governance based on rational-legal principles. Modernization involves the transition from traditional, informal patterns of authority to more modern and effective systems of political organization.

234. (B) Values are authoritatively allocated for a society.
In systemic models, the political system is defined as the set of interactions through which values are authoritatively allocated for a society. It operates as an open system that receives inputs like demands and support and produces binding outputs like laws and policies. This framework allows for a dynamic analysis of how the political system manages conflict and maintains order within society.

235. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
These statements accurately reflect the traditional division of labor within a government based on the principle of the separation of powers. The legislature is the primary organ responsible for creating and enacting the laws that govern society. The judiciary is responsible for interpreting those laws and adjudicating legal disputes, ensuring that the legal framework is applied fairly and according to the constitution.

236. (C) A participant culture
A political culture where citizens possess a high level of awareness of the national system and a strong sense of political efficacy is known as a participant culture. In such a society, people believe they can influence government decisions and are actively engaged in the political process through various means. This orientation is a crucial psychological foundation for a functioning and stable democracy.

237. (C) The dominant economic class
The Marxist theory of the state posits that the state is not a neutral arbiter but rather an instrument of the dominant economic class. It argues that the political and legal apparatus exists to protect the interests of those who own the means of production and to maintain the existing class structure. In a capitalist society, the state serves the bourgeoisie.

238. (D) 1, 2 and 3
These statements correctly summarize the key arguments made by C. Wright Mills in The Power Elite." He identified a unified elite group drawn from the corporate, military, and political sectors that dominates national decision-making in the United States. He argued that this elite circle operates with a high degree of autonomy and is fundamentally unaccountable to the broader public.

239. (C) Identify and explain similarities and differences across countries.
The comparative method in political science seeks to systematically identify and explain similarities and differences in political systems, behaviors, and outcomes across different countries. By comparing various cases, researchers can develop and test general theories that help to explain why certain political patterns occur. This method allows for a more comprehensive and scientific understanding of the diverse nature of politics.

240. (C) How individuals acquire their political values, beliefs, and attitudes.
Political socialization is primarily concerned with how individuals acquire their political values, beliefs, and attitudes from their social environment. This process begins in childhood and continues throughout life, shaped by agents like the family, schools, and the media. It is essential for understanding how people form their political identity and how the prevailing political culture is maintained or changed over time.

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241. (C) Judiciary
The judiciary is the organ of government specifically responsible for rule adjudication. This function involves interpreting the law and applying it to resolve legal disputes between individuals, groups, or the state. By settling conflicts and determining if laws have been violated, the judicial branch ensures that the legal rules established by the political system are enforced fairly and consistently throughout society.

242. (D) Being overly reliant on quantitative data.
The traditional approach to comparative politics was criticized for being overly formalistic, descriptive rather than explanatory, and Eurocentric in its focus. However, it was not criticized for being overly reliant on quantitative data. On the contrary, it largely lacked the sophisticated statistical methods and emphasis on empirical data that became central to the discipline during the later behavioral revolution.

243. (C) Extending the administrative reach of the government to the periphery.
In the context of political development, a crisis of penetration refers to the challenge of extending the central government's effective authority and administrative reach into the peripheral areas of the state. This involves building a functioning bureaucracy and infrastructure that can implement national policies and enforce laws across the entire territory, overcoming potential local resistance or geographic barriers to governance.

244. (B) Joseph Schumpeter
The theory of competitive elitism was notably articulated by Joseph Schumpeter. He redefined democracy as an institutional arrangement for selecting leaders through a competitive struggle for the people's vote. In this view, the primary role of the citizen is to choose between competing elite groups during periodic elections, while the actual decision-making is left to the elected political leaders.

245. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Structural-functionalism is a powerful tool for comparing diverse systems because it posits that all political systems must perform certain universal functions, such as interest aggregation and political communication, to persist. By shifting the focus from specific structures to these universal activities, researchers can analyze how very different types of societies manage the same basic requirements of political life.

246. (A) Payment of taxes and obedience to law.
In systems analysis models, supports are a type of input that provides the resources and legitimacy necessary for the system to function. The payment of taxes and obedience to laws are primary examples of support, as they provide the government with the means and authority to implement its decisions. Without this ongoing support from the populace, the political system cannot persist.

247. (D) They have separate sources of legitimacy and independence.
The primary distinction between the executive and legislature in a presidential system is that they have separate sources of legitimacy and operate independently. Both branches are elected through distinct processes and have their own constitutionally defined powers and fixed terms. This structure ensures a clear separation of powers and a system of checks and balances where neither branch is directly subordinate.

248. (C) The subjective attitudes, beliefs, and values held about politics.
The study of political culture primarily investigates the subjective attitudes, beliefs, and values that people hold about their political system. It looks beyond formal rules to understand the psychological orientations that influence how citizens perceive authority and participation. These deeply held cultural patterns play a crucial role in determining the overall stability, legitimacy, and functioning of a nation's institutions.

249. (A) A theory defining democracy as a competitive struggle between elites for power.
The elitist theory of democracy defines democracy as a procedural arrangement where elites compete for power through a struggle for the public's vote. It argues that because of the practicalities of organization, all societies are inevitably ruled by a minority. In this view, the role of the citizens is limited to choosing

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and has constitutional term limits. In the UK, the executive's term is not fixed in the same way, as the government can be removed at any time through a no-confidence vote. This highlights different accountability mechanisms.

268. (B) The crises of development, such as identity, legitimacy, and participation.
Lucian Pye's work on political development is noted for its systematic focus on the common crises that nations face during modernization. He identified specific challenges, such as identity, legitimacy, and participation, that systems must successfully navigate to build capacity and stability. This framework provided a way to analyze the developmental problems encountered by many newly independent states across the globe.

269. (C) Political communication
The flow of information that has a significant impact on the political process is known as political communication. This process involves the transmission of messages between government actors, the media, and the public. Effective communication is essential for the functioning of any political system, as it shapes public opinion, influences decision-making, and links the different parts of society together.

270. (B) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
In the typology of political culture, a parochial orientation involves being unaware of the national system, while a subject culture is aware but passive and obedient. A participant culture is aware and active in the political process. The civic culture is a balanced mixture of these orientations, which is believed to provide the most stable psychological foundation for democratic governance.

271. (B) Elitism
C. Wright Mills' The Power Elite" is a classic example of the elitist theoretical perspective. He argued that national decision-making in modern American society is dominated by a small, unified group of leaders from the corporate, military, and political sectors. This elite circle operates with a high degree of autonomy, challenging the idea that power is widely dispersed among many groups.

272. (C) Using empirical methods to study how individuals behave in political situations.
The behavioral movement in comparative politics stressed the use of empirical methods to study how individuals actually behave in various political situations. This shift away from traditional, formal-legal studies focused on the scientific analysis of observable actions and attitudes. By using data and research, scholars sought to develop and test general theories that explain the reality of political life.

273. (B) Rule-application
In the structural-functional framework, the executive branch is primarily responsible for the function of rule-application. This involves the implementation and enforcement of the laws and public policies that have been enacted by the legislature. The executive and the bureaucracy ensure that the authoritative decisions of the government are carried out throughout society to maintain order and address national needs.

274. (D) A reinforcement of traditional sources of authority.
Political modernization involves the rationalization of authority, the differentiation and specialization of political structures, and an increase in popular participation. These processes generally weaken traditional sources of authority in favor of more modern, rational-legal institutions. Therefore, a reinforcement of traditional sources of authority is not a component of modernization but is instead often seen as an obstacle to the process.

275. (C) A culture where citizens are aware of and involved in the political process.
In the framework developed by Almond and Verba, a participant political culture is one where citizens are highly aware of the political system and feel involved in the political process. People in such a society believe they have the efficacy to influence government decisions and feel a responsibility to participate. This active orientation is a key requirement for a stable democracy.

276. (C) A method for choosing and authorizing a government.
The elitist theory of democracy, notably formulated by Joseph Schumpeter, redefines

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and rights in a way that is recognized as binding. This allocation process occurs through the interaction of inputs and outputs.

259. (B) Systems of separation of powers versus fusion of powers.
A comparative analysis of the relationship between the executive and legislature focuses on the different ways these organs are structured and interact. This includes comparing systems based on the separation of powers, like presidential models, with those based on the fusion of powers, like parliamentary models. Understanding these arrangements is essential for explaining how power is balanced and held accountable.

260. (D) 1, 2 and 3
These statements correctly reflect Samuel Huntington's influential theories on political development. He argued that rapid social mobilization without corresponding institutional development leads to political decay. Because of this, he prioritized the creation of strong institutions and political order over rapid democratization. His work provided a significant critique of the overly optimistic and linear assumptions common in early modernization theory.

261. (C) Collective attitudes, beliefs, and feelings about politics within a population.
Political culture refers to the collective set of attitudes, beliefs, and feelings that a population holds about its political system. It encompasses the subjective psychological orientations that influence how citizens perceive political authority, legitimacy, and their own role within the state. Understanding these cultural patterns is essential for explaining the stability and functioning of political institutions across different societies.

262. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
These statements accurately summarize the core tenets of classical elite theory. Thinkers like Mosca and Pareto believed that rule by a minority is an inevitable feature of all social life. They argued that this concentration of power occurs because the minority is better organized and possesses superior skills compared to the disorganized majority, allowing them to dominate governance.

263. (C) Determine the constitutionality of laws and government actions.
In comparative politics, judicial review is the power of the courts to determine the constitutionality of laws and government actions. This authority allows the judiciary to invalidate any act that it finds to be in conflict with the supreme law of the land, the constitution. Judicial review serves as a vital check on the powers of the other government branches.

264. (C) Class struggle
The Marxist approach analyzes political phenomena primarily through the lens of class struggle. It views society as being defined by the conflict between the owners of the means of production and the working class. From this perspective, political institutions and ideologies are part of a superstructure that serves to maintain the dominance of the ruling class within the economic base.

265. (C) A commitment to empirical analysis and theory-building.
Modern comparative politics is distinguished from the traditional approach by its commitment to empirical analysis and theory-building. Rather than being purely descriptive and normative, modern scholars use scientific methods to explain patterns of political behavior and systemic functioning across a global range of countries. This shift has made the discipline more analytical, rigorous, and comprehensive in its global scope.

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266. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In a parliamentary system, the executive derives its legitimacy from the confidence of the legislature rather than from a separate popular mandate. Because of this interrelationship, the government can fall if it loses a formal vote of no-confidence in the parliament. This mechanism ensures that the Prime Minister and the cabinet remain continuously accountable to the legislative majority for their actions.

267. (D) The US executive is elected for life, while the UK executive has a term limit.
A key difference between executive branches in the US and UK is their tenure and accountability. In the US, the president is elected for a fixed term

their gate keeping and agenda-setting functions, the mass media shape the political discourse and public priorities. This flow of information between the media, the public, and the government is essential for the functioning of modern political systems and affects policy-making.

215. (B) The replacement of one ruling elite by another.
The circulation of elites refers to the ongoing historical process where one ruling elite group is gradually or suddenly replaced by another. This concept, developed by Vilfredo Pareto, suggests that political change is driven by the rise and fall of different groups possessing the specific qualities needed to govern at a particular time. This movement ensures that the ruling class remains capable.

216. (B) The monitoring and supervision of the executive branch.
The legislative function of oversight refers to the formal process by which the legislature monitors and supervises the activities of the executive branch and the bureaucracy. This involves scrutinizing government spending, evaluating the implementation of laws, and investigating potential abuses of power. Oversight is a critical mechanism for ensuring executive accountability and maintaining the balance of power within a political system.

217. (B) The way class structures shape political systems.
The Marxist approach to comparative politics focuses on how class structures and the relationship to the means of production shape different political systems. It analyzes the state as an instrument of the ruling economic class and views history through the lens of ongoing class struggle. This perspective emphasizes that political institutions and ideologies are fundamentally determined by the underlying economic base of society.

218. (B) Parochial, Subject, and Participant
In the model proposed by Almond and Verba, the civic culture" is a balanced blend of parochial, subject, and participant orientations. This mixed culture is considered ideal for a stable democracy because it combines active citizen participation with a necessary degree of respect for government authority. This balance prevents the system from becoming either totally unresponsive or overwhelmed by excessive popular mobilization.

219. (B) The executive and legislative branches are separately elected and independent.
The defining characteristic of a presidential system is that the executive and legislative branches are separately elected and operate independently of each other. This structure embodies the principle of the separation of powers, where the president and the legislature have distinct mandates from the people. Neither branch is directly accountable to the other for its tenure, ensuring a system of checks and balances.

220. (B) Lifelong process of acquiring political orientations.
Political socialization is the lifelong process through which individuals acquire their political orientations, including their beliefs, values, and feelings about the political system. This learning begins in early childhood through the family and continues throughout life through schools, peer groups, and the mass media. It is the primary way in which political culture is transmitted from one generation to the next.

221. (A) 2, 4, 3, 1
The intellectual history of elite theory is marked by the contributions of Mosca and Pareto in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. They were followed by Robert Michels, who published his seminal work on organizations in 1911. C. Wright Mills contributed his analysis of the American power elite much later, in the mid-twentieth century. This progression shows the evolving study of elites.

222. (B) The process of expressing needs and demands to the political system.
In the structural-functional framework, interest articulation is the process by which individuals and groups express their needs and demands to the political system. This function is essential for bringing societal problems to the attention of government decision-makers. It is typically performed by various types of interest groups and social movements, providing the initial inputs that the political system must eventually process.

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democracy as a method for choosing and authorizing a government through competition for the public's vote. In this view, democracy is not about direct rule by the people but rather an institutional arrangement where potential leaders compete for power in periodic elections. This perspective emphasizes procedural governance.

277. (C) David Easton
The systems approach to political analysis is most prominently associated with David Easton. He developed a conceptual framework that views the political system as an entity receiving inputs from the environment and producing authoritative outputs. This model emphasizes the interactions and processes through which values are allocated for a society, focusing on how systems adapt and persist over time.

278. (B) The United States
The relationship between government organs is based on a clear separation of powers in the United States. In this system, the legislative, executive, and judicial branches are distinct and have their own constitutionally defined roles. This structure is accompanied by a system of checks and balances that ensures no single branch becomes too dominant, maintaining accountability in the political system.

279. (C) Political socialization
The study of how political values, beliefs, and attitudes are transmitted from one generation to another is known as political socialization. This ongoing process is essential for the continuity and stability of a society's political culture. Through various agents like the family and schools, individuals learn their role in the political system and their relationship with political authority throughout their lives.

280. (A) The iron law of oligarchy
The central argument of Robert Michels' Political Parties" is encapsulated in the Iron Law of Oligarchy. He argued that all large-scale organizations, even those dedicated to democratic ideals, inevitably become dominated by a small, self-perpetuating leadership elite. This concentration of power is seen as a universal requirement of organization, which eventually undermines the possibility of true democratic participation.

281. (C) Values and social relevance
The post-behavioral revolution was a reaction against the behavioral movement's neglect of values and social relevance. Critics argued that the discipline had become too focused on scientific methodology and abstract models, losing sight of the urgent political and social problems in the real world. This movement called for research that is relevant to addressing issues like injustice, conflict, and inequality.

282. (A) Representing the citizenry and making laws
In a comparative perspective, a key function of a legislature is to represent the diverse interests of the citizenry and to make laws that govern society. Legislative bodies serve as a forum for public debate and are responsible for enacting the legal rules that the executive branch must then implement. This role is fundamental to the functioning of democratic political systems globally.

283. (D) 1, 2 and 3
These statements accurately describe the key concepts and early history of political development theory. It is viewed as an increase in the system's capacity and is associated with the themes of equality, differentiation, and capacity. Early theories were often criticized for equating development with Westernization, assuming that all nations would follow the historical path taken by Western societies.

284. (B) Political communication
The mass media is a crucial component of the process of political communication in modern societies. By transmitting information from the government to the public and vice versa, the media shape public opinion and influence the political discourse. This flow of information is essential for the functioning of political systems, as it links society and authorities together in a continuous interaction.

285. (C) A class that rules and a class that is ruled.
Gaetano Mosca's concept of the ruling class" posits that in every society, there is a class that rules and a class that is ruled. The ruling class, although a minority, maintains its power through superior organization and by using a political formula to justify its authority. This structural

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18. The President of India is elected by an electoral college consisting of:
(A) Elected members of both Houses of Parliament and the State Legislative Assemblies
(B) All members of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha including nominated members
(C) Members of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha exclusively without state presence
(D) All members of Parliament and all members of every State Legislative Assembly

19. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The Prime Minister is the real executive authority in the Indian parliamentary system.
Statement II : The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

20. The power of the President of India to issue ordinances is a:
(A) Executive power
(B) Judicial power
(C) Financial power
(D) Legislative power

21. Match the following lists and select the correct option.
List I: (Parliamentary Term)
P. Quorum
Q. Prorogation
R. Adjournment
S. Guillotine
List II: (Meaning)
1. Suspending the work in a sitting for a specified time
2. Termination of a session of the House by the President
3. Minimum number of members required to be present
4. Putting all outstanding demands for grants to vote at once
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2

22. What is the most appropriate description of the working of the Indian parliamentary system?
(A) A system with a strict separation of powers between executive and legislature.
(B) A system characterized by the fusion of executive and legislative powers.
(C) A system where the President is the head of the government.
(D) A system where the judiciary controls the executive directly.

23. Who presides over a joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament?
(A) The President of India
(B) The Prime Minister of India
(C) The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
(D) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha

24. Which of the following is considered a unitary or non-federal feature of the Indian Constitution?
(A) Single citizenship
(B) Written Constitution
(C) Division of powers
(D) Independent judiciary

25. The demand for 'autonomy' in the context of Centre-State relations in India typically refers to:
(A) The demand for complete political independence from the Indian Union
(B) The demand for a presidential form of government within individual states
(C) The demand for greater powers and financial resources for the states
(D) The demand for the total abolition of all State Legislative Councils

26. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : Indian federalism is often termed as 'quasi-federal' or 'federalism with a strong centralizing tendency'.
Reason (R) : The Constitution of India provides for a single citizenship and an integrated

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its boundaries. It achieves this by adapting its internal processes and outputs in response to changing societal demands and supports.

295. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
These statements accurately describe the role and significance of judicial review in modern political systems. Judicial review is a hallmark of systems committed to the rule of law because it ensures that all government actions comply with the constitution. It allows the judiciary to act as a check on the powers of the legislature and the executive branch of government.

296. (A) Systemic crises
Lucian Pye described political development in terms of the system's response to specific developmental crises, such as identity, legitimacy, and participation. He argued that as societies modernize, they must successfully navigate these challenges to build capacity and ensure long-term stability. This framework provided an influential structural-functional way to analyze common developmental problems faced by many newly independent states.

297. (C) A President delivering a televised national address.
A President delivering a televised national address is an appropriate example of political communication. This act involves the transmission of a significant message from the political leadership to the entire population, influencing public opinion and informing the citizenry about government policies. This flow of information is a vital part of the political process and shapes the interaction between authorities and society.

298. (A) Inevitability of a 'ruling class'.
The main contribution of Gaetano Mosca to elite theory was his analysis of the inevitability of a ruling class" in all societies. He argued that because of their organization and use of a political formula to justify their authority, a small minority will always exercise power over the majority. This concentration of authority is viewed as a universal social fact in all organized societies.

299. (D) The day-to-day running of the government.
In a comparative perspective, the Head of Government, such as a Prime Minister, is primarily responsible for the day-to-day running of the government and the administration of the state. They lead the cabinet, direct policy implementation, and manage the various government departments. This role is distinct from the Head of State, who often performs ceremonial and symbolic duties.

300. (B) Behavioral revolution
The shift in focus from studying what governments are supposed to do to what they actually do is a defining feature of the behavioral revolution. Scholars in this movement emphasized the use of empirical methods and observable behavior to understand the reality of political life. This approach aimed to make the study of politics more scientific, analytical, and explanatory rather than purely descriptive.

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Amendment Acts aimed at strengthening federalism at the grassroots level.
Statement II : These amendments gave constitutional status to Panchayati Raj and Urban Local Bodies.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

56. Demands for state autonomy and separatist movements differ primarily in that:
(A) Autonomy operates within the constitutional framework, while separatism seeks to secede
(B) Autonomy demands are always violent, while separatist movements are consistently peaceful
(C) Autonomy demands are purely economic, while separatist movements are purely political
(D) Autonomy demands are made by parties, while separatist movements are led by individuals

57. The concept of 'Judicial Reforms' in India generally includes all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Increasing the retirement age of judges.
(B) Setting up fast-track courts to clear the backlog of cases.
(C) Reducing the powers of judicial review.
(D) Promoting alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.

58. Which of the following is the best example of a 'promotional' pressure group?
(A) An environmental group campaigning for the protection of wildlife
(B) A trade union fighting for better wages for its registered members
(C) A business association lobbying for lower corporate taxes nationally
(D) A caste-based association seeking reservations for its community

59. The 'first-past-the-post' electoral system used in Lok Sabha elections means that the candidate who wins is the one who:
(A) Secures more than 50% of the total votes cast.
(B) Is chosen by an electoral college.
(C) Secures a majority of votes in at least half of the polling booths.
(D) Secures the highest number of votes among all candidates.

60. Match the following lists and select the correct option.
List I: (Committee)
P. Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
Q. Sarkaria Commission
R. Tarkunde Committee
S. Mandal Commission
List II: (Subject Matter)
1. Centre-State Relations
2. Reservation for OBCs
3. Panchayati Raj
4. Electoral Reforms
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

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61. Which part of the Indian Constitution contains the Fundamental Duties?
(A) Part III
(B) Part IV
(C) Part IV-A
(D) Part V

62. The power of Constitutional Amendment under Article 368 does not extend to amending:
(A) The Fundamental Rights.
(B) The Preamble.
(C) The Directive Principles of State Policy.
(D) The Basic Structure of the Constitution.

63. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : The Council of Ministers swims and sinks together.
Reason (R) : The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha, and a vote of no-confidence against any one minister

a process of amendment to adapt to changing needs and circumstances.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

10. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : The Preamble of the Indian Constitution is not enforceable in a court of law.
Reason (R) : The Preamble states the objectives that the Constitution seeks to establish and promote, and it aids the legal interpretation of the Constitution where the language is found to be ambiguous.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

11. Which Article of the Indian Constitution deals with the 'Right to Education'?
(A) Article 19
(B) Article 29
(C) Article 32
(D) Article 21A

12. The concept of using the Constitution as an instrument for socio-economic change is most prominently reflected in which of its parts?
(A) The provisions related to Emergency
(B) The Preamble and the Directive Principles of State Policy
(C) The structure of the Union Executive
(D) The articles related to the All India Services

13. Which constitutional amendment is often referred to as the 'Mini-Constitution' due to the large number of changes it brought about?
(A) 24th Amendment
(B) 44th Amendment
(C) 42nd Amendment
(D) 73rd Amendment

14. Consider the following statements regarding Constitutional Amendments in India:
I. An amendment bill can be initiated in either House of Parliament.
II. The President can return an amendment bill for reconsideration.
III. Certain amendments require ratification by the legislatures of not less than one-half of the states.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

15. What does the term 'Judicial Review' signify in the Indian context?
(A) Examining the constitutionality of legislative acts and executive orders
(B) The authority of the judiciary to review and revise its own past judgments
(C) The power of Parliament to review the general functioning of the judiciary
(D) The power of the President to review laws already passed by the Parliament

16. Consider the following events in the making of the Indian Constitution:
1. Adoption of the Objectives Resolution
2. First meeting of the Constituent Assembly
3. Appointment of the Drafting Committee
4. Final signing of the Constitution
Which of the following represents the correct chronological order?
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 1, 3, 4
(C) 2, 3, 1, 4
(D) 3, 2, 1, 4

17. Which of the following is an incorrect pair regarding the ideological bases of the Constitution?
(A) Gandhian Principles - Promotion of cottage industries
(B) Nehruvian Principles - Abolition of the state
(C) Socialist Principles - Equal pay for equal work
(D) Liberal-Intellectual Principles - Uniform Civil Code

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division is seen as an inevitable feature of all human societies globally.

286. (D) Bureaucracy - Interest Aggregation
The pairing of bureaucracy with interest aggregation is incorrect. In structural-functionalist analysis, interest aggregation is a function primarily performed by political parties, which combine diverse societal demands into policy platforms. The bureaucracy is part of the executive branch and is primarily responsible for rule application, which involves implementing and enforcing the laws and policies decided by the political leadership.

287. (A) Understanding how different structures perform similar functions.
The structural-functional approach is best suited for understanding how different structures in various political systems perform similar, necessary functions. By focusing on universal activities like interest aggregation rather than specific institutions, it allows for a more inclusive comparison across diverse regimes. This approach helps scholars analyze how different societies manage common political requirements and maintain systemic stability and adaptation.

288. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Elitist theory critiques the classical idea of democracy as rule by the people" by arguing that in any large and complex society, power is inevitably exercised by a minority. Theorists in this tradition posit that the practical requirements of organization and decision-making lead to a concentration of authority in a small elite, regardless of a system's formal democratic structures.

289. (B) Diplomatic negotiations between states
The scope of comparative politics includes the study of internal political institutions, behavior, and public policies within and across different states. Diplomatic negotiations between states are primarily the focus of International Relations. While these negotiations involve political actors, they represent interactions between sovereign entities in the international arena rather than the internal analysis of domestic political systems and their processes.

290. (A) A system featuring an elected President and a Prime Minister leading the cabinet.
A semi-presidential system, like that of France, is characterized by an elected President who possesses significant executive powers and a Prime Minister who leads the cabinet and is responsible to the parliament. This dual executive structure combines features of both presidential and parliamentary systems. It requires a balance of authority and cooperation between the President and the legislative branch.

291. (C) The acquisition of political beliefs and values.
The central focus of the political socialization process is the acquisition of political beliefs, values, and attitudes by individuals throughout their lives. This learning process is essential for the transmission of political culture from one generation to the next. It shapes how citizens perceive their relationship with political authority and their understanding of their role within the broader political system.

292. (D) Mode of production
The Marxist perspective views history as being fundamentally defined by the mode of production and the ongoing class struggle that results from it. According to this view, the way society organizes the production of goods determines its political and legal superstructure. Transformations in the economic foundation are seen as the primary driver of social change and historical development.

293. (C) It was normative and descriptive.
A defining characteristic of the traditional approach to comparative politics is that it was primarily normative and descriptive. Scholars focused on describing the formal-legal institutions of governments and prescribing what they believed were the best forms of government based on constitutional frameworks. This approach was less concerned with explaining actual political behavior or with using empirical, scientific methodologies.

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294. (B) Persist over time
A key concept in systemic analysis is that the political system must cope with disturbances and stress from its environment to persist over time. Rather than seeking a perfect state, the system's primary goal is survival and the maintenance of

judiciary, and the Union government has overriding powers in many matters.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

27. The Sarkaria Commission was appointed to report on which of the following?
(A) Electoral reforms
(B) Centre-State relations
(C) Judicial reforms
(D) Police reforms

28. Which of the following is NOT a recognized separatist movement in India's political history?
(A) Khalistan movement in Punjab
(B) Narmada Bachao Andolan in Central India
(C) Dravida Nadu movement in the South
(D) Secessionist movements in Nagaland

29. The power of the Supreme Court of India to decide disputes between the Centre and the States falls under its:
(A) Advisory jurisdiction
(B) Appellate jurisdiction
(C) Original jurisdiction
(D) Writ jurisdiction

30. Consider the following statements about Judicial Activism in India:
I. It refers to the proactive role played by the judiciary in the protection of the rights of citizens.
II. Public Interest Litigation (PIL) is a significant outcome of judicial activism.
III. It has sometimes been criticized for encroaching upon the domains of the legislature and the executive.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and II only
(D) I, II and III

31. What is the full form of PIL, a key instrument of judicial activism?
(A) Public Interest Litigation
(B) Private Interest Litigation
(C) Public Information Law
(D) Political Inquiry League

32. Who appoints the judges of the Supreme Court of India?
(A) The Prime Minister
(B) The President
(C) The Chief Justice of India
(D) The Parliament

33. Which of the following is a primary characteristic of a political party?
(A) Aims to only influence government policy from the outside.
(B) Seeks to capture political power through constitutional means.
(C) Focuses on a single issue or a narrow set of issues.
(D) Operates as an informal and unorganized group of people.

34. Consider the following Prime Ministers of India:
1. Jawaharlal Nehru
2. Lal Bahadur Shastri
3. Indira Gandhi
4. Morarji Desai
Which of the following represents the correct chronological order of their first term in office?
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 1, 3, 2, 4
(C) 2, 1, 3, 4
(D) 1, 2, 4, 3

35. The term 'pressure group' is best defined as:
(A) An organization that contests elections to form a government.
(B) An organization that attempts to influence government policies without seeking to capture power.
(C) A constitutionally recognized body for policy formulation.
(D) A temporary gathering of people to protest against a specific law.

36. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : Public opinion plays a crucial role in a democracy by holding the government accountable.
Statement II : The media is one of the most important agencies for shaping and expressing

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public opinion.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

37. A significant peasant movement in post-independence India, the Naxalbari uprising, was primarily associated with which issue?
(A) Abolition of zamindari
(B) High taxation on agricultural products
(C) Land rights and exploitation of peasants
(D) Construction of large dams

38. The power to conduct elections to the Parliament and State Legislatures in India is vested in the:
(A) President of India
(B) Election Commission of India
(C) Prime Minister's Office
(D) Supreme Court of India

39. Match the following lists and select the correct option.
List I: (Concept)
P. Electoral Behaviour
Q. Electoral Reforms
R. Public Opinion
S. Pressure Group
List II: (Description)
1. Measures to improve the election process
2. A group trying to influence policy
3. The study of how people vote in elections
4. The collective attitude of people on an issue
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2

40. Which of the following is a major factor influencing electoral behaviour in India?
(A) A complex interplay of factors including caste, class, and religion
(B) The voter's level of formal education and professional qualifications only
(C) The voter's primary place of residence within a developed urban area only
(D) The shifting trends found within the international political climate

41. The Anti-Defection Law was introduced through which Constitutional Amendment Act?
(A) 42nd Amendment Act
(B) 44th Amendment Act
(C) 52nd Amendment Act
(D) 61st Amendment Act

42. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : Caste continues to be a significant factor in Indian politics and electoral behaviour.
Reason (R) : Political parties often consider caste arithmetic while selecting candidates for elections.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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43. The Mandal Commission" was constituted to study which of the following issues?
(A) Improving Centre-State administrative relations
(B) Implementing comprehensive electoral reforms
(C) Analyzing problems of national integration
(D) Conditions of the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes

44. Which of the following is NOT a problem of national integration in India?
(A) Communalism
(B) Federalism
(C) Regionalism
(D) Casteism

45. The concept of 'Dalit' politics in India is primarily associated with:
(A) The political and economic policies of liberalization
(B) The movement for the creation of new regional states
(C) Assertion of identity and demand for social justice by Scheduled Castes

(D) The historical foreign policy based on non-alignment

46. What is the main objective of the 'Right to Constitutional Remedies' under Article 32?
(A) To provide for the fundamental right to property
(B) To outline the procedure for amending the Constitution
(C) To grant unique pardoning powers to the President
(D) To ensure the enforcement of Fundamental Rights by the Supreme Court

47. Consider the following statements related to the National Movement's influence on the Constitution:
I. The idea of universal adult franchise was a product of the national movement's commitment to democracy.
II. The Nehru Report (1928) had proposed a bill of rights.
III. The nationalist leaders were against a parliamentary form of government.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) III only
(B) I and II only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

48. The phrase 'socio-economic change' through the Constitution implies:
(A) A violent overthrow of the existing social order
(B) Peaceful transformation toward an egalitarian society using constitutional means
(C) The complete and rapid adoption of a capitalist model of economy
(D) The exclusive focus on economic growth without any social considerations

49. Which of the following constitutional developments first introduced the principle of separate electorates for Muslims in British India?
(A) Indian Councils Act of 1892
(B) Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909
(C) Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms of 1919
(D) Government of India Act of 1935

50. Identify an incorrect statement about the President of India.
(A) The President presides over the meetings of the Council of Ministers.
(B) The President is the supreme commander of the defence forces.
(C) The President can be impeached for violation of the Constitution.
(D) The President addresses the first session of Parliament after each general election.

51. The working of the parliamentary system in India is based on the principle of:
(A) Concentration of power
(B) Judicial supremacy
(C) Collective responsibility
(D) Presidential discretion

52. The term 'bicameralism' in the Indian parliamentary context refers to:
(A) The presence of two major political parties.
(B) The division of government into two levels, Union and State.
(C) A two-year term for the members of Parliament.
(D) The existence of two Houses of the legislature.

53. If the President of India wants to resign, he should address his resignation letter to:
(A) The Prime Minister
(B) The Chief Justice of India
(C) The Vice-President of India
(D) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha

54. Consider the following landmark Supreme Court cases:
1. Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
2. A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras
3. Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India
4. Golaknath v. State of Punjab
Which of the following represents the correct chronological order of their judgment?
(A) 1, 2, 4, 3
(B) 2, 4, 1, 3
(C) 2, 1, 4, 3
(D) 4, 2, 1, 3

55. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The 73rd and 74th Constitutional

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CHAPTER 04

Indian Government and Politics

1. Which of the following is considered a major ideological basis of the Indian Constitution, reflecting a commitment to social justice and reducing inequality?
(A) Liberal-individualistic framework
(B) Socialist principles
(C) Anarchist thought
(D) Monarchical tradition

2. What is the primary function of the Preamble to the Indian Constitution?
(A) To outline the central objectives and philosophy of the document
(B) To provide a comprehensive and detailed list of all existing laws
(C) To specify the distinct powers and duties of the judiciary exclusively
(D) To dictate the specific electoral processes for the national Parliament

3. Identify the correct statement regarding the nature of the Indian Constitution.
(A) It is purely federal with no unitary features.
(B) It is a rigid constitution that cannot be amended.
(C) It establishes a parliamentary form of government.
(D) It provides for a bicameral legislature only at the central level.

4. The concept of 'Directive Principles of State Policy' in the Indian Constitution is borrowed from which country's constitution?
(A) United States of America
(B) United Kingdom
(C) Canada
(D) Ireland

5. Which of the following is NOT a Fundamental Right guaranteed by the Indian Constitution?
(A) Right to Equality
(B) Right against Exploitation
(C) Right to Property
(D) Right to Freedom of Religion

6. Match the following lists and select the correct option.
List I: (Constitutional Provision)
P. Fundamental Rights
Q. Parliamentary System
R. Directive Principles of State Policy
S. Federal Scheme
List II: (Source Constitution)
1. Ireland
2. United Kingdom
3. USA
4. Canada
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4

7. Consider the following statements about Fundamental Duties:
I. They were added by the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976.
II. They are justiciable and can be enforced by courts.
III. They are applicable only to Indian citizens.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

8. A person is arrested and detained by the police. Which Fundamental Right allows them to be produced before a magistrate within 24 hours?
(A) Right to Constitutional Remedies
(B) Right to Equality Protection
(C) Right to Individual Freedom
(D) Right against Exploitation

9. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The Indian Constitution is often described as a 'living document'.
Statement II : The Constitution provides for

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is a vote against the entire council.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

64. What happens if a non-member of Parliament is appointed as a minister?
(A) They cannot participate in the proceedings of Parliament.
(B) They must become a member of either House of Parliament within six months.
(C) They can remain a minister indefinitely without being a member of Parliament.
(D) They can only be a Minister of State, not a Cabinet Minister.

65. The distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the States is provided in which Schedule of the Constitution?
(A) Fourth Schedule
(B) Seventh Schedule
(C) Sixth Schedule
(D) Tenth Schedule

66. Consider the following statements about the Supreme Court of India:
I. It is the highest court of appeal in India.
II. It has the power of judicial review.
III. Its original jurisdiction is exclusive.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

67. Which of the following is NOT a feature of the Government of India Act, 1935?
(A) All-India Federation
(B) Dyarchy at the Centre
(C) Introduction of universal adult franchise
(D) Provincial Autonomy

68. The idea of a Constituent Assembly for India was first put forward by:
(A) The Indian National Congress
(B) The Muslim League
(C) Mahatma Gandhi
(D) M. N. Roy

69. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : Fundamental Rights are absolute and cannot be subjected to any restrictions.
Statement II : The state can impose reasonable restrictions on Fundamental Rights in the interest of public order, morality, and security of the state.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(D) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.

70. Which article of the Constitution protects the Right to Life and Personal Liberty?
(A) Article 19
(B) Article 21
(C) Article 20
(D) Article 22

71. The 44th Amendment Act, 1978, was significant because it:
(A) Added the word 'Secular' to the Preamble.
(B) Extended the term of the Lok Sabha to six years.
(C) Introduced the concept of Fundamental Duties.
(D) Made the Right to Property a legal right instead of a Fundamental Right

72. What is the most significant aspect of the 'Working of the Parliamentary System' in India?
(A) The accountability of the executive to the legislature.
(B) The ceremonial role of the President.
(C) The permanency of the civil services.
(D) The supremacy of the Rajya Sabha over the Lok Sabha.

73. The 'residuary powers' of legislation in India are vested with:
(A) The State Legislatures
(B) The President
(C) The Union Parliament
(D) The Supreme Court

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(B) Dinesh Goswami Committee
(C) Indrajit Gupta Committee
(D) Vohra Committee

138. The National Movement contributed to the making of the Indian Constitution by:
(A) Fostering values like democracy and equality that became guiding principles
(B) Providing a ready-made and finalized draft of the entire Constitution
(C) Training a large number of lawyers who could then write the Constitution
(D) Directly appointing the members of the sovereign Constituent Assembly

139. Which of the following writs can be issued against a private individual as well?
(A) Mandamus
(B) Certiorari
(C) Prohibition
(D) Habeas Corpus

140. Consider the following parts of the Constitution:
1. The Union and its Territory
2. Fundamental Rights
3. Directive Principles of State Policy
4. Citizenship

Which of the following represents the correct order in which they appear in the Constitution?
(A) 1, 2, 4, 3
(B) 1, 4, 2, 3
(C) 4, 1, 2, 3
(D) 1, 4, 3, 2

141. The final interpreter and guardian of the Indian Constitution is:
(A) The Parliament
(B) The President
(C) The Supreme Court
(D) The Prime Minister

142. The Council of Ministers" in a state is collectively responsible to the:
(A) Governor
(B) Chief Minister
(C) Legislative Council
(D) Legislative Assembly

143. Consider the following statements about the role of media in India:
I. It acts as a watchdog of democracy.
II. It is a major channel for disseminating information and shaping public opinion.
III. It is completely free from government regulation.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I only
(B) I and II only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

144. The process of constitutional amendment requiring a special majority of Parliament and ratification by half of the state legislatures applies to which of the following?
(A) Creation of new states.
(B) Election of the President and its manner
(C) Provisions related to Fundamental Rights.
(D) Rules of procedure in Parliament.

145. What is the principle 'primus inter pares' mean in the context of the Prime Minister's position?
(A) The most powerful person in the country.
(B) First among equals.
(C) The sole decision-maker.
(D) The commander-in-chief.

146. The Supreme Court's judgement in the Indra Sawhney & Others v. Union of India case primarily dealt with the issue of:
(A) Reservations for Other Backward Classes (OBCs)
(B) The constitutional scope of Article 356
(C) The general freedom of the national press
(D) The basic structure of the Constitution

147. A peasant movement that occurred in the Bardoli district of Gujarat in 1928, led by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, was against:
(A) The practice of untouchability.
(B) The forced cultivation of indigo.
(C) The enhancement of land revenue.
(D) The entry of landlords into temples.

148. Which body is responsible for the recognition of political parties as national or state parties?
(A) The Parliament
(B) The President
(C) The Supreme Court
(D) The Election Commission of India

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education.
(C) To organize village panchayats as units of self-government.
(D) To protect and improve the environment.

86. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : The Rajya Sabha is a permanent house and is not subject to dissolution.
Reason (R) : One-third of its members retire every second year.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

87. Which of the following motions, if passed in the Lok Sabha, can lead to the resignation of the government?
(A) Censure Motion
(B) Adjournment Motion
(C) Calling Attention Motion
(D) No-Confidence Motion

88. The emerging trend in Centre-State relations in India in recent decades has been towards:
(A) Cooperative and competitive federalism.
(B) Greater centralization of power.
(C) The abolition of state governments.
(D) The complete financial independence of states.

89. A judge of the High Court can be removed from office by:
(A) The Governor of the state.
(B) The Chief Justice of the High Court.
(C) The President on the recommendation of the Parliament.
(D) A resolution passed by the state legislature.

90. Match the following lists and select the correct option.
List I: (Writ)
P. Habeas Corpus
Q. Mandamus
R. Certiorari
S. Quo Warranto

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List II: (Literal Meaning)
1. We command
2. By what authority
3. To have the body of
4. To be certified
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

91. The issue of 'gender' in Indian politics primarily relates to:
(A) The Uniform Civil Code only.
(B) Voting rights for women.
(C) The creation of a separate state for women.
(D) Representation of women in political institutions.

92. The problem of 'National-Building' in a diverse country like India involves:
(A) Imposing a single language and culture on all citizens.
(B) Fostering a common identity and shared citizenship while respecting diversity
(C) Eradicating all regional and cultural differences.
(D) Promoting economic growth at the cost of social cohesion.

93. Which one of the following is a key electoral reform implemented in India?
(A) Abolition of the Election Commission.
(B) Banning of all political parties.
(C) Introduction of Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs).
(D) Making voting compulsory for all citizens.

94. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : Pressure groups and political parties are the same.
Statement II : While political parties aim to attain power, pressure groups aim to influence those in power.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(D) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is

incorrect.

95. In the context of the Constitution as an instrument of socio-economic change, which case established that Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles are 'two wheels of a chariot'?
(A) Minerva Mills case
(B) Golaknath case
(C) Kesavananda Bharati case
(D) Champakam Dorairajan case

96. Consider the following statements about the powers of the Prime Minister:
I. The Prime Minister is the chairman of the NITI Aayog.
II. The Prime Minister allocates and reshuffles portfolios among ministers.
III. The Prime Minister can recommend the dissolution of the Lok Sabha to the President.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

97. Despite a federal structure, India has a strong unitary bias. Which of the following is NOT a manifestation of this unitary bias?
(A) The office of the Governor
(B) The existence of State Lists for legislation
(C) All-India Services
(D) Emergency provisions

98. The collegium system, frequently seen in news, relates to the:
(A) Appointment and transfer of judges.
(B) Conduct of elections.
(C) Functioning of parliamentary committees.
(D) Selection of members for the Public Accounts Committee.

99. The study of 'Electoral Behaviour' focuses on:
(A) The legal framework governing elections.
(B) The administrative machinery for conducting elections.
(C) The patterns and motivations behind voters' choices.
(D) The historical evolution of election laws.

100. Communalism as a problem of nation-building refers to:
(A) The loyalty to one's own region over the nation.
(B) The organization of people into self-governing communes.
(C) The healthy competition between different communities for development.
(D) The allegiance to one's own religious community over national interests

101. The 'Objectives Resolution', which outlined the philosophy of the Constitution, was moved in the Constituent Assembly by:
(A) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(B) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru
(D) Sardar Patel

102. Which characteristic of the Indian Constitution provides a balance between rigidity and flexibility?
(A) The provision for judicial review.
(B) The procedure for constitutional amendment.
(C) The quasi-federal nature of the state.
(D) The system of parliamentary government.

103. 'Protection in respect of conviction for offences' is a Fundamental Right guaranteed under:
(A) Article 19
(B) Article 21
(C) Article 22
(D) Article 20

104. A bill is deemed to be a 'Money Bill' if it contains provisions dealing with:
(A) The imposition, abolition, or regulation of any tax
(B) The legal formation of new regional states
(C) The general amendment of the Constitution
(D) The direct election of the President

105. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The Prime Minister is the head of the government in India.
Statement II : The President is the head of the State in India.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.

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(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

106. The Inter-State Council was established to promote coordination between the Centre and States under which Article of the Constitution?
(A) Article 263
(B) Article 262
(C) Article 280
(D) Article 356

107. Which of the following cases is famously associated with the evolution of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in India?
(A) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
(B) S.R. Bommai v. Union of India
(C) Indra Sawhney v. Union of India
(D) Hussainara Khatoon v. Home Secretary, Bihar

108. An 'anomic' pressure group is characterized by:
(A) Being well-organized and professional.
(B) Spontaneous and unorganized eruption of protests
(C) Being formed on the basis of caste or religion.
(D) Having a permanent office and staff.

109. The lowering of the voting age from 21 to 18 years was done by which Constitutional Amendment Act?
(A) 42nd Amendment Act
(B) 44th Amendment Act
(C) 61st Amendment Act
(D) 52nd Amendment Act

110. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : Regionalism can pose a threat to national integration.
Reason (R) : Excessive attachment to one's region can lead to demands for secession and can undermine the sense of a common national identity.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

111. The concept of 'Constitutional Review' primarily involves:
(A) The process of periodic review of the Constitution's working by a specially constituted commission.
(B) The power of Parliament to review and change the Constitution at will.
(C) The judiciary's power to interpret the Constitution.
(D) The President's power to review all legislation.

112. The Indian parliamentary system is distinct from the British system in that India has:
(A) A monarch as the head of state.
(B) A written constitution and the power of judicial review.
(C) A bicameral legislature.
(D) A system of collective responsibility.

113. If there is a deadlock between the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha over an ordinary bill, the deadlock is resolved by:
(A) A ruling from the Supreme Court.
(B) A joint sitting of both Houses.
(C) The President's direct intervention.
(D) The bill being automatically lapsed.

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114. The term 'Dalit' was popularised in the 1970s by which political group?
(A) The Dalit Panthers
(B) The Dravida Kazhagam
(C) The Bahujan Samaj Party
(D) The Republican Party of India

115. What is the maximum strength of the Lok Sabha as envisaged by the Constitution?
(A) 500
(B) 543
(C) 552
(D) 545

116. Match the following lists and select the correct option.
List I: (Article)

159. A communal" pressure group seeks to promote the interests of:
(A) A particular religious or ethnic section of society.
(B) A particular business sector.
(C) A specific professional group.
(D) The society as a whole.

160. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : The Election Commission of India is an independent constitutional body.
Reason (R) : To ensure free and fair elections, the body in charge of conducting them must be independent of executive control.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

161. The problem of 'regionalism' as a challenge to nation-building refers to:
(A) The administrative division of the country into states and union territories.
(B) Loyalty to a specific region at the expense of national unity
(C) The development of regional languages and cultures.
(D) The demand for greater financial support for backward regions.

162. The concept of creamy layer" is associated with:
(A) The exclusion of affluent members of a backward class from reservation benefits.
(B) The determination of income tax slabs.
(C) The classification of agricultural land.
(D) The process of judicial appointments.

163. The Constituent Assembly of India was constituted under the scheme formulated by the:
(A) Cripps Mission
(B) Mountbatten Plan
(C) Cabinet Mission Plan
(D) Wavell Plan

164. Which of the following is not a characteristic of the Indian Constitution?
(A) Written Constitution
(B) Federal System with Unitary Bias
(C) Independent Judiciary
(D) Parliamentary Sovereignty

165. The power to issue a writ of Habeas Corpus is vested in:
(A) The Supreme Court only
(B) The High Courts only
(C) Both the Supreme Court and the High Courts
(D) The District Courts

166. A Constitutional Amendment Bill, after being passed by both Houses of Parliament, is presented to the President, who:
(A) May give his assent or withhold his assent.
(B) Shall give his assent.
(C) May return the Bill for reconsideration.
(D) Can refer the Bill to the Supreme Court.

167. Who administers the oath of office to the Prime Minister of India?
(A) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
(B) The Chief Justice of India
(C) The outgoing Prime Minister
(D) The President of India

168. The theory of federalism implies a division of sovereignty between:
(A) The national government and regional governments.
(B) The executive and the judiciary.
(C) The two houses of the legislature.
(D) The political party and the state.

169. What is the main purpose of judicial reforms?
(A) To make the justice delivery system more efficient, accessible, and affordable.
(C) To make the justice delivery system more efficient, accessible, and affordable.
(D) To reduce the number of courts in the country.

170. Which of the following is the most effective method used by pressure groups to influence policy-making?
(A) Lobbying
(B) Contesting elections

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Statement II : Directive Principles of State Policy are directly enforceable by the courts for their violation.

(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

127. Which article of the Constitution was described by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as the 'heart and soul' of the Constitution?
(A) Article 32
(B) Article 14
(C) Article 19
(D) Article 21

128. The impeachment of the President of India can be initiated in:
(A) The Lok Sabha only.
(B) The Rajya Sabha only.
(C) A joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament.
(D) Either House of Parliament.

129. In the context of Centre-State relations, the 'doctrine of territorial nexus' applies to:
(A) The administrative jurisdiction of a state.
(B) The legislative competence of the state legislature.
(C) The financial grants from the Centre to the states.
(D) The appointment of Governors.

130. Which of the following is an example of an 'institutional' pressure group?
(A) The bureaucracy
(B) A student protest group
(C) A philosopher-led social movement
(D) A spontaneous riot

131. The Model Code of Conduct comes into effect from:
(A) The date of the last general election.
(B) The day the President signs the election notification.
(C) The moment the Election Commission announces the election schedule.
(D) The first day of campaigning.

132. The term 'casteism' in the context of national integration problems refers to:
(A) The hierarchical ordering of social groups.
(B) The assertion of caste identity for social justice.
(C) The study of caste as a social phenomenon.
(D) Exaggerated loyalty to one's caste leading to conflict and harming national interest

133. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.

Assertion (A) : The Supreme Court of India has the power of judicial review.

Reason (R) : The Indian Constitution is the supreme law of the land, and any law inconsistent with it can be declared void by the Supreme Court.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

134. Which of the following is NOT a feature of the Indian parliamentary system?
(A) Majority party rule
(B) Double membership
(C) Collective responsibility
(D) Strict separation of powers

135. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act provides for a reservation of not less than what proportion of seats for women in Panchayats?
(A) One-fourth
(B) One-third
(C) One-half
(D) Two-thirds

136. A demand for a separate state of 'Gorkhaland' has been a recurring issue in which Indian state?
(A) West Bengal
(B) Assam
(C) Sikkim
(D) Bihar

137. Which committee/commission on electoral reforms suggested state funding of elections?
(A) Tarkunde Committee

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74. In the context of the S.R. Bommai v. Union of India case, the Supreme Court laid down guidelines related to which of the following?
(A) The scope of the President's rule under Article 356.
(B) The implementation of Uniform Civil Code.
(C) The reservation policy for backward classes.
(D) The extent of freedom of speech and expression.

75. Which one of the following is NOT a formal means of influencing public opinion?
(A) Political parties issuing manifestos.
(B) The government publishing policy documents.
(C) The media broadcasting news and analysis.
(D) Spreading unverified information through social media.

76. The concept of 'Class' in Indian politics often overlaps with which other major social cleavage?
(A) Region
(B) Caste
(C) Language
(D) Gender

77. Which of the following best describes the role of the Election Commission of India?
(A) It is an advisory body with no real powers.
(B) It is a subordinate department of the Ministry of Law and Justice.
(C) It is a quasi-judicial body responsible for the administration of the electoral process
(D) It is responsible for enacting laws related to elections.

78. Which of the following is an example of a regional political party?
(A) Indian National Congress (INC)
(B) Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)
(C) Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI-M)
(D) Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK)

79. The term Judicial Activism" implies:
(A) The judiciary taking a proactive role to enforce public duties and protect rights.
(B) Judges actively participating in political rallies.
(C) The judiciary strictly adhering to the principle of precedent.
(D) The legislature's power to overrule judicial decisions.

80. Identify the incorrect pair.
(A) Article 17 - Abolition of Untouchability
(B) Article 32 - Right to Property
(C) Article 25 - Freedom of Religion
(D) Article 51A - Fundamental Duties

81. Consider the following constitutional offices:
1. President
2. Vice-President
3. Prime Minister
4. Speaker of the Lok Sabha

Which of the following represents the correct order of precedence?
(A) Vice-President, President, Prime Minister, Speaker of the Lok Sabha
(B) President, Vice-President, Prime Minister, Speaker of the Lok Sabha
(C) President, Vice-President, Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Prime Minister
(D) Vice-President, President, Prime Minister, Speaker of the Lok Sabha

82. The Preamble to the Indian Constitution was amended by which Constitutional Amendment Act?
(A) 42nd Amendment Act
(B) 24th Amendment Act
(C) 44th Amendment Act
(D) It has never been amended.

83. Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly?
(A) Jawaharlal Nehru
(B) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(C) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(D) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

84. The phrase 'equality before law' in Article 14 of the Indian Constitution is of _____ origin.
(A) American
(B) French
(C) Soviet
(D) British

85. Which of the following is a Directive Principle of State Policy based on Gandhian ideology?
(A) To secure a uniform civil code.
(B) To provide early childhood care and

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149. The concept of 'Judicial Activism' is often seen as being in tension with the principle of:
(A) Rule of Law
(B) Separation of Powers
(C) Federalism
(D) Secularism

150. Match the following lists and select the correct option.
List I: (Ideological Principle)
P. Socialist Principle
Q. Gandhian Principle
R. Liberal-Intellectual Principle
S. International Principle
List II: (Provision in DPSP)
1. Promotion of international peace and security
2. Securing a uniform civil code
3. To prevent concentration of wealth
4. Promotion of cottage industries
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2

151. Which Act marked a significant step towards constitutional development by introducing provincial autonomy?
(A) Indian Councils Act, 1909
(B) Government of India Act, 1919
(C) Indian Independence Act, 1947
(D) Government of India Act, 1935

152. Identify the correct statement regarding the Preamble of the Indian Constitution.
(A) It embodies the basic philosophy and fundamental values of the Constitution.
(B) It was enacted before the rest of the Constitution was enacted.
(C) It is a source of power to the legislature.
(D) The words 'SOCIALIST' and 'SECULAR' were part of the original Preamble.

153. A writ of 'Prohibition' is issued by a higher court to:
(A) An official to perform a public duty.
(B) Quash the order of an inferior court.
(C) An inferior court to prevent it from exceeding its jurisdiction.
(D) Enquire into the legality of a claim to a public office.

154. The 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002, was a major step towards socio-economic change as it:
(A) Made the Right to Education a Fundamental Right.
(B) Established the National Commission for Women.
(C) Provided for reservations in private educational institutions.
(D) Created the National Judicial Appointments Commission.

155. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The President of India can be removed from office through a process of impeachment.
Statement II : The grounds for impeachment of the President is 'violation of the Constitution'.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

156. The Zero Hour in the Indian Parliament is:
(A) The first hour of a sitting.
(B) The time immediately following the Question Hour.
(C) A constitutionally mandated device.
(D) The last hour of the day's sitting.

157. Which article of the Constitution empowers the Parliament to create new states?
(A) Article 1
(B) Article 2
(C) Article 3
(D) Article 4

158. The power of the Supreme Court to advise the President on any question of law or fact is part of its:
(A) Original jurisdiction
(B) Appellate jurisdiction
(C) Review jurisdiction
(D) Advisory jurisdiction

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P. Article 14
Q. Article 40
R. Article 72
S. Article 368

List II: (Provision)

1. Power of President to grant pardons
2. Power of Parliament to amend the Constitution
3. Equality before law
4. Organisation of village panchayats

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2

117. Which schedule of the Constitution deals with the allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha to the states and union territories?
(A) Second Schedule
(B) Third Schedule
(C) Fourth Schedule
(D) Fifth Schedule

118. Which of the following is NOT a Fundamental Duty under Article 51A of the Constitution?
(A) To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals.
(B) To pay taxes regularly.
(C) To safeguard public property and to abjure violence.
(D) To protect and improve the natural environment.

119. A defining feature of a pressure group that distinguishes it from a social movement is its:
(A) Focus on a specific policy issue.
(B) Use of protests and demonstrations.
(C) Lack of interest in political power.
(D) Formal organization and structure for lobbying.

120. Consider the following statements about the Election Commission of India:
I. It is a multi-member body.
II. The Chief Election Commissioner can be removed in the same manner as a judge of the Supreme Court.
III. It is responsible for preparing the electoral rolls.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

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121. The 'basic structure' doctrine, a form of constitutional review by the judiciary, was first clearly articulated in which landmark case?
(A) A. K. Gopalan v. State of Madras
(B) Golaknath v. State of Punjab
(C) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
(D) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India

122. The term 'hung parliament' refers to a situation where:
(A) No single party or pre-election coalition secures a clear majority in the Lok Sabha.
(B) Parliament is not in session.
(C) A joint session of Parliament has been called.
(D) The members of Parliament go on strike.

123. Which of the following is a function of the Prime Minister as the head of the Council of Ministers?
(A) To preside over the sittings of the Rajya Sabha.
(B) To appoint the judges of the Supreme Court.
(C) To exercise a casting vote in the Lok Sabha.
(D) To advise the President on the appointment of other ministers.

124. The practice of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) originated in which country?
(A) India
(B) United States of America
(C) United Kingdom
(D) Australia

125. The ideological basis of the Indian Constitution, as reflected in the Preamble, aims to secure for all its citizens:
(A) Wealth, Power, and Prestige
(B) Duty, Discipline, and Devotion
(C) Justice, Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity
(D) Tradition, Culture, and Heritage

126. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : Directive Principles of State Policy are fundamental to the governance of the country.

(C) Forming a political party
(D) Waging war against the state

171. The use of media by the government to propagate its policies and achievements is an example of:
(A) Media's watchdog role
(B) Media trial
(C) Yellow journalism
(D) Public relations and official communication

172. Consider the following statements regarding the role of caste in Indian politics:
I. It influences voting patterns and candidate selection.
II. It has led to the formation of caste-based political parties.
III. Its influence has completely disappeared with modernization.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I only
(B) I and II only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

173. The National Commission for Women (NCW) is a:
(A) Constitutional body
(B) Executive body
(C) Statutory body
(D) Non-governmental organization

174. The concept of 'constitutionalism' means:
(A) Having a written constitution.
(B) Government by the consent of the governed.
(C) Absolute power vested in one authority.
(D) Limited government with checks and balances.

175. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The Indian Constitution establishes a dual polity.
Statement II : The Constitution provides for a single, integrated judicial system for the entire country.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

176. Which one of the following is NOT within the powers of the President of India?
(A) To appoint the Prime Minister.
(B) To grant pardon in case of a death sentence.
(C) To declare a national emergency.
(D) To preside over a joint sitting of Parliament.

177. The 'Collegium' for the appointment of judges to the higher judiciary in India consists of the Chief Justice of India and:
(A) The four senior-most judges of the Supreme Court.
(B) The two senior-most judges of the Supreme Court.
(C) The Law Minister of India.
(D) The President of India.

178. The phenomenon where voters choose different parties for Parliament and State Assembly elections is known as:
(A) Split-ticket voting
(B) Anti-incumbency
(C) Pro-incumbency
(D) Tactical voting

179. The problem of 'national integration' became particularly acute in India immediately after:
(A) The Quit India Movement of 1942.
(B) The first general elections of 1952.
(C) The partition of the country in 1947.
(D) The linguistic reorganization of states in 1956.

180. Match the following lists and select the correct option.
List I: (Political Leader)
P. Jayaprakash Narayan
Q. E.V. Ramasamy Naicker (Periyar)
R. B.
R. Ambedkar
S. M.K. Gandhi
List II: (Associated Movement/Ideology)
1. Self-Respect Movement
2. Annihilation of Caste
3. Sarvodaya / Total Revolution
4. Gram Swaraj
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2

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(B) The abolition of zamindari in Bihar.
(C) A separate state of Vidarbha.
(D) Greater state autonomy for Punjab.

248. The primary role of the media in a democracy is often described as that of a:
(A) Fourth Estate
(B) First Estate
(C) Second Estate
(D) Third Estate

249. Which one of the following is NOT a type of peasant movement?
(A) Restorative movements
(B) Religious movements
(C) Industrial strike movements
(D) Social banditry

250. The sociological model of electoral behavior emphasizes the role of:
(A) Voters' group memberships like class, caste, and religion.
(B) Party identification.
(C) Rational calculation of self-interest by the voter.
(D) The psychological makeup of the voter.

251. A key challenge to national integration in the North-East of India has been:
(A) The conflict over river water sharing.
(B) The issue of industrial pollution.
(C) The dominance of agricultural economy.
(D) Insurgency and demands for secession based on unique ethnic identity

252. The idea of 'social justice' embedded in the Indian Constitution aims to create a society where:
(A) Everyone has exactly equal income.
(B) All distinctions based on caste, creed, gender, or religion are removed
(C) The state controls all means of production.
(D) There is no private property allowed.

253. The 'due process of law' principle is a feature of the constitution of:
(A) United Kingdom
(B) Japan
(C) USA
(D) France

254. The process of review of a constitutional amendment primarily falls under the Supreme Court's power of:
(A) Advisory jurisdiction
(B) Original jurisdiction
(C) Appellate jurisdiction
(D) Judicial review

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255. A 'Money Bill' can only be introduced in the:
(A) Lok Sabha
(B) Rajya Sabha
(C) A joint sitting of both houses
(D) Either House of Parliament

256. The Punchhi Commission was constituted in 2007 to look into the subject of:
(A) Judicial Reforms
(B) Electoral Reforms
(C) Centre-State Relations
(D) Police Reforms

257. Public Interest Litigation (PIL) can be filed by:
(A) Only the aggrieved person.
(B) Any public-spirited citizen or social organization.
(C) Only a lawyer on behalf of the aggrieved.
(D) Only a government official.

258. Which of the following is a distinguishing feature of a political party compared to a pressure group?
(A) It maintains a broad programme covering many aspects of national life
(B) It has a formal organization.
(C) It seeks to influence government policy.
(D) It uses methods like protest and lobbying.

259. The 'party identification' model of electoral behaviour suggests that voters' choices are primarily determined by:
(A) A rational evaluation of the candidates' merits in each election.
(B) The influence of their social groups.
(C) Their long-term psychological attachment to a particular political party.
(D) The performance of the incumbent government.

260. The politics of Dalit assertion is best described as:
(A) A movement for economic liberalization.

192. Which of the following is a key characteristic of the Indian Constitution?
(A) It is the shortest written constitution.
(B) It provides for a presidential form of government.
(C) It is extremely rigid and difficult to amend.
(D) It is drawn from various sources.

193. The abolition of untouchability, a measure for socio-economic change, is enshrined in which Fundamental Right?
(A) Right to Freedom
(B) Right to Equality
(C) Right against Exploitation
(D) Right to Freedom of Religion

194. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : A constitutional amendment under Article 368 can be initiated only by the President.
Statement II : A constitutional amendment bill requires a special majority for its passage in Parliament.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(D) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.

195. The resignation of the Prime Minister automatically leads to the:
(A) Dissolution of the Lok Sabha.
(B) Appointment of a new Prime Minister by the Speaker.
(C) Dissolution of the entire Council of Ministers.
(D) Fresh elections within a month.

196. The legislative list that includes subjects of common interest to both the Union and the States is the:
(A) Union List
(B) State List
(C) Residuary List
(D) Concurrent List

197. The term 'locus standi' was liberalized by the Supreme Court in the context of:
(A) Ordinary civil suits
(B) Election petitions
(C) Public Interest Litigation
(D) Criminal appeals

198. An example of a non-associational pressure group would be:
(A) A trade union like AITUC.
(B) A spontaneous protest by a group of students.
(C) A business association like FICCI.
(D) A professional body like the Indian Medical Association.

199. What does the term 'electoral roll' refer to?
(A) The list of candidates contesting an election.
(B) The list of polling booths.
(C) The code of conduct for elections.
(D) The list of eligible voters in a constituency.

200. The concept of 'Dalit' as a political identity signifies a shift from:
(A) Passive acceptance of low status toward an assertive political consciousness
(B) A focus on economic class to a focus on religious identity
(C) A demand for regional autonomy to a demand for national power
(D) A rural-based movement to an exclusively urban one

201. Which one of the following Directive Principles was added by the 42nd Amendment to the Constitution?
(A) Organization of village panchayats
(B) Uniform civil code
(C) Equal justice and free legal aid
(D) Promotion of international peace

202. The quorum to constitute a sitting of the Lok Sabha is:
(A) One-tenth of the total number of members.
(B) One-half of the total number of members.
(C) One-third of the total number of members.
(D) One-fourth of the total number of members.

203. The Zonal Councils in India were established by:
(A) The Constitution of India

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(D) The belief that one religious group has interests antagonistic to other groups

271. The Constituent Assembly was a 'sovereign' body, which meant that:
(A) It could frame any Constitution it pleased, free from external control.
(B) It was created by the British Parliament.
(C) Its decisions were subject to approval by the Viceroy.
(D) It had members from all countries.

272. A key feature of the Indian Constitution is its synthesis of:
(A) American presidential ism and British monarchy.
(B) A capitalist economy and a communist polity.
(C) A rigid and a flexible amendment process.
(D) Parliamentary sovereignty and judicial supremacy.

273. The Right to Property was removed from the list of Fundamental Rights by the:
(A) 42nd Amendment Act
(B) 44th Amendment Act
(C) 52nd Amendment Act
(D) 25th Amendment Act

274. A constitutional amendment that affects the federal character of the constitution must be ratified by the legislatures of:
(A) Not less than one-half of the states.
(B) All the states.
(C) Not less than two-thirds of the states.
(D) Any ten states.

275. Consider the following statements about the Prime Minister's role:
I. He is the principal channel of communication between the President and the Council of Ministers.
II. He advises the President with regard to the summoning and proroguing of the sessions of the Parliament.
III. He has the final say in all judicial appointments.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I only
(D) I, II and III

276. The concept of 'asymmetrical federalism' in India is reflected in:
(A) The equal representation of all states in the Rajya Sabha.
(B) The uniform application of all laws to all states.
(C) The single and integrated judicial system.
(D) Specific constitutional provisions for certain states like those in the North-East

277. The 'curative petition' is a judicial innovation in India that can be filed:
(A) Before a trial begins.
(B) In a High Court against a Supreme Court order.
(C) After a review plea is dismissed by the Supreme Court.
(D) By any citizen against a government policy.

278. The Chipko Movement is a well-known example of a:
(A) Peasant movement for land rights.
(B) Environmental movement.
(C) Dalit movement for social justice.
(D) Women's movement for political representation.

279. The introduction of VVPAT (Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail) is an electoral reform aimed at:
(A) Increasing the speed of counting votes.
(B) Allowing voters to vote from home.
(C) Replacing the Election Commission.
(D) Enhancing the transparency and verifiability of the voting process

280. The linguistic reorganization of states, while solving one problem, also intensified which other challenge to nation-building?
(A) Regionalism and inter-state disputes
(B) Communalism
(C) Casteism
(D) Economic slowdown

281. The Indian Constitution came into force on:
(A) 26 January 1949
(B) 26 November 1949
(C) 15 August 1947
(D) 26 January 1950

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214. The financial relations between the Union and the States are laid down in which part of the Constitution?
(A) Part X
(B) Part XII
(C) Part XI
(D) Part XIII

215. A writ of 'Certiorari' can be issued against:
(A) Legislative bodies only
(B) Private individuals and companies
(C) Judicial and quasi-judicial authorities
(D) Administrative bodies only

216. Match the following lists and select the correct option.
List I: (Type of Party System)
P. One-Party System
Q. Two-Party System
R. Multi-Party System
S. Dominant Party System
List II: (Example Country)
1. USA
2. India (Post-1989)
3. China
4. India (1952-1967)
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

217. Which of the following is a major criticism against the media in India?
(A) It gives too much coverage to rural issues.
(B) It is completely controlled by the government.
(C) Issues of ownership concentration and paid news.
(D) It does not cover entertainment and sports.

218. The term 'electoral behaviour' is most closely associated with which academic discipline?
(A) Political Sociology
(B) Public Administration
(C) International Relations
(D) Constitutional Law

219. The issue of 'gender budgeting' in India is an attempt to:
(A) Create a separate budget for women.
(B) Reserve a fixed percentage of the budget for women.
(C) Provide funds only for women-led enterprises.
(D) Assess the gender-differentiated impact of the budget.

220. The integration of princely states into the Indian Union was a major problem of nation-building, primarily handled by:
(A) Jawaharlal Nehru
(B) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(C) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(D) C. Rajagopalachari

221. The source of India's sovereignty, as mentioned in the Preamble, lies with:
(A) The Constitution
(B) The President
(C) The People of India
(D) The Parliament

222. Which part of the Constitution reflects the 'conscience of the Constitution'?
(A) The Preamble and the Fundamental Duties
(B) The provisions related to the Union Executive
(C) The Emergency Provisions
(D) The Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy

223. What is the primary difference between a Fundamental Right and a Directive Principle?
(A) Fundamental Rights are justiciable while Directive Principles are non-justiciable.
(B) Fundamental Rights are for citizens while Directive Principles are for foreigners.
(C) Fundamental Rights are negative obligations while Directive Principles are positive.
(D) There is no difference; they are interchangeable.

224. Consider the following statements about the process of constitutional review:
I. It is an exercise to evaluate the working of the Constitution.
II. The National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution (NCRWC) was set up in 2000.
III. Such a review can only be initiated by the Supreme Court.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

181. The provision for a 'Contingency Fund of India' allows the executive to meet unforeseen expenditure without prior:
(A) Presidential approval
(B) Cabinet approval
(C) Parliamentary authorization
(D) Supreme Court's permission

182. The 'doctrine of pith and substance' is a legal principle used by courts to determine the:
(A) Fundamental rights of a citizen.
(B) True nature and character of a legislation to ascertain which list it falls under.
(C) Procedure for constitutional amendment.
(D) Grounds for judicial review.

183. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched?
(A) Art. 352 - National Emergency
(B) Art. 356 - State Emergency (President's Rule)
(C) Art. 360 - Financial Emergency
(D) Art. 368 - Emergency due to war

184. The phrase procedure established by law" in Article 21 was interpreted to include principles of natural justice, i.e., due process of law", in which famous case?
(A) Maneka Gandhi case
(B) A.K. Gopalan case
(C) Golaknath case
(D) Kesavananda Bharati case

185. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : The Indian Constitution is a blend of parliamentary sovereignty and judicial supremacy.
Reason (R) : While Parliament can amend large parts of the Constitution, the Supreme Court can declare parliamentary laws unconstitutional if they violate the basic structure.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

186. The concept of 'Public Interest Litigation' (PIL) has been instrumental in promoting:
(A) The rights of the poor and marginalized.
(B) The interests of corporations.
(C) The supremacy of the executive.
(D) The powers of the police.

187. The All India Trinamool Congress is primarily a regional party based in which state?
(A) Odisha
(B) Assam
(C) Tripura
(D) West Bengal

188. Which of the following is NOT a constitutional body?
(A) Election Commission
(B) Union Public Service Commission
(C) NITI Aayog
(D) Finance Commission

189. The term 'political culture' in the study of electoral behaviour refers to:
(A) The cultural events organized by political parties.
(B) The educational qualifications of political leaders.
(C) The set of attitudes, beliefs, and sentiments that give order and meaning to a political process.
(D) The architectural style of government buildings.

190. Gender-based political issues in India include all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) The demand for a 33% reservation for women in legislative bodies.
(B) The debate over the Uniform Civil Code.
(C) The problem of female foeticide.
(D) The creation of new states on linguistic basis.

191. The Indian National Movement's legacy to the constitution-makers was the ideal of a:
(A) Theocratic State
(B) Monarchy
(C) Military Dictatorship
(D) Sovereign, Democratic, Republic

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cannot be curtailed or taken away even by a constitutional amendment.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

237. In the working of the parliamentary system, 'shadow cabinet' is a feature associated with the political system of which country?
(A) India
(B) USA
(C) Britain
(D) France

238. Which of the following is a constitutional body that makes recommendations to the President on the distribution of financial resources between the Union and the States?
(A) NITI Aayog
(B) Inter-State Council
(C) National Development Council
(D) Finance Commission

239. 'Judicial overreach' is a term used to criticize the judiciary when it:
(A) Is perceived to be encroaching upon the powers of the legislature or executive.
(B) Refuses to hear a PIL.
(C) Gives a decision against the government.
(D) Takes a long time to decide a case.

240. The transition from a 'one-party dominant system' to a 'multi-party coalition system' in India largely occurred after the general elections of:
(A) 1967
(B) 1989
(C) 1977
(D) 2004

241. 'NOTA' (None Of The Above) option on EVMs is a part of electoral reforms aimed at:
(A) Allowing voters to reject all candidates.
(B) Making voting compulsory.
(C) Enabling online voting.
(D) Introducing proportional representation.

242. The Women's Reservation Bill proposes to reserve seats for women in:
(A) The Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies.
(B) The Judiciary and the bureaucracy.
(C) All public sector undertakings.
(D) The Rajya Sabha and the Legislative Councils only.

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243. The Objectives Resolution" later took the shape of which part of the Constitution?
(A) Fundamental Rights
(B) Directive Principles
(C) Preamble
(D) Emergency Provisions

244. The provision for 'Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour' is a Fundamental Right under:
(A) Right to Equality
(B) Right to Freedom
(C) Right to Constitutional Remedies
(D) Right against Exploitation

245. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The 42nd Amendment Act is the most comprehensive amendment to the Indian Constitution.
Statement II : The 44th Amendment Act sought to reverse many of the distortions introduced by the 42nd Amendment.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

246. The President of India can nominate how many members to the Rajya Sabha?
(A) 2
(B) 12
(C) 10
(D) 14

247. The Anandpur Sahib Resolution is associated with the demand for:
(A) The creation of Telangana.

(B) A resolution of the Union Cabinet
(C) A Presidential Order
(D) The States Reorganization Act, 1956

204. Which of the following High Courts has jurisdiction over more than one State/Union Territory?
(A) Delhi High Court
(B) Guwahati High Court
(C) Allahabad High Court
(D) Madras High Court

205. The 'Tebhaga Movement' in Bengal was a significant peasant uprising demanding:
(A) The abolition of the zamindari system.
(B) The right to cultivate forest lands.
(C) A reduction in the share of the crop paid to landlords from one-half to one-third.
(D) The remission of all peasant debts.

206. Which of the following is NOT a condition for a party to be recognized as a National Party by the Election Commission?
(A) It secures at least six percent of valid votes polled in any four or more states in a general election.
(B) It wins at least two percent of seats in the Lok Sabha from at least three different states.
(C) It is recognized as a state party in at least four states.
(D) It has been in existence for at least ten years.

207. A primary cause for the rise of regionalism in post-independence India was:
(A) Linguistic and cultural diversity combined with regional economic imbalances
(B) The swift adoption of a strictly unitary national constitution
(C) The forced imposition of a single and exclusive national language
(D) The historical and political influence of competing foreign powers

208. The main tool through which the legislature in a parliamentary system ensures executive accountability is:
(A) The power to appoint ministers.
(B) The control over the judiciary.
(C) The direct administration of government departments.
(D) Various parliamentary procedures like questions, motions, and financial control

209. The 'Santhanam Committee' was appointed to give its report on:
(A) Centre-State relations
(B) Prevention of corruption
(C) Electoral reforms
(D) Panchayati Raj institutions

210. The concept of a 'written constitution' was first adopted by which country?
(A) United States of America
(B) United Kingdom
(C) France
(D) India

211. Which of the following is a correct pair?
(A) Right to Freedom - Includes right to form political parties
(B) Right to Equality - Includes abolition of titles
(C) Right against Exploitation - Includes right to work
(D) Right to Freedom of Religion - Includes right to convert others

212. The Constitution can be amended by a simple majority of the Parliament in which of the following cases?
(A) Election of the President.
(B) Changes in the Seventh Schedule.
(C) Amendment of Fundamental Rights.
(D) Admission or establishment of new states.

213. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The President of India is not a member of either House of Parliament.
Statement II : The President is an integral part of the Parliament.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

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(B) A campaign for the promotion of a specific language.
(C) A separatist movement aiming for an independent state.
(D) A struggle for recognition, self-respect, and a share in political power

261. The federal scheme envisaged by the Government of India Act, 1935, did not come into being because:
(A) The British government withdrew the proposal.
(B) The Second World War broke out.
(C) The princely states refused to join the federation.
(D) The Indian National Congress boycotted it.

262. Which of the following is NOT a feature of the Directive Principles of State Policy?
(A) They are fundamental in the governance of the country.
(B) They aim to establish a welfare state.
(C) They require legislation for their implementation.
(D) They are automatically enforced upon the commencement of the Constitution.

263. A bill for the purpose of creating a new state in India must be introduced in:
(A) The Rajya Sabha only.
(B) The Lok Sabha only.
(C) Either House of Parliament on the recommendation of the President.
(D) The State Legislature of the concerned state.

264. What is the main characteristic of the working of the parliamentary system in India?
(A) Harmony and cooperation between the legislature and the executive
(B) Presidential dominance
(C) A strict separation between the legislature and the executive
(D) Judicial control over the executive

265. The Governor of a state acts as:
(A) The agent of the State Government.
(B) An independent authority not accountable to anyone.
(C) The agent of the President (and by extension, the Centre).
(D) The head of the state judiciary.

266. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : Judicial activism has at times blurred the line of separation of powers between the organs of the government.
Reason (R) : In the course of enforcing rights, the judiciary has sometimes issued directions on matters that fall within the executive and legislative domains, like policy formulation.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

267. Which of the following is NOT a recognized type of pressure group?
(A) Institutional groups
(B) Associational groups
(C) Non-associational groups
(D) Electoral groups

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268. An 'Exit Poll' in the context of elections is a survey conducted:
(A) Before the voting day to predict the outcome.
(B) Among voters immediately after they have voted.
(C) Among the winning candidates after the results are declared.
(D) By the Election Commission to check for irregularities.

269. The 'Shah Bano case' became a significant issue related to which of the following in Indian politics?
(A) Centre-State relations
(B) Caste-based reservations
(C) Gender justice and the Uniform Civil Code
(D) Electoral reforms

270. One of the main problems of national integration in India is 'communalism', which is fueled by:
(A) The healthy competition among different communities.
(B) The political mobilization of people on the basis of religious identity for secular ends.
(C) The constitutional recognition of religious freedom.

(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

225. The parliamentary device of 'Question Hour' serves the purpose of:
(A) Introducing new bills.
(B) Holding the executive accountable by seeking information on its activities.
(C) Debating the President's speech.
(D) Passing the annual budget.

226. The theory of federalism requires a written and rigid constitution primarily to:
(A) Prevent frequent unilateral amendments and safeguard the division of powers
(B) Ensure the absolute supremacy of the central national government
(C) Make the general governance process slow and deliberately difficult
(D) Allow the judiciary to take over all primary legislative functions

227. The demand for autonomy in states like Punjab and Tamil Nadu has historically focused on:
(A) The creation of a separate currency.
(B) Seceding from the Indian Union.
(C) Restructuring Centre-State relations to give more powers to the states.
(D) Establishing a monarchy in the state.

228. The concept of 'Judicial Reforms' aims to tackle the problem of:
(A) Judicial overreach.
(B) Low salaries for judges.
(C) A huge backlog of cases and delays in justice.
(D) Political interference in judicial appointments.

229. Which of the following is NOT a method typically employed by pressure groups?
(A) Lobbying with legislators and ministers.
(B) Organizing protests and demonstrations.
(C) Using media to shape public opinion.
(D) Appointing judges to the Supreme Court.

230. Universal Adult Franchise, a key feature of Indian elections, means:
(A) Only property owners can vote.
(B) All adults have the right to vote without any discrimination.
(C) Only educated individuals can vote.
(D) Voting is compulsory for all.

231. The term 'identity politics' in the Indian context often refers to political mobilization based on:
(A) Economic policies and development models.
(B) Foreign policy orientations.
(C) Allegiance to a single national leader.
(D) Shared identities including caste, religion, language, or region

232. The linguistic reorganization of states in 1956 was a major step in addressing which problem of nation-building?
(A) Regionalism based on language
(B) Communalism
(C) Casteism
(D) Economic inequality

233. The Government of India Act, 1919, is also known as:
(A) Morley-Minto Reforms
(B) Simon Commission Report
(C) Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms
(D) Ramsay MacDonald Award

234. The Indian Constitution is described as 'quasi-federal' because:
(A) It combines federal features with a strong unitary bias.
(B) It has a very strong judiciary.
(C) It can be amended easily.
(D) It does not have a written form.

235. The enforcement of Fundamental Duties can be promoted through:
(A) Constitutional amendments only.
(B) Supreme Court orders only.
(C) Presidential ordinances only.
(D) Legislative acts and supportive social and educational environments

236. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : Judicial review is a basic feature of the Indian Constitution.
Reason (R) : The power of judicial review

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282. The provision for 'equal pay for equal work for both men and women' is contained in the:
(A) Directive Principles of State Policy
(B) Preamble
(C) Fundamental Rights
(D) Fundamental Duties

283. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The Parliament of India is a bicameral legislature.
Statement II : The President is elected directly by the people.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

284. Which of the following is NOT a ground for declaring a national emergency under Article 352?
(A) War
(B) Internal disturbance
(C) External aggression
(D) Armed rebellion

285. The original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court covers disputes:
(A) Between two citizens of India.
(B) Involving a violation of Fundamental Rights.
(C) Between the Government of India and one or more States.
(D) Arising out of a treaty or agreement.

286. Match the following lists and select the correct option.
List I: (Landmark Case)
P. S.
R. Bommai v. Union of India
Q. Vishakha v. State of Rajasthan
R. Minerva Mills v. Union of India
S. D.C. Wadhwa v. State of Bihar
List II: (Key Subject)
1. Harmony between FRs and DPSPs
2. Misuse of ordinance-making power
3. Misuse of Article 356
4. Sexual harassment at the workplace
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

287. Which of the following is a key function of a pressure group?
(A) To articulate and aggregate interests.
(B) To form the government.
(C) To recruit political leaders.
(D) To contest elections.

288. The delimitation of constituencies for elections in India is carried out by:
(A) The Election Commission.
(B) The Parliament.
(C) The President.
(D) An independent Delimitation Commission.

289. The term 'political integration' as a component of nation-building refers to:
(A) The economic development of all regions.
(B) Consolidating territory under a single central authority
(C) The cultural assimilation of all groups.
(D) The holding of regular elections.

290. Who among the following described the Directive Principles of State Policy as a 'cheque on a bank, payable only when the resources of the bank permit'?
(A) K.T. Shah
(B) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru
(D) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

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291. The Indian parliamentary system works on the principle of 'fusion of powers' which means:
(A) The judiciary is a part of the legislature.
(B) The powers of the Centre and States are fused together.
(C) The executive is drawn from the legislature and is responsible to it
(D) The President has both executive and legislative powers.

292. Which of the following is an extra-constitutional and extra-legal device to secure cooperation and coordination between the States and the Centre?
(A) Finance Commission

blend of federalism tailored to maintain national integrity.

27. (B) Centre-State relations
The Sarkaria Commission was appointed by the Government of India in 1983 to examine and review the working of the existing arrangements between the Union and the States. It provided comprehensive recommendations to improve federal cooperation and balance of power. Its report emphasized the importance of cooperative federalism and addressed issues like the role of Governors and the use of Article 356.

28. (B) Narmada Bachao Andolan in Central India
Narmada Bachao Andolan is a social and environmental movement focused on the rights of displaced people and the ecological impact of large dams. Unlike the Khalistan, Dravida Nadu, or Naga movements, it has never sought secession or political independence from India. Instead, it operates as a pressure group within the democratic system to influence state policy regarding large-scale developmental projects and resettlement.

29. (C) Original jurisdiction
The Supreme Court of India possesses original jurisdiction to adjudicate legal disputes between the Union government and one or more states, or between different states. This exclusive power ensures that federal conflicts are resolved by the highest judicial authority. Under Article 131, no other court has the authority to hear such cases, maintaining the Supreme Court's role as the arbiter of federalism.

30. (D) I, II and III
Judicial activism refers to the proactive role of the judiciary in protecting citizen rights and enforcing public duties. Public Interest Litigation is a key tool that has expanded access to justice for marginalized groups. While widely praised for social progress, it is sometimes criticized for potentially overstepping into legislative or executive domains, highlighting the delicate balance between the different branches of government.

31. (A) Public Interest Litigation
Public Interest Litigation is a legal mechanism that allows any public-spirited individual or group to file a case in court for the protection of the interests of the public at large. It liberalizes the rule of locus standi, enabling the judiciary to address issues like human rights violations and environmental protection. PIL has become a cornerstone of judicial activism in the Indian context.

32. (B) The President
Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the President of India. This process typically involves a collegium system where the Chief Justice of India and senior-most judges provide recommendations. Although the President signs the appointment orders, the executive must act in consultation with the judiciary to ensure its independence. This system aims to maintain a high standard of professional competence and impartiality.

33. (B) Seeks to capture political power through constitutional means.
A political party is an organized group of individuals who share similar political views and seek to capture and exercise political power by contesting elections. Unlike pressure groups, they aim to form the government and implement their specific programs and policies. Their activities are conducted within the constitutional framework, serving as a vital link between the citizens and the state's governance.

34. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
Jawaharlal Nehru served as the first Prime Minister, followed by Lal Bahadur Shastri. Indira Gandhi then took office after Shastri's passing, and Morarji Desai later became the first non-Congress Prime Minister in 1977. This chronological sequence represents the leadership transitions during the formative decades of the Indian Republic, reflecting shifts in political dominance and the evolution of the national party system.

35. (B) An organization that attempts to influence government policies without seeking to capture power.
A pressure group is an organized interest group that seeks to influence government decisions and public policy without contesting elections or aiming to take control of the state. They represent specific sections of society, such as

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Socialist principles
The Indian Constitution incorporates socialist principles to foster social justice and mitigate economic disparities among its citizens. These ideals are primarily embedded within the Directive Principles of State Policy, which guide the government in creating a welfare state. By promoting equitable distribution of resources, the state aims to ensure a dignified life for all individuals across the nation.

2. (A) To outline the central objectives and philosophy of the document
The Preamble serves as an introductory statement that encapsulates the core values, objectives, and guiding philosophy of the Indian Constitution. It highlights the aspirations of the people, such as justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity. Acting as a key to the document, it assists in interpreting various constitutional provisions during legal ambiguities while stating the sovereign nature of India.

3. (C) It establishes a parliamentary form of government.
The Indian Constitution establishes a parliamentary form of government at both the central and state levels, based on the Westminster model. This system is characterized by the presence of a nominal head of state and a real executive, where the council of ministers is collectively responsible to the legislature. It ensures close coordination between the legislative and executive organs.

4. (D) Ireland
The Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution were borrowed from the Irish Constitution of 1937. These principles serve as guidelines for the state to establish social and economic democracy. While they are non-justiciable in a court of law, they are fundamental in the governance of the country and influence legislative and executive policy decisions.

5. (C) Right to Property
The Right to Property was originally a Fundamental Right under the Indian Constitution but was removed by the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act in 1978. It currently remains a legal right under Article 300A. The other options, including equality and freedom of religion, continue to be guaranteed as Fundamental Rights, ensuring judicial protection for citizens against arbitrary state actions.

6. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
The Indian Constitution is a synthesis of various global models, drawing Fundamental Rights from the USA and the parliamentary system from the United Kingdom. It adopted the Directive Principles of State Policy from Ireland and the federal scheme from the Canadian model. This combination reflects the efforts of the makers to adapt successful international constitutional practices to the Indian context.

7. (B) I and III only
Fundamental Duties were incorporated into the Indian Constitution through the 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 based on the Swaran Singh Committee recommendations. These duties are non-justiciable, meaning they cannot be enforced by the courts through legal penalties. Crucially, they are intended specifically for Indian citizens to promote a sense of national responsibility and respect for constitutional ideals.

8. (A) Right to Constitutional Remedies
The Right to Constitutional Remedies enables individuals to move the Supreme Court to protect their Fundamental Rights, including protection against illegal detention. While Article 22 provides the specific right to be produced before a magistrate within 24 hours, Article 32 provides the remedial mechanism. This ensures that personal liberty is safeguarded through judicial intervention and the issuance of writs.

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61. (C) Part IV-A
Fundamental Duties are contained in Part IV-A of the Indian Constitution, which consists of a single Article, 51A. These were not part of the original Constitution but were added in 1976 during the Emergency. They outline the moral and civic obligations of citizens, such as respecting the national flag and protecting the environment, aiming to balance individual rights with responsibilities toward the nation.

62. (D) The Basic Structure of the Constitution.
While Article 368 provides Parliament with broad powers to amend the Constitution, the Supreme Court ruled in the Kesavananda Bharati case that this power is not absolute. Parliament cannot alter the 'Basic Structure' of the document, which includes features like secularism, federalism, and judicial review. This doctrine serves as a vital safeguard to prevent any fundamental change that would destroy the Constitution's core identity.

63. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The phrase 'swims and sinks together' refers to the collective responsibility of the Council of Ministers to the Lok Sabha. If the house passes a vote of no-confidence, the entire cabinet must resign as a single unit. This principle ensures that the government acts with unity and that every minister is equally accountable for the decisions and actions taken by the executive branch.

64. (B) They must become a member of either House of Parliament within six months.
A person who is not a member of either House of Parliament can be appointed as a minister, but they must secure membership in the Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha within six consecutive months. If they fail to do so, they automatically cease to be a minister. This provision allows for the inclusion of external experts in the cabinet while maintaining the principle of legislative accountability.

65. (B) Seventh Schedule
The Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution outlines the distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the States through three lists: the Union List, the State List, and the Concurrent List. It clearly demarcates the areas where each level of government has the authority to make laws. This division is a central feature of Indian federalism, ensuring clarity and preventing jurisdictional conflicts.

66. (D) I, II and III
The Supreme Court of India serves as the highest court of appeal and possesses the vital power of judicial review over legislative and executive actions. Its original jurisdiction is exclusive, particularly for resolving legal disputes between the Centre and the states or among different states. These combined roles establish the Supreme Court as the final guardian of the Constitution and the ultimate arbiter of law.

67. (C) Introduction of universal adult franchise
The Government of India Act of 1935 was a comprehensive document that proposed an All-India Federation and introduced provincial autonomy. It also established dyarchy at the Centre. However, it did not introduce universal adult franchise; instead, the right to vote remained restricted based on factors like property and education. Universal suffrage was only fully implemented with the adoption of the Constitution in independent India.

68. (D) M. N. Roy
The idea of a Constituent Assembly for India was first officially proposed by M.N. Roy, a pioneer of the communist movement in India, in 1934. Later, the Indian National Congress adopted this demand as a central part of its political agenda. This concept eventually led to the formation of the Assembly that drafted the Indian Constitution, representing the first major step toward self-determination.

69. (C) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
Fundamental Rights in India are not absolute; they are subject to various reasonable restrictions imposed by the state. These restrictions are necessary to maintain public order, national security, morality, and the general welfare of society. While the Constitution guarantees these rights, it also provides the legal framework for the state to limit them under specific circumstances to ensure a balance between individual and collective interests.

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18. (A) Elected members of both Houses of Parliament and the State Legislative Assemblies
The President of India is elected indirectly by an electoral college to ensure a balanced representation between the Union and the States. This college comprises only the elected members of the Lok Sabha, the Rajya Sabha, and the State Legislative Assemblies. Nominated members are excluded from this process to maintain the democratic integrity of the highest constitutional office in the country.

19. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
In the Indian parliamentary system, the Prime Minister holds the real executive authority, leading the government and exercising significant political power. The Council of Ministers, headed by the Prime Minister, operates under the principle of collective responsibility to the Lok Sabha. This ensures that the executive remains accountable to the popular house of the legislature for all its policies and administrative actions.

20. (D) Legislative power
The power of the President to issue ordinances is a legislative function exercised when Parliament is not in session. These ordinances have the same force and effect as an Act of Parliament but are temporary in nature. They must be approved by Parliament within six weeks of its reassembly; otherwise, they cease to operate, ensuring executive actions remain subject to legislative oversight.

21. (B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
Parliamentary functioning involves specific terms: Quorum is the minimum attendance required for a sitting, while Prorogation is the termination of a session by the President. Adjournment suspends work for a specific duration during a sitting. Finally, the Guillotine is a procedure used to put all outstanding demands for grants to vote without further discussion, ensuring the timely passage of the budget.

22. (B) A system characterized by the fusion of executive and legislative powers.
The Indian parliamentary system is based on the fusion of powers between the executive and legislative branches. Members of the executive, including the Prime Minister and ministers, must also be members of the legislature. This close relationship ensures that the government remains directly accountable to the Parliament, facilitating smoother coordination in the formulation and implementation of national laws and public policies.

23. (D) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
A joint sitting of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha is called to resolve deadlocks over ordinary bills. This session is presided over by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, or in their absence, the Deputy Speaker. If both are unavailable, the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha takes the chair. This procedure highlights the importance of the popular house in legislative deadlocks.

24. (A) Single citizenship
While the Indian Constitution is federal, it includes unitary features like single citizenship to promote national unity and prevent regional fragmentation. In many federal systems, citizens hold both national and state citizenship, but India provides only one. Other unitary features include a strong central government and an integrated judiciary, which contrast with federal characteristics like the division of powers and a written constitution.

25. (C) The demand for greater powers and financial resources for the states
The demand for state autonomy involves seeking a restructuring of Centre-State relations to provide states with more legislative, administrative, and financial independence. It is not a call for secession but rather for a more decentralized federal structure. States often argue that increased resources and powers are necessary to effectively address local needs and promote development within the constitutional framework of the Union.

26. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
India is described as quasi-federal because the Constitution combines federal characteristics with strong unitary features. The existence of a single citizenship, an integrated judiciary, and the Union's overriding powers in specific matters demonstrate this centralizing tendency. These elements provide a strong foundation for the argument that the Indian system is a unique

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9. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The Indian Constitution is considered a living document because it is not static and evolves with time. Through the amendment process provided in Article 368, the document adapts to the changing socio-economic and political needs of society. This flexibility allows the Constitution to remain relevant and effective in addressing contemporary challenges while maintaining its core fundamental principles and structure.

10. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
The Preamble is non-enforceable in court, meaning its provisions cannot be legally challenged or implemented directly. However, it holds significant legal value as an interpretive tool for the judiciary when constitutional language is vague. While both the non-enforceability and the interpretive role are factual truths, the latter does not directly explain why the Preamble remains a non-justiciable document.

11. (D) Article 21A
Article 21A was inserted into the Indian Constitution by the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2002. It mandates that the state provide free and compulsory education to all children between the ages of six and fourteen. This provision reflects the commitment to socio-economic change by making education a Fundamental Right, ensuring the holistic development and empowerment of future generations.

12. (B) The Preamble and the Directive Principles of State Policy
The Preamble and the Directive Principles of State Policy together articulate the vision for a social and economic revolution in India. While the Preamble states the goals of justice and equality, the Directive Principles provide specific directions to the state to achieve these ends. They serve as an instrument for change by guiding legislation toward an egalitarian social order.

13. (C) 42nd Amendment
The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 introduced extensive changes across various parts of the Indian Constitution during the Emergency period. It modified the Preamble, added Fundamental Duties, and altered the powers of the judiciary and Parliament. Due to the sheer volume and significance of these revisions, this specific amendment is widely characterized as a mini-version of the entire constitutional document.

14. (C) I and III only
Constitutional amendment bills can be initiated in either House of Parliament but require a special majority for passage. For provisions affecting the federal structure, ratification by half of the state legislatures is also mandatory. Unlike ordinary bills, the President must give assent to a constitutional amendment bill and cannot return it for reconsideration, as per the 24th Amendment Act of 1971.

15. (A) Examining the constitutionality of legislative acts and executive orders
Judicial review empowers the higher judiciary to scrutinize the validity of laws passed by the legislature and actions taken by the executive. If any measure is found to be in violation of constitutional provisions or the basic structure, the courts can declare it null and void. This mechanism ensures that the government operates within its defined legal limits and maintains constitutional supremacy.

16. (B) 2, 1, 3, 4
The making of the Constitution began with the first meeting of the Constituent Assembly in December 1946, followed by the adoption of the Objectives Resolution. The Drafting Committee was subsequently appointed in August 1947 to prepare the formal text. Finally, the completed document was signed by the members in January 1950, marking the culmination of the lengthy constitutional drafting process.

17. (B) Nehruvian Principles - Abolition of the state
Nehruvian principles focused on democratic socialism, industrialization, and a strong role for the state in nation-building, rather than the abolition of the state. In contrast, Gandhian principles emphasized cottage industries and local self-government. Socialist principles advocate for equitable pay, while liberal-intellectual principles include the Uniform Civil Code. The idea of state abolition is typically associated with anarchist or Marxist thought.

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workers, businesses, or environmentalists. By using methods like lobbying and public demonstrations, they ensure that the interests of their members are considered during the legislative process.

36. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Public opinion is essential in a democracy as it provides the collective views of citizens, which hold the government accountable and influence policy direction. The media serves as a primary agency for both shaping and expressing these opinions by disseminating information and facilitating public debate. Together, they create a feedback loop that ensures governance remains responsive to the needs and aspirations of society.

37. (C) Land rights and exploitation of peasants
The Naxalbari uprising of 1967 was a significant peasant movement rooted in issues of land inequality and the exploitation of sharecroppers by wealthy landlords. It sought radical land reforms and the empowerment of marginalized agricultural workers. This movement highlighted the deep-seated socio-economic tensions in rural India and led to the rise of various left-wing insurgent groups focusing on armed struggle for land.

38. (B) Election Commission of India
The Election Commission of India is an autonomous constitutional authority responsible for administering election processes at the national and state levels. Its duties include conducting elections for the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, and State Legislative Assemblies, as well as the offices of the President and Vice-President. It ensures that the democratic process remains free, fair, and impartial through rigorous oversight and regulation.

39. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Electoral behaviour involves the study of voting patterns, while electoral reforms focus on improving the election process. Public opinion represents the collective attitude of the people on specific issues, and pressure groups are organizations that attempt to influence government policy. These concepts are fundamental to understanding the dynamics of Indian democracy and how various actors interact within the political and legal system.

40. (A) A complex interplay of factors including caste, class, and religion
Electoral behaviour in India is influenced by a diverse range of sociological and political factors. Caste remains a dominant force, often overlapping with religious and class identities to shape voter choices. Additionally, regional loyalties, economic performance, and candidate image play significant roles. This complex interplay ensures that elections are multi-dimensional events rather than being determined by any single social or economic variable.

41. (C) 52nd Amendment Act
The Anti-Defection Law was introduced through the 52nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1985 to curb the practice of floor-crossing by legislators. It added the Tenth Schedule to the Constitution, providing for the disqualification of members who voluntarily give up their party membership or vote against party directives. This law aims to ensure political stability and maintain the integrity of the parliamentary system.

42. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Caste continues to be a pivotal factor in Indian politics, significantly affecting electoral outcomes and voter behaviour. Political parties acknowledge this reality by strategically selecting candidates based on the caste composition of specific constituencies to maximize their winning chances. This practice confirms that social cleavages are deeply embedded in the political process, with parties actively mobilizing caste identities during election campaigns and governance.

43. (D) Conditions of the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes
The Mandal Commission was established in 1979 to identify and study the conditions of socially and educationally backward classes. It recommended significant reservations in government jobs and educational institutions for Other Backward Classes to ensure social justice. The implementation of its report in the 1990s led to major political shifts and increased the assertion of backward caste identities in the national political arena.

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44. (B) Federalism
Federalism is a structural feature of the Indian Constitution designed to manage diversity and is not a problem for national integration. In contrast, communalism, regionalism, and casteism are social and political challenges that can undermine national unity by fostering divisions. Federalism actually aids integration by providing a framework for power-sharing between the Centre and the states, accommodating various regional and cultural aspirations.

45. (C) Assertion of identity and demand for social justice by Scheduled Castes
Dalit politics refers to the political mobilization and assertion of identity by the Scheduled Castes to fight against social discrimination and demand social justice. This movement seeks to challenge the traditional caste hierarchy and secure a proportional share in political power and economic resources. It has significantly influenced the political landscape by bringing issues of dignity and equality to the forefront of national discourse.

46. (D) To ensure the enforcement of Fundamental Rights by the Supreme Court
Article 32 guarantees the Right to Constitutional Remedies, which empowers citizens to approach the Supreme Court for the enforcement of their Fundamental Rights. It allows the court to issue various writs, such as Habeas Corpus and Mandamus, to protect individuals from state overreach. Dr. Ambedkar considered this article the most important, as it makes the other Fundamental Rights meaningful and legally enforceable.

47. (B) I and II only
The Indian National Movement deeply influenced the Constitution, with leaders consistently advocating for democratic values like universal adult franchise and a bill of rights. The 1928 Nehru Report was an early attempt to outline such rights for Indians. Contrary to some views, the majority of nationalist leaders favoured a parliamentary form of government, believing it offered the best mechanism for executive accountability and representation.

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48. (B) Peaceful transformation toward an egalitarian society using constitutional means
Socio-economic change through the Constitution implies a gradual and non-violent transformation of society toward equality and justice. It utilizes the legal framework, including Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles, to address historical injustices and poverty. This approach seeks to balance individual liberty with the common good, ensuring that the state proactively works to improve the living conditions of all citizens through democratic processes.

49. (B) Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909
The Morley-Minto Reforms, enacted as the Indian Councils Act of 1909, first introduced the principle of separate electorates for Muslims. This allowed Muslim voters to elect their own representatives to the legislative councils. This development is often seen as a significant step in the institutionalization of communal politics in British India, which later had profound implications for national integration and the eventual partition.

50. (A) The President presides over the meetings of the Council of Ministers.
In the Indian parliamentary system, the Prime Minister, not the President, presides over the meetings of the Council of Ministers. The President is the ceremonial head of state and the supreme commander of the armed forces. While the President can be impeached for constitutional violations and addresses Parliament, their role in the cabinet is formal rather than active or decision-oriented in nature.

51. (C) Collective responsibility
The principle of collective responsibility is the bedrock of the parliamentary system in India. It means that the Council of Ministers is collectively accountable to the Lok Sabha for its decisions and actions. If the house passes a vote of no-confidence against the government, the entire ministry must resign. This ensures that the executive maintains the support and confidence of the legislature's majority.

52. (D) The existence of two Houses of the legislature.
Bicameralism refers to the structure of the Indian Parliament, which consists of two distinct houses: the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. The

Lok Sabha represents the people directly through elections, while the Rajya Sabha represents the states and union territories. This system provides a mechanism for checks and balances, ensuring that legislation is thoroughly debated and reflects both national and regional interests.

53. (C) The Vice-President of India
According to the Indian Constitution, the President may resign from office by writing under their hand addressed to the Vice-President. Upon receiving the resignation, the Vice-President must immediately communicate it to the Speaker of the Lok Sabha. This procedure ensures a formal and transparent transition of authority within the executive branch, maintaining the continuity of the highest constitutional office in the country.

54. (B) 2, 4, 1, 3
The evolution of constitutional law is marked by landmark cases: A.K. Gopalan (1950) focused on personal liberty, followed by Golaknath (1967) regarding the amendment of Fundamental Rights. The Kesavananda Bharati case (1973) established the basic structure doctrine, and the Maneka Gandhi case (1978) expanded the scope of Article 21. This sequence reflects the judiciary's shifting stance on individual rights and parliamentary powers.

55. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The 73rd and 74th Amendment Acts of 1992 were landmark steps in strengthening local governance and grassroots democracy. They provided constitutional status and a fixed framework for Panchayati Raj Institutions in rural areas and Urban Local Bodies in cities. By mandating regular elections and powers for these bodies, the amendments aimed to decentralize authority and ensure more direct participation of citizens in governance.

56. (A) Autonomy operates within the constitutional framework, while separatism seeks to secede
Demands for state autonomy focus on gaining more power and resources from the Centre within the existing national boundaries and constitutional rules. In contrast, separatist movements aim for the total secession of a territory to form a new, independent sovereign state. While autonomy seeks to improve the federal balance, separatism poses a direct threat to the territorial integrity and national unity of the country.

57. (C) Reducing the powers of judicial review.
Judicial reforms are intended to enhance the efficiency and accessibility of the legal system, often by addressing delays and backlogs. Measures include increasing judge retirement ages, establishing fast-track courts, and promoting alternative dispute resolution. Reducing the power of judicial review is generally not considered a reform, as this power is a basic feature of the Constitution that ensures checks and balances on the other branches.

58. (A) An environmental group campaigning for the protection of wildlife
A promotional pressure group, also known as a cause group, works to promote a specific public cause or interest rather than just the self-interest of its own members. An environmental group is a classic example as its goals benefit the entire society. In contrast, trade unions and business associations are sectional groups that primarily focus on the economic and professional interests of their members.

59. (D) Secures the highest number of votes among all candidates.
In the 'first-past-the-post' system used for Lok Sabha and State Assembly elections, a candidate wins by securing more votes than any other individual candidate in the constituency. They do not need to obtain an absolute majority of more than fifty percent. This system is simple and ensures clear results, although it can sometimes lead to a discrepancy between a party's total vote share and seats.

60. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
The Balwant Rai Mehta Committee laid the groundwork for Panchayati Raj, while the Sarkaria Commission reviewed Centre-State relations. The Tarkunde Committee proposed various electoral reforms, and the Mandal Commission was central to the debate on reservations for Other Backward Classes. These bodies have played instrumental roles in shaping India's institutional framework and social justice policies through their detailed investigations and subsequent recommendations.

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(B) Inter-State Council
(C) Zonal Council
(D) National Development Council

293. The purpose of issuing a writ of 'Quo Warranto' is to:
(A) Compel an authority to perform its duty.
(B) Release a person who has been illegally detained.
(C) Transfer a case from a lower court to a higher court.
(D) Prevent a person from holding a public office to which he is not entitled.

294. The rise of numerous regional parties since the 1980s has led to an era of:
(A) Strong one-party governments at the Centre.
(B) Coalition politics and greater federal bargaining.
(C) Presidential form of government.
(D) Decline in the importance of state governments.

295. Consider the following major constitutional amendments:
1. 42nd Amendment Act
2. 73rd Amendment Act
3. 1st Amendment Act
4. 44th Amendment Act

Which of the following represents the correct chronological order?
(A) 3, 1, 4, 2
(B) 1, 3, 4, 2
(C) 3, 4, 1, 2
(D) 1, 4, 3, 2

296. A primary concern regarding the role of media in Indian democracy is the phenomenon of 'paid news', which refers to:
(A) Advertisements disguised as news articles to promote a particular interest.
(B) News for which the reader has to pay a subscription.
(C) Government-sponsored news bulletins.
(D) News that is fact-checked and verified.

297. The Sachar Committee Report (2006) was commissioned to study the social, economic, and educational conditions of which community?
(A) The Sikh community
(B) The Christian community
(C) The Muslim community
(D) The Parsi community

298. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : The President of India is only a nominal executive.
Reason (R) : The President has to exercise his powers and functions with the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

299. In the context of electoral behaviour, 'anti-incumbency' refers to a sentiment:
(A) Favouring the ruling party or candidate.
(B) Of indifference towards the election.
(C) Favouring a third front.
(D) Against the ruling party or candidate.

300. The ultimate goal of the Constitution, as an instrument of socio-economic change, is to establish an 'egalitarian society', which means:
(A) A society with absolute equality of income and wealth.
(B) A society where all are treated as equals and have equal opportunity
(C) A society ruled by a select few intellectuals.
(D) A society that has rejected modern technology.

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70. (B) Article 21
Article 21 of the Indian Constitution provides that no person shall be deprived of their life or personal liberty except according to the procedure established by law. The judiciary has broadly interpreted this right to include various other essential rights, such as the right to a clean environment and the right to privacy. It is considered one of the most fundamental and far-reaching provisions.

71. (D) Made the Right to Property a legal right instead of a Fundamental Right
The 44th Amendment Act of 1978 significantly altered the status of the Right to Property by removing it from the list of Fundamental Rights. It was subsequently re-established as a legal right under Article 300A. This change was intended to facilitate socio-economic reforms and land distribution by the state, ensuring that the right to hold property did not hinder the broader public interest.

72. (A) The accountability of the executive to the legislature.
The most significant feature of the Indian parliamentary system is the continuous accountability of the executive to the legislature. The Council of Ministers must enjoy the confidence of the Lok Sabha to remain in power. Through mechanisms like Question Hour and various motions, the Parliament monitors government actions, ensuring that the executive remains responsive to the representatives of the people and the nation.

73. (C) The Union Parliament
Residuary powers refer to those legislative subjects that are not specifically listed in the Union, State, or Concurrent Lists of the Seventh Schedule. In the Indian federal system, these powers are vested in the Union Parliament. This arrangement contrasts with some other federations like the USA, where residuary powers belong to the states, and it reflects the strong centralizing tendency of the Indian Constitution.

74. (A) The scope of the President's rule under Article 356.
In the landmark S.R. Bommai v. Union of India case, the Supreme Court provided clear guidelines to prevent the misuse of Article 356, which allows for the imposition of President's Rule in states. The court ruled that the power is not absolute and is subject to judicial review. It emphasized that a state assembly should only be dissolved after a floor test is conducted.

75. (D) Spreading unverified information through social media.
Spreading unverified information is a detrimental practice and is not a formal or legitimate means of influencing public opinion. Formal means include party manifestos, official policy documents, and media analysis, all of which aim to provide structured information for public debate. In contrast, misinformation through social media can distort public perception and undermine the democratic process by bypassing factual verification and ethical standards.

76. (B) Caste
In the Indian political and social landscape, class often overlaps significantly with caste, as historical disadvantages have frequently kept specific caste groups in lower economic brackets. This overlap means that movements for social justice by lower castes also function as struggles for economic empowerment. Understanding this intersection is crucial for analyzing Indian politics, where social identity and economic status are deeply intertwined in electoral behaviour.

77. (C) It is a quasi-judicial body responsible for the administration of the electoral process
The Election Commission of India is a powerful, autonomous body that manages the entire electoral process. It functions as a quasi-judicial entity, particularly when resolving disputes over party recognition and election symbols. Its independence is protected by constitutional provisions to ensure that it can conduct free and fair elections without interference from the executive, making it a cornerstone of Indian democratic governance.

78. (D) Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK)
The DMK is a prominent regional political party based in the state of Tamil Nadu. Unlike national parties like the INC or BJP, which have a presence across many states, the DMK focuses primarily on regional identity and interests. Regional parties play a vital role in Indian federalism by representing local aspirations and

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96. (D) I, II and III
The Prime Minister wields significant powers, including serving as the chairman of NITI Aayog and deciding the allocation of portfolios within the Council of Ministers. Furthermore, the Prime Minister has the authority to recommend the dissolution of the Lok Sabha to the President. These functions establish the Prime Minister as the central figure of government, exercising leadership over both the executive and legislative agendas.

97. (B) The existence of State Lists for legislation
The existence of the State List is a classic federal feature that grants states exclusive power to legislate on specific subjects. This decentralizes authority and balances the Union's power. In contrast, the office of the Governor, All-India Services, and Emergency provisions are unitary features that give the Centre significant influence or overriding control over state administration, demonstrating the Constitution's strong centralizing bias.

98. (A) Appointment and transfer of judges.
The collegium system is a mechanism used for the appointment and transfer of judges in the Supreme Court and High Courts. It consists of the Chief Justice of India and the most senior judges of the Supreme Court who provide recommendations to the President. This system was developed through judicial decisions to ensure that judicial appointments are free from political interference and maintain judicial independence.

99. (C) The patterns and motivations behind voters' choices.
The study of electoral behaviour focuses on analyzing why and how people vote the way they do. It examines various factors such as social identity, economic conditions, candidate image, and political ideology. By understanding these patterns and motivations, researchers can gain insights into the functioning of democracy, the impact of campaigns, and the broader shifts in public opinion and political participation over time.

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100. (D) The allegiance to one's own religious community over national interests
Communalism involves an exaggerated loyalty to one's own religious community, often accompanied by hostility toward others. It becomes a problem for nation-building when religious identity is used for political mobilization in a way that creates social conflict and undermines national unity. This phenomenon can lead to violence and fragmentation, hindering the development of a shared national identity and a cohesive, secular democratic society.

101. (C) Jawaharlal Nehru
Jawaharlal Nehru moved the historic 'Objectives Resolution' in the Constituent Assembly in December 1946. This resolution outlined the fundamental goals and guiding philosophy that would shape the drafting of the Indian Constitution. It emphasized the ideals of sovereignty, democracy, and justice for all citizens. These principles later formed the basis of the Preamble, providing the ideological bedrock of the new republic.

102. (B) The procedure for constitutional amendment.
The Indian Constitution achieves a balance between rigidity and flexibility through its varied amendment procedures. Some provisions can be changed by a simple majority, similar to ordinary laws, while others require a special majority in Parliament. Federal features further require ratification by half of the state legislatures. This structure allows the Constitution to adapt to changing times while protecting its fundamental and essential core principles.

103. (D) Article 20
Article 20 provides protection to individuals in respect of conviction for offences. It includes three vital safeguards: protection against ex-post facto laws, the prohibition of double jeopardy, and the right against self-incrimination. These rights ensure that no person is subject to arbitrary or retrospective punishment and that the legal process remains fair and just, protecting the fundamental dignity of every accused person.

104. (A) The imposition, abolition, or regulation of any tax
A bill is classified as a 'Money Bill' if it specifically deals with financial matters such as taxation,

the executive is collectively responsible to the legislature, losing this motion mandates the immediate resignation of the entire government, leading to either a new ministry or elections.

88. (A) Cooperative and competitive federalism.
In recent decades, Centre-State relations in India have shifted toward cooperative and competitive federalism. This involves the Union and States working together to achieve national goals while also encouraging states to compete with each other for investment and development. This trend reflects the growing importance of regional political parties and the need for a more collaborative approach to governance in a diverse federal structure.

89. (C) The President on the recommendation of the Parliament.
A judge of the High Court can only be removed from office by the President after an address by Parliament is presented for such removal. The process requires a special majority in both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on the grounds of proved misbehaviour or incapacity. this stringent procedure is designed to protect the independence of the judiciary from arbitrary executive or legislative interference.

90. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
The writs have specific literal meanings: Habeas Corpus means 'to have the body of', while Mandamus translates to 'we command'. Certiorari means 'to be certified', and Quo Warranto implies 'by what authority'. These judicial orders are essential tools for the higher courts to protect Fundamental Rights and ensure that public authorities and inferior courts operate within their legal and constitutional boundaries.

91. (D) Representation of women in political institutions.
Gender as a political issue in India primarily focuses on increasing the representation of women in legislative bodies and decision-making roles. While women have the right to vote, their presence in Parliament and state assemblies remains low. The ongoing debate over the Women's Reservation Bill highlights the struggle to ensure that the political process is inclusive and reflects the interests of half the population.

92. (B) Fostering a common identity and shared citizenship while respecting diversity
Nation-building in a diverse country like India requires creating a strong sense of national identity that coexists with various regional, linguistic, and cultural loyalties. It involves promoting shared citizenship and democratic values while providing institutional protections for diverse groups. This balanced approach ensures that unity is achieved through consensus and inclusion rather than the forced imposition of a single culture or language.

93. (C) Introduction of Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs).
The introduction of Electronic Voting Machines is a major electoral reform aimed at making the voting process more efficient, reducing errors, and preventing fraudulent practices like booth-capturing. EVMs have streamlined the counting process and significantly reduced the time taken to declare results. This technological shift has enhanced the overall transparency and reliability of the electoral system in the world's largest democracy.

94. (C) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
Pressure groups and political parties are distinct organizations with different goals. While political parties actively contest elections to capture and exercise political power, pressure groups only seek to influence the decisions and policies of those in power without aiming to form the government themselves. Pressure groups represent specific interests and use lobbying and advocacy to ensure their voices are heard by the state authorities.

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95. (A) Minerva Mills case
In the Minerva Mills v. Union of India case, the Supreme Court ruled that Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles are complementary and must be balanced. It famously described them as 'two wheels of a chariot', emphasizing that neither should be sacrificed for the other. This judgment reinforced the harmony between individual liberties and the state's obligation to promote socio-economic justice as part of the Constitution.

violate its provisions or the basic structure doctrine.

113. (B) A joint sitting of both Houses.
A deadlock between the two Houses over an ordinary bill is resolved through a joint sitting called by the President. In this session, the bill is passed by a simple majority of the total members of both Houses present and voting. This procedure usually favours the Lok Sabha due to its larger membership, ensuring that the legislative process can proceed even when there is disagreement.

114. (A) The Dalit Panthers
The term 'Dalit', meaning 'oppressed' or 'broken', was popularized as a political and social identity in the 1970s by the Dalit Panthers in Maharashtra. This militant social organization sought to move beyond traditional labels and assert a proud, defiant identity for the Scheduled Castes. Their movement emphasized self-respect and organized struggle against caste-based discrimination, significantly influencing the trajectory of social justice politics in India.

115. (C) 552
The Indian Constitution specifies that the maximum strength of the Lok Sabha can be up to 552 members. This includes 530 members representing the states and 20 members representing the union territories. Additionally, the President could formerly nominate two members from the Anglo-Indian community, although this provision was recently discontinued. The current actual strength is slightly lower, based on the results of periodic delimitation of constituencies.

116. (C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Different articles of the Constitution define key aspects of governance: Article 14 ensures equality before the law, while Article 40 directs the organization of village panchayats. Article 72 empowers the President to grant pardons, and Article 368 provides the mechanism for constitutional amendments. These provisions reflect the comprehensive nature of the document, addressing fundamental rights, local governance, executive powers, and the process of legal evolution.

117. (C) Fourth Schedule
The Fourth Schedule of the Indian Constitution details the allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha to each state and union territory. This allocation is primarily based on the population of each state, ensuring that more populous regions have a greater voice in the upper house. This schedule is vital for maintaining the federal balance and ensuring fair representation for different parts of the country.

118. (B) To pay taxes regularly.
While paying taxes is a crucial legal and civic duty for the functioning of the state, it is not explicitly listed among the Fundamental Duties under Article 51A. The Fundamental Duties focus on moral and patriotic obligations, such as respecting the national flag, protecting the environment, and safeguarding public property. These were added to encourage a sense of responsibility and discipline among the citizens toward the nation.

119. (D) Formal organization and structure for lobbying.
Pressure groups are typically distinguished from social movements by their formal organization and focused structure for lobbying government officials. While social movements are often broad, loose networks of people seeking large-scale change, pressure groups have specific memberships and institutionalized methods to influence policy. This formal structure allows them to consistently engage with the legislative and executive branches to advocate for the particular interests of their members.

120. (D) I, II and III
The Election Commission of India is a multi-member body comprising the Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners. To ensure independence, the Chief Election Commissioner can only be removed through a process similar to that of a Supreme Court judge. One of its primary administrative tasks is the regular preparation and revision of electoral rolls, ensuring that every eligible citizen can exercise their vote.

121. (C) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
The basic structure doctrine was first articulated by the Supreme Court in the 1973

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government borrowing, or the Consolidated Fund of India. Under the Constitution, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha has the final authority to decide if a bill is a Money Bill. This classification is significant because Money Bills have special procedures, granting the Lok Sabha primary control over finances.

105. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
In the Indian constitutional system, there is a clear distinction between the head of state and the head of government. The President is the formal, ceremonial head of the state, representing the unity and continuity of the nation. The Prime Minister is the head of the government, leading the executive branch and exercising real political power based on the support of the parliamentary majority.

106. (A) Article 263
Article 263 of the Indian Constitution provides for the establishment of an Inter-State Council to promote coordination and resolve disputes between the Centre and the States. The Council serves as a forum for discussing matters of common interest and advising on their implementation. It is an essential institutional mechanism for cooperative federalism, ensuring that regional and national interests are balanced through dialogue and cooperation.

107. (D) Hussainara Khatoon v. Home Secretary, Bihar
The Hussainara Khatoon case is widely regarded as the first major Public Interest Litigation in India. It brought to light the plight of thousands of undertrial prisoners who had been languishing in jail for longer than their potential sentences. The Supreme Court's intervention in this case established the right to a speedy trial as a fundamental part of the right to life and liberty.

108. (B) Spontaneous and unorganized eruption of protests
An anomic pressure group is characterized by the sudden and unorganized eruption of collective action, such as riots, demonstrations, or spontaneous protests. These groups lack a permanent structure or formal leadership and typically emerge in response to a specific, immediate grievance or crisis. Their activities are often unpredictable and can range from peaceful assemblies to violent outbursts as they seek to express public anger.

109. (C) 61st Amendment Act
The 61st Constitutional Amendment Act of 1988 lowered the voting age for elections to the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies from 21 to 18 years. This significant reform aimed to increase the participation of youth in the democratic process and acknowledged their maturity and interest in national governance. It greatly expanded the Indian electorate, making it more representative of the country's young population.

110. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Regionalism poses a threat to national integration when excessive attachment to one's region leads to demands for secession and undermines a common national identity. While regional pride is natural in a diverse country, its extreme form can cause friction between states and with the Centre. This fragmentation harms the sense of unity and can lead to political instability, making integration a continuous challenge for the nation.

111. (A) The process of periodic review of the Constitution's working by a specially constituted commission.
Constitutional review refers to a formal exercise undertaken to evaluate how effectively the Constitution has functioned over time. A prominent example is the National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution set up in 2000. Unlike judicial review, which focuses on specific laws, this process takes a broader look at institutional performance and suggests amendments to strengthen democratic governance and address emerging needs.

112. (B) A written constitution and the power of judicial review.
While the Indian parliamentary system is modelled on the British one, it has distinct differences such as a written constitution and the formal power of judicial review. In the UK, Parliament is supreme and there is no codified constitution. In India, the Constitution is the supreme law, and the judiciary can declare parliamentary acts unconstitutional if they

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was characterized by non-violent resistance and widespread refusal to pay taxes. Its success earned Patel the title of 'Sardar' and demonstrated the power of organized peasant struggle, becoming a major milestone in the broader Indian national movement for independence.

148. (D) The Election Commission of India
The Election Commission of India has the authority to recognize political parties as national or state parties based on their performance in general elections or state assembly polls. This recognition is determined by specific criteria related to the percentage of votes secured and the number of seats won. Recognition grants parties certain privileges, such as a reserved election symbol and free airtime on public media for campaigning.

149. (B) Separation of Powers
Judicial activism is often seen in tension with the principle of separation of powers because it involves the judiciary taking a proactive role that can overlap with the domains of the legislature and the executive. Critics argue that when the judiciary issues detailed policy directions, it may be overstepping its constitutional role of interpreting the law. Maintaining a balance between these organs remains a key challenge in democratic governance.

150. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
The Directive Principles are categorized into different ideologies: socialist principles aim to prevent the concentration of wealth, while Gandhian principles promote cottage industries. Liberal-intellectual principles include the securing of a uniform civil code, and international principles focus on the promotion of global peace and security. This diverse range of goals reflects the comprehensive vision of the constitution-makers for a just and peaceful Indian and global society.

151. (D) Government of India Act, 1935
The Government of India Act of 1935 was a pivotal step in constitutional development, as it introduced provincial autonomy by abolishing dyarchy in the provinces and granting them a degree of self-government. It also proposed an All-India Federation and established a division of powers between the Centre and provinces. Many features of this Act were later incorporated into the Constitution of independent India, providing significant institutional continuity.

152. (A) It embodies the basic philosophy and fundamental values of the Constitution.
The Preamble is a vital part of the Indian Constitution as it embodies its basic philosophy and fundamental values, such as justice, liberty, and equality. It was enacted after the rest of the Constitution to ensure its consistency with the final document. While it is not a direct source of legislative power, it serves as a guiding light for interpreting the entire document and its objectives.

153. (C) An inferior court to prevent it from exceeding its jurisdiction.
A writ of 'Prohibition' is issued by a higher court to an inferior court or quasi-judicial body to stop it from continuing proceedings when it is perceived to be acting beyond its legal jurisdiction. Unlike Certiorari, which quashes an order that has already been made, Prohibition is a preventive measure issued while the case is still pending to ensure that legal boundaries are respected.

154. (A) Made the Right to Education a Fundamental Right.
The 86th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2002 was a transformative step for socio-economic change by making the right to free and compulsory education for children aged six to fourteen a Fundamental Right. It inserted Article 21A into the Constitution, placing a mandatory obligation on the state to ensure basic education for all. This reform aims to empower future generations and reduce social and economic inequalities through universal learning.

155. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The President of India, despite being the head of state, can be removed from office through the formal process of impeachment. The Constitution specifies 'violation of the Constitution' as the sole ground for this removal. The process is quasi-judicial and involves a rigorous procedure in both Houses of Parliament, requiring a two-thirds majority to ensure that the removal is not done for purely political reasons.

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Kesavananda Bharati case. The court ruled that while Parliament has the power to amend the Constitution, it cannot alter its core features or basic structure. This landmark judgment placed permanent limits on the amending power of the legislature, ensuring that the fundamental identity and democratic framework of the document remain intact.

122. (A) No single party or pre-election coalition secures a clear majority in the Lok Sabha.
A 'hung parliament' occurs when no individual political party or pre-decided coalition gains more than half of the seats in the Lok Sabha following a general election. This situation often leads to intense political negotiations to form a coalition or minority government. It reflects a fragmented electorate and requires various parties to find common ground to provide stable governance and choose a Prime Minister.

123. (D) To advise the President on the appointment of other ministers.
As the head of the Council of Ministers, the Prime Minister has the central role of advising the President on the appointment of other ministers and the allocation of their portfolios. The President acts on this advice, making the Prime Minister the real leader of the executive team. This power ensures that the Prime Minister can build a cabinet that effectively implements the government's political and legislative agenda.

124. (B) United States of America
The concept and practice of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) originated in the United States of America in the 1960s to provide legal representation to unrepresented groups and interests. In India, it was introduced and popularized by the judiciary in the late 1970s and 1980s. It has since become a powerful tool for social justice, allowing courts to address issues affecting the marginalized and the public.

125. (C) Justice, Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity
The Preamble sets forth the fundamental objectives that the Indian state strives to achieve for its citizens. It emphasizes securing social, economic, and political justice, along with liberty of thought and expression. Furthermore, it promotes equality of status and opportunity while fostering fraternity to ensure individual dignity and national unity, serving as the core ideological foundation of the entire constitutional document and the democratic republic.

126. (C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
Directive Principles of State Policy are fundamental to the governance of the country and guide the state in formulating policies and laws. However, unlike Fundamental Rights, they are non-justiciable and cannot be directly enforced by courts for their violation. Their implementation depends on the state's resources and political will, serving as long-term moral and social goals rather than immediate legal requirements for the government.

127. (A) Article 32
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar described Article 32, the Right to Constitutional Remedies, as the 'heart and soul' of the Constitution. He believed that without a mechanism to enforce Fundamental Rights, the rights themselves would be meaningless. By allowing citizens to move the Supreme Court directly, this article provides the ultimate safeguard against the violation of individual liberties by the state, making the Constitution truly effective.

128. (D) Either House of Parliament.
The impeachment process of the President of India can be initiated in either the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha. The charges must be signed by at least one-fourth of the members of the House where they originate. After the first House passes the resolution by a two-thirds majority, the other House investigates the charges. If both Houses pass it, the President is removed from office immediately.

129. (B) The legislative competence of the state legislature.
The doctrine of territorial nexus refers to the principle that a state legislature can make laws that apply outside its own territory if there is a sufficient connection or nexus between the state and the subject matter. This doctrine is used by the courts to determine whether a state law is constitutionally valid when it affects individuals or property located beyond its geographical boundaries, based on Article 245.

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often becoming key partners in national coalition governments.

79. (A) The judiciary taking a proactive role to enforce public duties and protect rights.
Judicial activism refers to the judiciary's proactive intervention to ensure that the executive and legislature perform their constitutional duties. This often occurs when these branches fail to act in the public interest or when Fundamental Rights are threatened. While it promotes justice and social change, it also raises questions about the boundary between judicial interpretation and the policy-making powers of the other branches.

80. (B) Article 32 - Right to Property
Article 32 relates to the Right to Constitutional Remedies, which allows citizens to approach the Supreme Court for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights. It is not related to the Right to Property, which was moved from the list of Fundamental Rights to Article 300A as a legal right. The other pairs, such as Article 17 for untouchability and Article 51A for duties, are correctly matched.

81. (B) President, Vice-President, Prime Minister, Speaker of the Lok Sabha
The order of precedence in India is a protocol list that indicates the hierarchical rank of various constitutional and government officials. The President, as the head of state, ranks first, followed by the Vice-President and then the Prime Minister. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha, representing the popular house of the legislature, follows these primary executive offices, reflecting the structured hierarchy of constitutional authority.

82. (A) 42nd Amendment Act
The Preamble of the Indian Constitution has been amended only once, by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976. This amendment added three new words: 'SOCIALIST', 'SECULAR', and 'INTEGRITY'. These additions were intended to formally reflect the evolving political and social goals of the nation. The amendment remains a significant event in constitutional history, highlighting the document's capacity for focused symbolic and ideological change.

83. (C) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee, which was responsible for preparing the formal text of the Indian Constitution. His immense contribution to the legal and social framework of the document has earned him the title of the 'Father of the Indian Constitution'. He played a pivotal role in ensuring the inclusion of protections for marginalized sections and secular principles.

84. (D) British
The phrase 'equality before law' in Article 14 of the Indian Constitution is of British origin and is a key element of the Rule of Law. It implies the absence of special privileges for any individual and that all persons are equally subject to the ordinary law of the land. This principle ensures that no one is above the law, regardless of their status or position.

85. (C) To organize village panchayats as units of self-government.
The organization of village panchayats as units of self-government is a Directive Principle based on Gandhian ideology, which emphasized rural development and decentralization of power. Article 40 reflects Gandhi's vision of 'Gram Swaraj', where villages are self-reliant and self-governing. This principle was later given concrete constitutional shape through the 73rd Amendment Act, significantly strengthening local governance across the country.

86. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Rajya Sabha is known as the Permanent House because it is never fully dissolved. Its continuity is maintained by the rule that one-third of its members retire every second year, with new members elected in their place. This staggered retirement process ensures that the house always has experienced members and can function as a stable deliberative body representing the interests of the states.

87. (D) No-Confidence Motion
A No-Confidence Motion is a powerful parliamentary tool that can lead to the fall of the government if passed by the Lok Sabha. It demonstrates that the majority of the house no longer supports the Council of Ministers. Since

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equality, and secularism. The long struggle for independence shaped the consensus among leaders that India should be a sovereign and just nation. These principles were translated into the formal constitutional framework, ensuring that the legacy of the freedom movement continued to guide the new republic's governance.

139. (D) Habeas Corpus
The writ of Habeas Corpus is unique because it can be issued against both public authorities and private individuals who have illegally detained a person. Its purpose is to protect personal liberty by ensuring that the detained individual is produced before the court to determine the legality of their detention. The other writs, like Mandamus and Certiorari, are generally directed only against public officials, bodies, or inferior courts.

140. (B) 1, 4, 2, 3
The Indian Constitution is organized into specific parts that follow a logical sequence. Part I deals with the Union and its Territory, followed by Part II on Citizenship. Part III contains the Fundamental Rights, and Part IV outlines the Directive Principles of State Policy. This structure reflects the priorities of the makers, starting with the nation's physical boundary and then defining its people and their rights.

141. (C) The Supreme Court
The Supreme Court of India is the final interpreter and the guardian of the Constitution. It has the ultimate authority to interpret the meaning of constitutional provisions and to ensure that all legislative and executive actions comply with the document. Through the power of judicial review, it protects the fundamental rights of citizens and maintains the rule of law, ensuring that constitutional supremacy is upheld at all times.

142. (D) Legislative Assembly
In the states, the Council of Ministers, headed by the Chief Minister, is collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly. This means that the government must maintain the support of the majority of the members of the lower house to stay in power. If the Assembly passes a vote of no-confidence, the entire ministry is obligated to resign, mirroring the parliamentary relationship at the national level.

143. (B) I and II only
The media in India plays a critical role as a watchdog of democracy and a primary source of information for shaping public opinion. While it enjoys significant freedom under the right to free speech, it is not completely free from government regulation. Various laws regarding defamation, national security, and broadcasting standards exist to ensure that media outlets operate responsibly within the legal and ethical framework of society.

144. (B) Election of the President and its manner
Provisions that affect the federal structure of the Constitution, such as the manner of the President's election, require a more rigorous amendment process. This involves a special majority in both Houses of Parliament and ratification by the legislatures of at least half of the states. This ensures that the balance of power between the Centre and the states cannot be altered unilaterally by the national government.

145. (B) First among equals.
The principle of 'primus inter pares', or 'first among equals', describes the Prime Minister's position within the Council of Ministers. While the Prime Minister is the head of the government and wields significant authority, they are theoretically equal to other ministers in the sense that the cabinet functions on the basis of collective responsibility. However, in practice, the Prime Minister's leadership role and political stature often elevate them.

146. (A) Reservations for Other Backward Classes (OBCs)
The landmark Indra Sawhney case, also known as the Mandal case, dealt with the constitutionality of reservations for Other Backward Classes in government services. The Supreme Court upheld the 27% reservation for OBCs but introduced the concept of the 'creamy layer' to exclude the affluent members of these classes from the benefits. It also established a general limit of 50% on the total number of reservations.

147. (C) The enhancement of land revenue.
The Bardoli Satyagraha of 1928 was a significant peasant movement led by Vallabhbhai Patel against the British colonial government's decision to sharply increase land revenue. The movement

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130. (A) The bureaucracy
Institutional pressure groups are formal organizations located within the machinery of the state or other established institutions. The bureaucracy is a prime example, as it operates within the government but also works to protect and promote its own professional interests and influence policy decisions from the inside. Other examples include organizations of the armed forces or formal religious bodies that have a permanent and structured existence.

131. (C) The moment the Election Commission announces the election schedule.
The Model Code of Conduct is a set of guidelines issued by the Election Commission to regulate the behaviour of political parties and candidates during elections. It comes into effect immediately after the announcement of the election schedule. The code aims to ensure a level playing field and prevent the ruling party from using government machinery for electoral gain, thereby maintaining the fairness of the democratic process.

132. (D) Exaggerated loyalty to one's caste leading to conflict and harming national interest
Casteism involves an excessive and narrow loyalty to one's own caste, which often results in the promotion of caste interests at the expense of national unity. It can lead to social tension, discrimination, and conflict between different groups. When caste identity becomes the primary basis for political mobilization and social interaction, it hinders the development of a shared national identity and obstructs the process of social integration.

133. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Supreme Court of India possesses the power of judicial review, which allows it to examine the constitutional validity of laws. Since the Constitution is the supreme law of the land, any legislation or executive order that contradicts its provisions can be declared void by the court. This power is essential for maintaining the supremacy of the Constitution and protecting the rights and liberties of all citizens.

134. (B) Double membership
In the Indian parliamentary system, 'double membership' is actually a feature, where ministers must be members of the legislature. The option likely refers to a lack of strict separation of powers, which is a key characteristic of parliamentary systems. Features like majority party rule and collective responsibility are fundamental. The system integrates the executive and legislative branches rather than keeping them entirely separate, unlike the presidential system found in countries like the USA.

135. (B) One-third
The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act mandates that at least one-third of the total number of seats in Panchayati Raj Institutions must be reserved for women. This reservation applies to both the total seats and the offices of chairpersons at all three levels of the rural local government. This revolutionary step aimed to empower women and ensure their active participation in the grass roots democratic and developmental processes.

136. (A) West Bengal
The demand for a separate state of Gorkhaland has been a long-standing issue in the Darjeeling hills and surrounding regions of West Bengal. It is primarily driven by the ethnic Gorkha population seeking greater political autonomy and recognition of their distinct cultural and linguistic identity. The movement has seen various phases of protests and negotiations, leading to the creation of semi-autonomous administrative bodies like the Gorkhaland Territorial Administration.

137. (C) Indrajit Gupta Committee
The Indrajit Gupta Committee on Electoral Reforms, which submitted its report in 1998, specifically recommended the state funding of elections. The primary objective was to curb the influence of money power and ensure a level playing field for all candidates and parties, especially those with fewer resources. It suggested that such funding should be provided in kind, such as through free media airtime and electoral facilities.

138. (A) Fostering values like democracy and equality that became guiding principles
The Indian National Movement provided the ideological foundation for the Constitution by fostering deeply held values such as democracy,

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156. (B) The time immediately following the Question Hour.
The Zero Hour is an informal parliamentary procedure in India that begins immediately after the Question Hour and lasts until the regular agenda of the house is taken up. During this time, members of Parliament can raise matters of urgent public importance without prior notice. Although it is not mentioned in the formal Rules of Procedure, it has become a powerful and widely used parliamentary device.

157. (C) Article 3
Article 3 of the Indian Constitution empowers the Parliament to form new states, alter the boundaries of existing states, or change their names. This can be done through a simple majority in Parliament, provided that the President has referred the bill to the concerned state legislatures for their views. This article reflects the flexible nature of the Indian federation, allowing the Union to reorganize states based on administrative and political needs.

158. (D) Advisory jurisdiction
Under Article 143, the Supreme Court possesses advisory jurisdiction, allowing the President to seek its opinion on any question of law or fact that is of public importance. This process is not a formal legal dispute, and the court's opinion is not binding on the President. It serves as a mechanism to clarify complex legal issues before the government takes specific executive or legislative actions.

159. (A) A particular religious or ethnic section of society.
A communal pressure group is formed to represent and promote the specific interests of a particular religious or ethnic section of society. These groups often mobilize their members based on shared cultural or religious identities to influence government policies in their favour. While they can articulate the legitimate concerns of their communities, their activities can sometimes lead to social tensions if they conflict with national interests.

160. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Election Commission of India is established as an independent constitutional body to ensure that elections are conducted in a free and fair manner. Independence from executive control is essential to prevent political interference and maintain public trust in the democratic process. This constitutional status provides the Commission with the necessary authority and autonomy to manage the complex and massive task of organizing elections across the nation.

161. (B) Loyalty to a specific region at the expense of national unity
Regionalism refers to a strong sense of identity and loyalty toward one's own region, which can become a problem for nation-building when it overrides loyalty to the nation as a whole. It often manifests in demands for greater autonomy or even secession. While regional pride can be positive, its extreme form can cause inter-state conflicts and hinder the development of a cohesive national identity and integrated development.

162. (A) The exclusion of affluent members of a backward class from reservation benefits.
The concept of the 'creamy layer' was introduced by the Supreme Court to ensure that the benefits of reservation for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) reach the most needy. It involves setting income and social criteria to identify and exclude the relatively affluent members of these classes from receiving reservation. This ensures that the policy of social justice is effectively targeted and does not benefit only the already privileged.

163. (C) Cabinet Mission Plan
The Constituent Assembly of India was formed in 1946 based on the recommendations of the Cabinet Mission Plan. This plan provided for a representative body to be indirectly elected by the members of the provincial legislative assemblies. It laid down the basic framework for the Assembly's composition and function, ultimately leading to the creation of the sovereign body that drafted and adopted the Indian Constitution.

164. (D) Parliamentary Sovereignty
Parliamentary sovereignty is a feature of the British system, but in India, the Constitution is supreme. The powers of the Indian Parliament are limited by the written constitution, federal structure, and the judiciary's power of judicial review. While India has a parliamentary form

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215. (C) Judicial and quasi-judicial authorities
A writ of 'Certiorari' is issued by a higher court to quash the order of an inferior court or a quasi-judicial body when it has acted without or in excess of its jurisdiction. Its primary purpose is to ensure that legal errors or jurisdictional mistakes made by lower authorities are corrected. It is a vital tool for maintaining the rule of law and ensuring that judicial and administrative bodies function within their legal boundaries.

216. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Party systems vary globally: China operates under a one-party system, while the USA is characterized by a two-party system. India experienced a dominant party system from 1952 to 1967 with the Congress party, followed by a transition to a multi-party coalition system after 1989. These different models reflect the diverse ways in which political competition is structured and how power is aggregated and exercised in different national and historical contexts.

217. (C) Issues of ownership concentration and paid news.
Major criticisms against the media in India include the concentration of ownership in a few large corporate houses and the practice of 'paid news', where coverage is exchanged for money. These phenomena can lead to biased reporting and undermine the media's role as an independent watchdog of democracy. Addressing these issues is essential for ensuring that the press remains a credible and diverse source of information and analysis for the public.

218. (A) Political Sociology
The study of electoral behaviour is most closely associated with political sociology, as it examines the relationship between political processes and various social factors. Researchers in this field analyze how social identities such as caste, class, religion, and gender influence voting choices and political participation. This interdisciplinary approach provides a deeper understanding of the sociological roots of political power and the dynamics of democratic competition in complex societies like India.

219. (D) Assess the gender-differentiated impact of the budget.
Gender budgeting is an analytical tool used to assess how government budgets affect men and women differently. It aims to ensure that public spending and revenue collection are gender-sensitive and contribute to reducing gender inequalities. By evaluating the specific needs of women and girls in various policy areas, gender budgeting helps in making more informed and equitable fiscal decisions, ultimately promoting the social and economic empowerment of women through targeted national investments.

220. (B) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, as the first Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister of India, played the most critical role in the integration of over 500 princely states into the Indian Union. His diplomatic skill and firm resolve, often referred to as his 'iron will', ensured the territorial integrity of the newly independent nation. This monumental task of nation-building earned him the title of the 'Iron Man of India' and a lasting place in the country's history.

221. (C) The People of India
The source of sovereignty in India, as stated in the opening words of the Preamble, lies with 'The People of India'. This signifies that all political authority is derived from the people and that the Constitution was adopted by them for their own governance. This concept of popular sovereignty is the cornerstone of the Indian democratic republic, ensuring that the government remains accountable to the citizens and reflects their collective will.

222. (D) The Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy
The Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy are often described as the 'conscience of the Constitution'. Together, they represent the core ethical and social values of the document, balancing individual liberties with the goal of socio-economic justice. While the rights protect citizens from state overreach, the principles guide the state toward building a welfare society, reflecting the constitution-makers' comprehensive vision for a just and democratic India.

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173. (C) Statutory body
The National Commission for Women (NCW) is a statutory body established under the National Commission for Women Act of 1990. It was created to protect and promote the interests of women by reviewing constitutional and legal safeguards and recommending legislative measures for their empowerment. As a statutory body, it derives its authority from an Act of Parliament rather than being directly established by the Constitution or an executive order.

174. (D) Limited government with checks and balances.
Constitutionalism refers to the principle that the power of the government should be limited by law and that its authority is derived from and restricted by a constitution. It emphasizes the importance of checks and balances among different branches of government to prevent any single entity from becoming too powerful. This ensures that governance is based on the rule of law and protects individual liberties from arbitrary state actions.

175. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The Indian Constitution establishes a dual polity with clearly defined powers for both the Union and the State governments. However, it also provides for a single, integrated judicial system for the entire country, which is a significant unitary feature. This structure allows the judiciary to interpret both central and state laws, ensuring legal uniformity and consistency while maintaining the federal division of legislative and executive authority.

176. (D) To preside over a joint sitting of Parliament.
While the President has the power to summon a joint sitting of Parliament, they do not preside over it. That role is specifically assigned to the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, or the Deputy Speaker in their absence. The President's other powers, such as appointing the Prime Minister, granting pardons in capital cases, and declaring a national emergency, are significant executive and ceremonial functions within the constitutional framework.

177. (B) The two senior-most judges of the Supreme Court.
For the appointment of judges to the High Courts, the collegium consists of the Chief Justice of India and the two senior-most judges of the Supreme Court. In the case of Supreme Court appointments, the collegium is expanded to include the four senior-most judges. This system was designed to ensure that judicial appointments are made through a consensus among the highest members of the judiciary, protecting the bench from political influence.

178. (A) Split-ticket voting
Split-ticket voting occurs when a voter chooses candidates from different political parties for different offices in the same election cycle, such as voting for one party in the national Lok Sabha election and another in the state assembly election. This phenomenon reflects the voter's ability to distinguish between national and regional issues and to evaluate the performance and programs of various parties at different levels of government.

179. (C) The partition of the country in 1947.
The partition of India in 1947 created massive challenges for national integration due to widespread communal violence and the large-scale displacement of people. The newly independent nation had to focus on building a cohesive identity while managing the integration of diverse princely states and addressing deep-seated communal tensions. This traumatic event highlighted the urgent need for a secular and inclusive constitutional framework to ensure the long-term unity of the country.

180. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Key political leaders in India are associated with distinct movements: Jayaprakash Narayan with Total Revolution, and Periyar with the Self-Respect Movement. B.R. Ambedkar famously authored 'Annihilation of Caste', while Mahatma Gandhi championed 'Gram Swaraj'. These diverse ideologies and movements have profoundly shaped the national discourse on social justice, local self-governance, and the empowerment of marginalized sections, contributing to the rich political fabric of modern India.

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181. (C) Parliamentary authorization
The Contingency Fund of India is established under Article 267 to enable the executive to meet unforeseen or urgent expenditures before formal approval is obtained. The President holds this fund on behalf of the government, allowing for immediate action in times of crisis. However, all such expenditures must eventually be authorized by Parliament, ensuring that the legislature maintains final control over the use of public funds and government spending.

182. (B) True nature and character of a legislation to ascertain which list it falls under.
The doctrine of pith and substance is a legal principle used by the judiciary to determine the constitutional validity of a law when it appears to encroach upon the legislative domain of another level of government. The court examines the true nature and essence of the law to see which list of the Seventh Schedule it primarily belongs to, ensuring that incidental overlaps do not invalidate legitimate legislation.

183. (D) Art. 368 - Emergency due to war
Article 368 provides the procedure for constitutional amendments and is not related to emergency provisions. National emergencies due to war, external aggression, or armed rebellion are covered under Article 352. The other articles mentioned, such as 356 for President's Rule and 360 for Financial Emergency, are correctly matched to their respective functions. This highlights the distinct legal frameworks for constitutional evolution and crisis management.

184. (A) Maneka Gandhi case
In the landmark Maneka Gandhi case of 1978, the Supreme Court ruled that the 'procedure established by law' under Article 21 must be fair, just, and reasonable, effectively introducing the concept of 'due process'. This judgment significantly expanded the scope of personal liberty, ensuring that any law depriving a person of their life or liberty must satisfy the requirements of natural justice and not be arbitrary or oppressive.

185. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Indian Constitution uniquely blends parliamentary sovereignty with judicial supremacy. While the Parliament has broad powers to amend the document, the judiciary maintains the final authority to review these changes. If an amendment is found to violate the 'basic structure' of the Constitution, the Supreme Court can declare it void. This system ensures that the legislature remains powerful while preventing the erosion of the Constitution's core fundamental values.

186. (A) The rights of the poor and marginalized.
Public Interest Litigation (PIL) has been instrumental in promoting the rights of the poor and marginalized by liberalizing the rules of legal standing. It allows any concerned citizen or organization to approach the court on behalf of those who are unable to do so themselves. This has enabled the judiciary to address critical issues like bonded labour, prison conditions, and environmental degradation, making justice more inclusive and accessible.

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187. (D) West Bengal
The All India Trinamool Congress (AITC) is a major regional political party primarily based in the state of West Bengal. Founded by Mamata Banerjee, it has played a dominant role in the state's politics and has been part of national coalition governments. Its influence is largely concentrated in West Bengal, where it represents local political aspirations and competes with national and other regional parties for electoral dominance.

188. (C) NITI Aayog
NITI Aayog is an executive body established through a resolution of the Union Cabinet and is not mentioned in the Constitution. In contrast, the Election Commission, the Union Public Service Commission, and the Finance Commission are all constitutional bodies specifically established by various articles. NITI Aayog serves as a policy think-tank for the government, providing strategic and technical advice on national and regional development issues.

189. (C) The set of attitudes, beliefs, and sentiments that give order and meaning to a political process.
Political culture refers to the fundamental set of attitudes, beliefs, and values that citizens hold about their political system and the role of the individual within it. It provides the framework

for political behaviour and helps determine the legitimacy of the government. In the context of electoral behaviour, understanding political culture is essential for analyzing how shared norms and expectations influence voting patterns and political participation in a society.

190. (D) The creation of new states on linguistic basis.
The creation of new states on a linguistic basis is a regional and administrative issue rather than a gender-based political issue. Gender-related issues include the demand for reservation for women in legislatures, the debate over a Uniform Civil Code, and social problems like female foeticide. These issues focus on the specific rights, representation, and status of women in the political and social spheres of the country.

191. (D) Sovereign, Democratic, Republic
The Indian National Movement bequeathed the vision of India as a sovereign, democratic republic to the constitution-makers. This legacy emphasized that political power should rest with the people and that the nation should be free from external control. These ideals were formally enshrined in the Preamble, guiding the establishment of a system that ensures popular representation, individual liberty, and national independence in all its governing institutions.

192. (D) It is drawn from various sources.
A key characteristic of the Indian Constitution is that it is a synthesis of various global constitutional models, tailored to suit India's unique conditions. It borrowed Fundamental Rights from the USA, the parliamentary system from Britain, and Directive Principles from Ireland. This eclectic approach allowed the makers to adopt best practices from across the world while ensuring that the document remained rooted in the specific socio-political realities of India.

193. (B) Right to Equality
The abolition of untouchability is a fundamental measure for socio-economic change enshrined in Article 17, which is part of the Right to Equality. It prohibits the practice of untouchability in any form and makes it a punishable offence. This provision was essential for dismantling historical social hierarchies and ensuring that all citizens, regardless of their caste, enjoy a life of dignity and equal status in modern Indian society.

194. (C) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
A constitutional amendment under Article 368 can be initiated in either the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha, not just by the President. However, it is correct that passing such an amendment requires a special majority in each house of Parliament. This ensures that the Constitution is only changed after thorough deliberation and with broad political support, protecting the document from hasty or unilateral modifications by any single authority.

195. (C) Dissolution of the entire Council of Ministers.
In the parliamentary system, the Prime Minister is the keystone of the cabinet arch. Their resignation or death automatically results in the dissolution of the entire Council of Ministers. While the Lok Sabha is not necessarily dissolved, the President must then find a new leader who can command the majority. This principle emphasizes the central role of the Prime Minister in maintaining the collective functioning and stability of the executive branch.

196. (D) Concurrent List
The Concurrent List in the Seventh Schedule contains subjects on which both the Union Parliament and the State Legislatures have the power to make laws. This include matters of common interest like education, forests, and marriage. In case of a conflict between a central law and a state law on a concurrent subject, the central law generally prevails, ensuring a balance between national uniformity and regional local diversity.

197. (C) Public Interest Litigation
The Supreme Court liberalized the traditional rule of 'locus standi' in the context of Public Interest Litigation (PIL). This allowed any public-spirited individual or organization to file a petition on behalf of those who cannot approach the court themselves. This shift enabled the judiciary to address broader social issues and protect the rights of marginalized groups, significantly expanding the scope of judicial intervention for the public good.

198. (B) A spontaneous protest by a group of students.
Non-associational pressure groups are characterized by their lack of formal organization

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educational background. This principle ensures political equality and allows every adult citizen to participate in the selection of their representatives. It is fundamental to the democratic legitimacy of the government and ensures that the political process is inclusive and truly representative.

231. (D) Shared identities including caste, religion, language, or region
Identity politics in India refers to political mobilization based on shared social identities such as caste, religion, language, or region. Political parties often appeal to these identities to build support and address the specific grievances or aspirations of different groups. While it can empower marginalized communities and bring issues of social justice to the forefront, it also raises concerns about social fragmentation and the potential for conflict between different identity-based political factions.

232. (A) Regionalism based on language
The linguistic reorganization of states in 1956 was a major step in addressing regionalism by creating states based on shared linguistic identities. This reform aimed to satisfy regional aspirations and make administration more efficient by using local languages. By providing a constitutional framework for linguistic diversity, it helped in integrating various regions into the national fabric while respecting their cultural distinctness, ultimately contributing to a more stable and cohesive federal union.

233. (C) Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms
The Government of India Act of 1919 is commonly known as the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms. It introduced significant changes, including dyarchy in the provinces and the expansion of legislative councils. The Act was a response to growing demands for self-rule and aimed to increase the participation of Indians in the colonial administration. It marked a key stage in the constitutional evolution toward responsible government, although it fell short of the full aspirations of the nationalist movement.

234. (A) It combines federal features with a strong unitary bias.
The Indian Constitution is described as 'quasi-federal' because it incorporates essential federal features like the division of powers while also including strong unitary elements such as a single citizenship and a powerful Centre. This unique blend was designed to manage the country's immense diversity while ensuring national unity and stability. It allows the Union government to exercise overriding authority in specific situations, particularly during emergencies, to protect the integrity of the nation.

235. (D) Legislative acts and supportive social and educational environments
While Fundamental Duties are non-justiciable, their enforcement can be promoted through legislative acts that prescribe penalties for specific violations, such as disrespecting national symbols. Furthermore, fostering supportive social and educational environments helps in instilling these duties in the minds of citizens from a young age. This combined approach of legal regulation and social awareness aims to encourage a culture of national responsibility and respect for constitutional ideals among all members of society.

236. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Judicial review is a basic feature of the Indian Constitution, ensuring that all laws and executive actions comply with constitutional provisions. The Supreme Court has ruled that this power is part of the 'basic structure', meaning it cannot be removed or significantly curtailed even by a constitutional amendment. This principle safeguards the supremacy of the Constitution and ensures that the judiciary remains an effective check on the potential overreach of the other branches.

237. (C) Britain
The 'shadow cabinet' is a unique feature of the British parliamentary system, where the main opposition party forms a parallel cabinet to monitor and critique the work of the government's ministers. Each shadow minister is responsible for a specific department and is prepared to take office if the opposition wins. While not formally present in the Indian system, it serves as a powerful model for executive accountability and prepared alternate leadership in many Westminster-style democracies.

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207. (A) Linguistic and cultural diversity combined with regional economic imbalances
The rise of regionalism in India is largely attributed to the country's immense linguistic and cultural diversity, often coupled with significant economic disparities between different regions. When specific areas feel neglected or culturally threatened, it can lead to strong regional identities and demands for greater autonomy. This phenomenon reflects the challenges of managing a diverse federal state where regional aspirations must be balanced with the goals of national unity and development.

208. (D) Various parliamentary procedures like questions, motions, and financial control
In a parliamentary system, the legislature ensures executive accountability through several formal procedures. These include Question Hour, where ministers must answer queries from members, and various motions like adjournment or censure. Furthermore, the legislature exercises vital financial control by debating and voting on the annual budget. These mechanisms ensure that the government remains responsive to the representatives of the people and that its actions are subject to constant public scrutiny.

209. (B) Prevention of corruption
The Santhanam Committee was appointed by the Government of India in 1962 to suggest measures for the prevention of corruption in public services. Its comprehensive report led to the establishment of the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) in 1964 as the apex integrity institution. The committee's recommendations highlighted the importance of ethical conduct and institutional mechanisms to maintain transparency and accountability in governance, profoundly influencing India's anti-corruption framework.

210. (A) United States of America
The United States of America was the first country to adopt a formal written constitution in 1787. This established a precedent for other nations to codify their fundamental laws and government structure into a single, supreme document. India followed this example, creating the world's lengthiest written constitution to provide a detailed and clear legal framework for its diverse and complex democratic society, ensuring the protection of rights and the rule of law.

211. (B) Right to Equality - Includes abolition of titles
The Right to Equality in the Indian Constitution includes several provisions to ensure social parity, such as the abolition of titles under Article 18. This prevents the state from conferring titles that create artificial social hierarchies. Other components of this right include equality before the law, the prohibition of discrimination, and the abolition of untouchability, collectively working to establish an egalitarian society where all citizens are treated equally by the state.

212. (D) Admission or establishment of new states.
Certain provisions of the Constitution can be amended by a simple majority of each House of Parliament, similar to the process for ordinary legislation. This includes the admission or establishment of new states and the alteration of their boundaries. Other more fundamental provisions, such as those related to the President's election or Fundamental Rights, require a special majority or even ratification by state legislatures to ensure a more deliberate amendment process.

213. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The President of India occupies a unique position as an integral part of the Parliament, as no bill can become an Act without the President's assent. However, the President is not a member of either the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha. This structure highlights the ceremonial and formal role of the head of state in the legislative process, maintaining the distinction between the executive and the active deliberative houses.

214. (B) Part XII
Part XII of the Indian Constitution outlines the financial relations between the Union and the States, including the distribution of revenues and the power to borrow. It establishes the Finance Commission to recommend the sharing of taxes between the two levels of government. This framework is essential for maintaining the financial viability of states and ensuring that national resources are allocated in a fair and balanced manner to support development.

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and permanent structure. A spontaneous protest by students is an example of such a group, as it emerges suddenly in response to an immediate issue. Unlike associational groups like trade unions or professional bodies, these groups are unorganized and their collective action is often temporary and driven by sudden events or specific emotional grievances.

199. (D) The list of eligible voters in a constituency.
The electoral roll is a comprehensive and official list of all individuals who are eligible to vote in a particular constituency. It is prepared and regularly updated by the Election Commission to ensure that every qualified citizen can exercise their franchise. Maintaining an accurate electoral roll is fundamental to the integrity of the election process, as it prevents fraudulent voting and ensures that everyone's right to vote is protected.

200. (A) Passive acceptance of low status toward an assertive political consciousness
The political identity of 'Dalit' represents a significant shift from the passive acceptance of a marginalized social status to a more assertive and vocal political consciousness. It signifies a movement for self-respect, dignity, and a demand for a proportional share in political power. This assertive identity has been a driving force in social justice movements, challenging traditional caste-based oppression and seeking systemic reforms to ensure equality and justice.

201. (C) Equal justice and free legal aid
The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 added Article 39A to the Directive Principles of State Policy, which mandates the state to provide equal justice and free legal aid to the poor. This provision aims to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities. It reflects the constitutional commitment to making the legal system accessible and fair for the marginalized sections of society.

202. (A) One-tenth of the total number of members.
The quorum for a sitting of the Lok Sabha is one-tenth of the total number of its members, as specified in the Constitution. This is the minimum number of members whose presence is required to conduct the business of the house. If there is no quorum, the Speaker must adjourn the house or suspend the sitting until a sufficient number of members are present, ensuring that proceedings remain representative.

203. (D) The States Reorganisation Act, 1956
Zonal Councils in India are statutory bodies established under the States Reorganisation Act of 1956. They were created to promote cooperation and coordination among states grouped into five zones. These councils serve as advisory bodies where states can discuss matters of common interest, such as border disputes, economic planning, and infrastructure. They aim to foster a sense of regional cooperation within the broader national federal framework.

204. (B) Guwahati High Court
The Guwahati High Court has jurisdiction over several states in North-East India, including Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram, and Arunachal Pradesh. This makes it one of the few High Courts in the country that serves more than one state. Such an arrangement is provided for in the Constitution to ensure the efficient administration of justice in regions with smaller populations or specific administrative needs while maintaining a unified judicial structure.

205. (C) A reduction in the share of the crop paid to landlords from one-half to one-third.
The Tebhaga Movement in Bengal was an intense peasant uprising where sharecroppers demanded that they should retain two-thirds of the produce and pay only one-third to the landlords, instead of the traditional half. This movement highlighted the extreme exploitation of the peasantry and the urgent need for land reform. It was a significant precursor to the post-independence land redistribution policies and reflected the growing political consciousness of the rural poor.

206. (D) It has been in existence for at least ten years.
The recognition of a political party as a National Party by the Election Commission depends on specific electoral performance criteria, such as the percentage of votes or seats won in multiple states. There is no requirement for the party to have been in existence for a specific number of years. Once recognized, a national party enjoys certain privileges, including a permanent election symbol and access to free public media airtime.

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223. (A) Fundamental Rights are justiciable while Directive Principles are non-justiciable.
The primary difference between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles is their legal enforceability. Fundamental Rights are justiciable, meaning citizens can approach the courts for their enforcement if they are violated. In contrast, Directive Principles are non-justiciable and cannot be legally enforced by the judiciary. However, both are fundamental in the governance of the country, with rights providing legal protections and principles guiding long-term state policy toward social and economic goals.

224. (A) I and II only
Constitutional review involves evaluating how effectively the document has functioned over time to address national needs. A significant example is the National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution set up in 2000. Unlike judicial review, which is a constant judicial function, such broad institutional reviews are typically initiated by the executive to suggest improvements in the democratic system and ensure the Constitution remains a dynamic and effective document for governance.

225. (B) Holding the executive accountable by seeking information on its activities.
The Question Hour is a vital parliamentary device where members of Parliament can ask ministers questions regarding the government's activities and policies. This practice ensures that the executive remains accountable to the legislature by providing information and justifications for its actions. It serves as a tool for public scrutiny and transparency, allowing the representatives of the people to highlight issues of public concern and monitor the performance of various government departments.

226. (A) Prevent frequent unilateral amendments and safeguard the division of powers
In a federal system, a written and rigid constitution is essential to protect the clear division of powers between the national and regional governments. By making the amendment process more difficult, it ensures that the central government cannot unilaterally alter the constitutional balance to its advantage. This stability provides legal certainty and safeguards the autonomy of the states, ensuring that federalism remains a permanent and protected feature of the national governing structure.

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227. (C) Restructuring Centre-State relations to give more powers to the states.
Historically, demands for autonomy in states like Punjab and Tamil Nadu have focused on restructuring Centre-State relations to provide states with more legislative, financial, and administrative authority. These movements aim to achieve a more decentralized federal system where states have the resources to address local needs effectively. These demands are made within the constitutional framework, seeking to strengthen the federal balance rather than calling for secession or political independence from the Indian Union.

228. (D) Political interference in judicial appointments.
Judicial reforms aim to address critical problems such as the massive backlog of cases, delays in justice, and political interference in judicial appointments. Ensuring the independence of the judiciary from political pressure is essential for maintaining the rule of law and public trust. Reforms include streamlining legal procedures, increasing the number of judges, and establishing more transparent appointment processes to ensure that the bench remains impartial, competent, and efficient in delivering justice to all.

229. (D) Appointing judges to the Supreme Court.
Pressure groups use various methods to influence policy, such as lobbying, public demonstrations, and using media to shape public opinion. However, they have no formal power to appoint judges to the Supreme Court, which is a constitutional function of the President. Pressure groups focus on influencing decisions from the outside rather than directly exercising the formal administrative or constitutional powers reserved for the established organs of the state like the executive and judiciary.

230. (B) All adults have the right to vote without any discrimination.
Universal Adult Franchise is a key feature of Indian democracy, granting the right to vote to all citizens who have reached the age of 18, regardless of their caste, religion, gender, or

of government and a written constitution, the principle of constitutional supremacy ensures that no branch of government, including the legislature, has absolute or unlimited power.

165. (C) Both the Supreme Court and the High Courts
The power to issue the writ of Habeas Corpus is vested in both the Supreme Court under Article 32 and the High Courts under Article 226. This writ is a vital tool for protecting personal liberty by allowing the judiciary to examine the legality of a person's detention. It ensures that individuals have access to judicial protection at both the national and state levels against arbitrary detention by any authority.

166. (B) Shall give his assent.
According to the 24th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1971, when a Constitutional Amendment Bill is presented to the President after being passed by both Houses of Parliament, the President is obligated to give his assent. Unlike ordinary bills, the President has no power to withhold assent or return the bill for reconsideration. This ensures that the will of the Parliament in amending the Constitution is final.

167. (D) The President of India
The President of India administers the oath of office and secrecy to the Prime Minister. This formal ceremony marks the official commencement of the Prime Minister's tenure. During the oath, the Prime Minister swears to bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution and to faithfully discharge their duties. This tradition emphasizes the constitutional basis of executive power and the Prime Minister's responsibility to uphold the law and national integrity.

168. (A) The national government and regional governments.
Federalism involves a constitutional division of sovereignty and powers between a central national government and various regional or state governments. Each level of government is supreme within its own assigned sphere of authority, as defined by the Constitution. This structure aims to balance the need for national unity and strength with the desire for regional autonomy and diversity, ensuring that both levels can function effectively.

169. (C) To make the justice delivery system more efficient, accessible, and affordable.
Judicial reforms are primarily aimed at improving the overall functioning of the legal system to ensure it is efficient, accessible to all, and affordable. Key objectives include reducing the massive backlog of cases, streamlining legal procedures, and increasing the use of technology in courts. These reforms are essential for maintaining public confidence in the judiciary and ensuring that the promise of timely justice is fulfilled for every citizen.

170. (A) Lobbying
Lobbying is the most direct and common method used by pressure groups to influence the policy-making process. It involves engaging with legislators, government officials, and ministers to present their views and persuade them to support specific policies or changes in law. By providing expert information and demonstrating the support of their members, pressure groups seek to ensure that their interests are integrated into the legislative and executive agendas.

171. (D) Public relations and official communication
When the government uses media to propagate its policies and achievements, it is engaging in public relations and official communication. This involves disseminating information about government programs to inform the public and build support for its initiatives. While essential for transparency and public awareness, it is distinct from the media's independent watchdog role, which focuses on critical analysis and holding the government accountable for its actions and failures.

172. (B) I and II only
Caste continues to play a significant role in Indian politics by influencing voter choices and the strategic selection of candidates by political parties. It has also led to the emergence of specific caste-based parties that seek to represent the interests of their communities. Despite modernizing trends and urban migration, caste identity remains a deeply embedded factor in the political process, shaping mobilization strategies and the distribution of power.

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238. (D) Finance Commission
The Finance Commission is a constitutional body established under Article 280 to recommend the distribution of financial resources between the Union and the States. It provides a structured mechanism for sharing tax revenues and granting financial aid to ensure that both levels of government have the resources to meet their responsibilities. The Commission's recommendations are vital for maintaining fiscal federalism and addressing regional economic imbalances within the country's complex financial architecture.

239. (A) Is perceived to be encroaching upon the powers of the legislature or executive.
'Judicial overreach' is a term used by critics when they perceive the judiciary to be overstepping its constitutional role and encroaching upon the functions of the legislature or the executive. This often occurs when courts issue detailed policy directions or involve themselves in matters that are traditionally seen as the domain of the other branches. It highlights the ongoing debate about the proper balance of power and the limits of judicial activism in a democratic system.

240. (B) 1989
The era of a one-party dominant system in India, largely led by the Congress party, began to decline significantly after the 1989 general elections. This period marked the rise of numerous regional parties and the transition to a multi-party coalition system at the Centre. No single party was able to secure a clear majority for several decades, leading to a complex era of coalition politics where regional interests played a crucial role in forming and sustaining national governments.

241. (A) Allowing voters to reject all candidates.
The 'NOTA' (None of the Above) option was introduced as an electoral reform to allow voters to formally record their rejection of all candidates contesting in their constituency. It aims to empower voters and send a message to political parties about the quality of their candidates. While NOTA votes do not directly affect the outcome of the election, they provide a measure of public dissatisfaction and encourage parties to field better and more popular candidates.

242. (A) The Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies.
The Women's Reservation Bill proposes to reserve one-third of the seats in the Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies for women. This reform aims to address the long-standing issue of under-representation of women in the highest legislative bodies of the country. By mandating a fixed share of seats, the bill seeks to ensure that women's voices and interests are more effectively integrated into the national and state-level political and policy-making processes.

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243. (C) Preamble
The 'Objectives Resolution', moved by Jawaharlal Nehru in 1946, outlined the fundamental goals and values that would guide the drafting of the Indian Constitution. This historic resolution later evolved into the Preamble, providing the ideological foundation and a clear statement of the document's objectives, such as justice, liberty, and equality. It serves as a concise summary of the constitution-makers' vision for a sovereign, democratic, and just republic for all its citizens.

244. (D) Right against Exploitation
The prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour is a Fundamental Right guaranteed under Article 23, which is part of the Right against Exploitation. This provision aims to protect individuals from various forms of inhuman treatment and exploitation, ensuring their dignity and personal liberty. It is a vital safeguard against historically prevalent forms of forced labour and human trafficking, reflecting the constitutional commitment to building a just and humane society for every person.

245. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 was the most comprehensive amendment in Indian history, introducing massive changes during the Emergency. Subsequently, the 44th Amendment Act of 1978 was enacted to reverse several of its controversial provisions and restore constitutional balances. These two amendments represent a crucial period in constitutional development, highlighting the dynamic interplay between executive power and the efforts to protect the democratic integrity and structure of the document over time.

275. (A) I and II only
The Prime Minister plays a pivotal role as the main channel of communication between the President and the Council of Ministers, keeping the head of state informed about government decisions. Furthermore, the Prime Minister provides essential advice to the President regarding the summoning and proroguing of Parliament sessions. While influential, the Prime Minister does not have the final say in all judicial appointments, which are handled through a consultative process involving the collegium of the higher judiciary.

276. (D) Specific constitutional provisions for certain states like those in the North-East
The concept of 'asymmetrical federalism' in India is reflected in specific constitutional provisions that grant different levels of autonomy or special status to certain states, such as those in the North-East under Article 371. These arrangements acknowledge the unique cultural, social, and historical circumstances of diverse regions. This flexibility allows the Indian federal system to accommodate regional diversity and specific local needs while maintaining a unified national structure, ensuring that the federal balance is tailored to national complexities.

277. (C) After a review plea is dismissed by the Supreme Court.
A 'curative petition' is a significant judicial innovation in India that can be filed in the Supreme Court as a last resort after a review plea has been dismissed. Its purpose is to prevent a miscarriage of justice and correct a patent error in a final judgment. This process allows the court to re-examine a case under exceptional circumstances to ensure that the ultimate goal of justice is achieved, even after the formal legal proceedings have concluded.

278. (B) Environmental movement.
The Chipko Movement is a world-renowned environmental movement that emerged in the 1970s in the Himalayan region of Uttarakhand. It was primarily led by local communities, especially women, who hugged trees to prevent them from being cut down by contractors. The movement highlighted the deep connection between rural livelihoods and forest conservation, successfully challenging the state's forest policies and inspiring numerous other environmental struggles across India and the world for ecological protection.

279. (D) Enhancing the transparency and verifiability of the voting process
The introduction of VVPAT (Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail) is a major electoral reform aimed at increasing the transparency and verifiability of the voting process using Electronic Voting Machines. It allows voters to see a physical paper slip that confirms their choice after they cast their ballot. This mechanism provides an audit trail that can be used to resolve disputes and enhance public trust in the integrity of the electoral system, ensuring that every vote is accurately recorded.

280. (A) Regionalism and inter-state disputes
While the linguistic reorganization of states addressed regional aspirations based on language, it also led to an intensification of regionalism and various inter-state disputes over borders and river water sharing. As states developed strong linguistic and regional identities, conflicts sometimes emerged over resources and administrative boundaries. This highlights the ongoing challenge for nation-building to balance regional pride and cultural distinctness with the need for national cohesion and peaceful cooperation among the diverse constituent units of the Union.

281. (D) 26 January 1950
The Indian Constitution was formally adopted on 26 November 1949 but came into full force on 26 January 1950. This date was chosen to commemorate the Purna Swaraj declaration of 1930. The commencement of the Constitution marked India's transition to a sovereign, democratic republic, ending its status as a British dominion. This event is celebrated annually as Republic Day, symbolizing the establishment of a government based on a written constitution and popular sovereignty.

282. (A) Directive Principles of State Policy
The provision for 'equal pay for equal work for both men and women' is a significant social and economic goal contained in the Directive Principles of State Policy under Article 39. It directs the state to ensure that gender does not become a basis for wage discrimination. While

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the state must respect all legal rights owed to a person. While the Indian Constitution originally used the phrase 'procedure established by law', the judiciary has since interpreted it to include the substantive requirements of due process. This shift emphasizes that any law depriving an individual of life or liberty must not only follow legal procedure but also be inherently fair, just, and non-arbitrary.

254. (D) Judicial review
The process of reviewing the validity of a constitutional amendment primarily falls under the Supreme Court's power of judicial review. This authority allows the court to determine whether an amendment violates the 'basic structure' of the Constitution. If it is found to be in conflict with these core principles, the judiciary can declare the amendment void. This power ensures that even the legislature's broad amending authority remains subject to the supreme legal and constitutional framework of the country.

255. (A) Lok Sabha
According to the Indian Constitution, a 'Money Bill' can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha. The Rajya Sabha has limited powers regarding such bills, as it can only suggest recommendations within 14 days and cannot reject or amend them. This rule ensures that the popular house of Parliament has primary authority over the nation's finances and taxation, reflecting the principle of democratic control over the public purse and government expenditures.

256. (C) Centre-State Relations
The Punchhi Commission was constituted by the Government of India in 2007 to take a fresh look at the complex dynamics of Centre-State relations in a changing political and economic environment. It provided comprehensive recommendations on various issues, including the role of Governors, the use of Article 356, and financial transfers. Its report aimed to strengthen cooperative federalism and ensure a more balanced and effective partnership between the Union and the States in the 21st century.

257. (B) Any public-spirited citizen or social organization.
Public Interest Litigation (PIL) significantly expanded access to justice by allowing any public-spirited citizen or social organization to file a petition in court on behalf of those who cannot do so themselves. This liberalization of the rule of locus standi enables the judiciary to address broader social issues and protect the rights of the marginalized. PIL has become a key instrument for judicial activism, ensuring that legal remedies are available for collective grievances and social justice causes.

258. (A) It maintains a broad programme covering many aspects of national life
A political party is distinguished from a pressure group by its broad agenda that covers multiple aspects of national life and policy. While pressure groups typically focus on specific interests or single issues, political parties seek to develop comprehensive programs to govern the entire country. Furthermore, political parties actively contest elections with the direct goal of capturing and exercising political power, whereas pressure groups only aim to influence government decisions from the outside without forming the government.

259. (C) Their long-term psychological attachment to a particular political party.
The party identification model of electoral behaviour suggests that voters' choices are primarily driven by a deep-seated and long-term psychological attachment to a specific political party. This identification often develops through early socialization and serves as a mental shortcut for evaluating political information and candidates. Voters with a strong party ID tend to consistently support their party across different elections, making this attachment a stable and predictable factor in analyzing voting patterns and overall political stability in a democracy.

260. (D) A struggle for recognition, self-respect, and a share in political power
Dalit assertion is best described as a multifaceted struggle by the Scheduled Castes for social recognition, individual self-respect, and a meaningful share in political power. It represents a rejection of traditional social hierarchies and a demand for dignity and equality in all spheres

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of life. This assertive political movement has transformed the landscape of Indian democracy by bringing issues of social justice and the rights of marginalized communities to the forefront of the national and regional political discourse.

261. (C) The princely states refused to join the federation.
The federal scheme proposed by the Government of India Act of 1935 never fully materialized because the princely states, whose participation was a necessary condition, refused to join. Many rulers were concerned about losing their absolute powers and autonomy within a federal structure. Consequently, only the provincial part of the Act, which provided for a degree of autonomy, was implemented. This failure highlighted the immense challenges of integrating the diverse and often conflicting political entities of colonial India.

262. (D) They are automatically enforced upon the commencement of the Constitution.
Directive Principles of State Policy are not automatically enforced upon the commencement of the Constitution; they require specific legislative acts to be implemented. While they are fundamental in the governance of the country and aim to establish a welfare state, they are non-justiciable. This means the state must proactively pass laws and formulate policies to bring these principles into effect over time, based on its available resources and the evolving socio-economic needs of the national population.

263. (C) Either House of Parliament on the recommendation of the President.
A bill for the creation of a new state or the alteration of existing state boundaries can be introduced in either House of Parliament. However, the prior recommendation of the President is mandatory for its introduction. Furthermore, the President must refer the bill to the concerned state legislatures to obtain their views, although these views are not binding on the Parliament. This procedure reflects the Union's supreme authority in reorganizing the states within the Indian federal structure.

264. (A) Harmony and cooperation between the legislature and the executive
The working of the parliamentary system in India is characterized by a high degree of harmony and cooperation between the legislature and the executive. Since the ministers are members of the Parliament and the executive is collectively responsible to the legislature, these two branches function in close coordination. This integration ensures that the government can effectively implement its policies and that the executive remains subject to the constant oversight and support of the people's representatives in the House.

265. (C) The agent of the President (and by extension, the Centre).
The Governor of a state occupies a dual role, serving as the constitutional head of the state and as an agent of the President. This position allows the Centre to maintain a degree of oversight and coordination over state administrations. The Governor's appointment by the President and their various discretionary powers reflect the unitary bias of the Indian federal system, ensuring that national interests and constitutional standards are upheld across all constituent units of the Union.

266. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Judicial activism has occasionally been criticized for blurring the lines of separation of powers between the three organs of government. In its effort to protect fundamental rights and ensure public accountability, the judiciary has sometimes issued detailed directions that fall within the executive or legislative domains, such as policy formulation. While these actions aim to address gaps in governance, they raise important questions about the appropriate boundaries of judicial intervention in a democratic and constitutional system of checks and balances.

267. (D) Electoral groups
Pressure groups are typically categorized into institutional, associational, and non-associational groups based on their structure and origin. 'Electoral groups' is not a recognized type of pressure group, as these organizations do not primarily exist to contest elections. Instead, they seek to influence government policy from

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the outside. While some pressure groups may support specific candidates or parties during an election, their core identity and function are distinct from those of political parties or formal electoral organizations.

268. (B) Among voters immediately after they have voted.
An 'Exit Poll' is a survey conducted among voters immediately after they have cast their ballots at the polling station. The primary objective is to gain insights into how people voted and to predict the eventual outcome of the election before the official results are declared. While these polls provide early data on voter sentiment and trends, their accuracy can vary, and they are often subject to specific regulations to ensure they do not influence the ongoing voting process.

269. (C) Gender justice and the Uniform Civil Code
The Shah Bano case was a significant legal and political event that brought issues of gender justice and the Uniform Civil Code to the forefront of national debate. The Supreme Court's ruling, which granted alimony to a divorced Muslim woman, was initially seen as a step toward secular gender justice. However, the subsequent legislative intervention sparked intense discussions about the rights of minority communities and the constitutional goal of establishing a common civil code for all citizens.

270. (D) The belief that one religious group has interests antagonistic to other groups
Communalism as a problem for national integration is fueled by the belief that different religious communities have interests that are fundamentally antagonistic to one another. This perspective often leads to social conflict, hostility, and political mobilization based on religious identity rather than national unity. It undermines the development of a shared citizenship and poses a constant challenge to the secular and democratic framework of the nation, requiring ongoing efforts to promote inter-community harmony and dialogue.

271. (A) It could frame any Constitution it pleased, free from external control.
The Constituent Assembly of India was a sovereign body, meaning it had the supreme authority to draft and adopt a constitution without any external interference or control. Once it was established, its decisions were not subject to the approval of the British government or any other outside power. This sovereignty was fundamental to the Assembly's ability to create a document that truly reflected the aspirations and needs of the Indian people for a self-governing and independent nation.

272. (D) Parliamentary sovereignty and judicial supremacy.
The Indian Constitution is characterized by a unique synthesis of parliamentary sovereignty and judicial supremacy. While the Parliament has the authority to make laws and amend the Constitution, the judiciary maintains the power of judicial review to ensure that these actions comply with the document's basic structure. This balance prevents any single branch from becoming absolute and ensures that the government operates within the legal limits while allowing for necessary legislative and constitutional changes over time.

273. (B) 44th Amendment Act
The 44th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978 removed the Right to Property from the list of Fundamental Rights and re-established it as a legal right under Article 300A. This significant change was intended to facilitate socio-economic reforms and land redistribution by ensuring that the state could acquire property for public purposes without facing legal challenges based on fundamental right violations. This amendment reflects the evolving constitutional approach toward balancing individual property rights with the broader social and economic needs of society.

274. (A) Not less than one-half of the states.
Any constitutional amendment that affects the federal character of the document must be ratified by the legislatures of not less than one-half of the states. This requirement is in addition to the special majority needed in both Houses of Parliament. It ensures that the basic division of powers and the federal balance cannot be altered unilaterally by the Centre, reflecting the cooperative nature of the Indian federation and protecting the constitutional status and autonomy of the constituent states.

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CHAPTER 05

Public Administration and Organization Theory

1. Which of the following best defines Public Administration as a discipline?
(A) The study of political power and its distribution in society.
(B) The implementation of public policy and management of government activities.
(C) The process of drafting and enacting laws by a legislative body.
(D) The theoretical analysis of international relations and diplomacy.

2. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : The Decision-making approach in Public Administration focuses on how public officials arrive at choices.
Statement II : This approach considers the rational-comprehensive model as the only valid description of administrative decision-making.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

3. The concept of 'ecology of administration' was systematically developed by which scholar?
(A) Herbert A. Simon
(B) Chester I. Barnard
(C) Fred W. Riggs
(D) Woodrow Wilson

4. Which approach to the study of Public Administration emphasizes the interaction between the administrative system and its external environment?
(A) The Behavioral Approach
(B) The Institutional Approach
(C) The Philosophical Approach
(D) The Ecological Approach

5. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of Development Administration?
(A) Change-oriented
(B) Goal-oriented
(C) Status-quo oriented
(D) Client-oriented

6. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : Max Weber's theory of bureaucracy is considered a cornerstone of classical organization theory.
Reason (R) : Weber's model emphasizes efficiency, predictability, and rationality achieved through a hierarchical structure and clearly defined rules.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

7. The principle of 'Unity of Command' in an organization suggests that:
(A) All employees should work towards a common organizational goal.
(B) The organization should have a single, unified leadership structure at the top.
(C) All units of the organization should be integrated under a single plan.
(D) An employee should receive orders from one superior only.

8. Which concept refers to the number of subordinates that a manager can effectively supervise?
(A) Span of Control
(B) Hierarchy
(C) Unity of Direction
(D) Centralization

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non-justiciable, this principle has guided various legislative acts and judicial decisions aimed at promoting gender equality in the workplace and ensuring social justice for all working citizens.

283. (C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
The Parliament of India is a bicameral legislature consisting of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. However, the President of India is not elected directly by the people but through an indirect election by an electoral college. This college includes the elected members of both Houses of Parliament and the State Legislative Assemblies. This system ensures that the head of state is chosen through a process that reflects both national and state-level democratic representation.

284. (B) Internal disturbance
Under the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act, the term 'internal disturbance' was replaced with 'armed rebellion' as a ground for declaring a national emergency under Article 352. This change was intended to prevent the potential misuse of emergency powers for political reasons. The other valid grounds remain war and external aggression. This reform ensures that a national emergency can only be proclaimed in situations of grave threat to the security and integrity of the entire country.

285. (C) Between the Government of India and one or more States.
The original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court covers specific legal disputes where it acts as the court of first instance. This primarily includes conflicts between the Government of India and one or more states, or between two or more states. This exclusive power ensures that federal disputes are resolved by the highest judicial authority, maintaining the stability of the Union. Other matters like fundamental right violations also fall under its original but not exclusive jurisdiction.

286. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Landmark cases have shaped Indian constitutional law: the S.R. Bommai case focused on the misuse of Article 356, while the Vishakha case addressed sexual harassment. The Minerva Mills case established harmony between rights and principles, and the D.C. Wadhwa case dealt with the abuse of ordinance-making power. These judgments reflect the judiciary's role in protecting the federal structure, individual rights, and preventing executive overreach, ensuring that the government operates within its legal and constitutional limits.

287. (A) To articulate and aggregate interests.
A key function of a pressure group is to articulate the specific interests of its members and aggregate them into clear policy demands. Unlike political parties, they do not aim to form the government or contest elections directly. Instead, they work to influence government decisions from the outside by providing information, lobbying officials, and mobilizing public opinion. This process ensures that diverse social and economic interests are considered by the state during the formulation and implementation of public policies.

288. (D) An independent Delimitation Commission.
The delimitation of constituencies for elections in India is the responsibility of an independent Delimitation Commission. This body is established by an Act of Parliament to ensure that the process of defining electoral boundaries is fair and based on the latest census data. Its primary goal is to provide for equal representation by ensuring that each constituency has a similar population size, thereby maintaining the integrity and democratic fairness of the entire national and state electoral system.

289. (B) Consolidating territory under a single central authority
Political integration as a component of nation-building involves the process of consolidating diverse territories and populations under a single, unified central authority. In the Indian context, this was most significantly demonstrated through the integration of hundreds of princely states into the Indian Union after independence. This consolidation is essential for establishing a cohesive state structure, ensuring internal stability, and creating a unified national identity that transcends regional and local loyalties within a common sovereign framework.

290. (A) K.T. Shah
K.T. Shah, a prominent member of the Constituent Assembly, described the Directive Principles of State Policy as a 'cheque on a bank, payable

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246. (B) 12
The President of India can nominate 12 members to the Rajya Sabha from among persons who have special knowledge or practical experience in fields such as literature, science, art, and social service. This provision allows for the inclusion of distinguished experts and individuals of merit in the legislative process without their having to undergo direct elections. It enriches the upper house with diverse professional perspectives and expertise, enhancing the quality of parliamentary debates and policy discussions.

247. (D) Greater state autonomy for Punjab.
The Anandpur Sahib Resolution, adopted by the Akali Dal in 1973, primarily demanded greater autonomy for the state of Punjab. It called for a restructuring of Centre-State relations, with the Union's powers restricted to specific areas like defence, foreign affairs, and communications. While it focused on regional aspirations and the federal balance, it became a central and controversial document in the subsequent political developments and movements related to the state's status and its relationship with the Centre.

248. (A) Fourth Estate
The media is often described as the 'Fourth Estate' in a democracy, highlighting its critical role alongside the executive, legislature, and judiciary. Its primary function is to act as a watchdog, informing the public and holding the government accountable. By providing a platform for diverse voices and facilitating public debate, a free and independent press is essential for the healthy functioning of a democratic society, ensuring that governance remains transparent and responsive to the citizens' needs.

249. (C) Industrial strike movements
Industrial strike movements are typical of urban working-class organizations and trade unions rather than peasant movements. Peasant movements focus on rural issues such as land rights, sharecropping, and agricultural exploitation. They can range from restorative movements seeking to return to an earlier social order to more radical social banditry or religious-based uprisings. While both types of movements seek social justice, they differ in their primary participants, geographical focus, and the specific economic grievances they address.

250. (A) Voters' group memberships like class, caste, and religion.
The sociological model of electoral behaviour emphasizes that individual voting choices are deeply influenced by their memberships in various social groups, such as class, caste, and religion. This model suggests that social identity and group loyalty are primary determinants of political preference and voter mobilization. By analyzing these sociological roots, researchers can gain insights into the broader patterns of political participation and the way in which social cleavages are translated into electoral outcomes in diverse societies.

251. (D) Insurgency and demands for secession based on unique ethnic identity
A significant challenge to national integration in North-East India has been various insurgent movements driven by demands for greater autonomy or secession based on unique ethnic and cultural identities. The region's immense diversity and perceived neglect have historically fueled these tensions. Managing these ethnic aspirations within the national framework has required a combination of political dialogue, administrative reorganization, and developmental initiatives to ensure that these diverse groups feel integrated and represented in the larger Indian Union.

252. (B) All distinctions based on caste, creed, gender, or religion are removed
Social justice in the Indian Constitution aims to create an inclusive society by removing all systemic discriminations based on caste, creed, gender, or religion. It focuses on ensuring that every individual has equal status and opportunity to lead a dignified life. This vision is supported by various provisions such as the abolition of untouchability and the implementation of affirmative action policies, working toward an egalitarian social order where the historical disadvantages of marginalized groups are effectively addressed.

253. (C) USA
The 'due process of law' principle is a hallmark of the United States Constitution, ensuring that

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extensive national debate on social justice and the need for targeted policies and programs to address the specific challenges and marginalization of this community, promoting a more inclusive approach to national development.

298. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The President of India is considered a nominal executive because the real authority lies with the Council of Ministers. The Constitution mandates that the President must exercise their powers in accordance with the aid and advice of the Council, headed by the Prime Minister. This structure ensures that while the President represents the state's unity, the power to govern rests with the elected representatives who are directly accountable to the legislature and the people.

299. (D) Against the ruling party or candidate.
In the context of electoral behaviour, 'anti-incumbency' refers to a sentiment or trend where voters are inclined to vote against the current ruling party or candidate. This can be driven by various factors such as dissatisfaction with government performance, economic issues, or a general desire for political change. Anti-incumbency is a common phenomenon in Indian elections, often leading to the turnover of governments at both the national and state levels as voters hold their leaders accountable.

300. (B) A society where all are treated as equals and have equal opportunity
Establishing an egalitarian society is the ultimate goal of the Indian Constitution, serving as a transformative tool for socio-economic change. This vision encompasses a society where every individual is treated with equal respect and dignity, regardless of their background. It focuses on providing equal opportunities for all and eliminating systemic discriminations based on caste, religion, or gender, ensuring that social and economic justice prevails as the foundation of the nation's democratic republic and its future progress.

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only when the resources of the bank permit'. This metaphor highlighted the non-justiciable nature of these principles and emphasized that their implementation depends on the financial and political capacity of the state. It reflected his critical view that without legal enforceability, these principles might remain distant aspirations rather than immediate and mandatory goals for the national government.

291. (C) The executive is drawn from the legislature and is responsible to it

The principle of 'fusion of powers' in the Indian parliamentary system means that the executive branch is drawn directly from the legislature. Members of the Council of Ministers must be members of either the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha. Furthermore, the executive is collectively responsible to the legislature, particularly the Lok Sabha, for its policies and actions. This close integration ensures that the government maintains the support of the majority and remains subject to constant parliamentary oversight and control.

292. (D) National Development Council

The National Development Council (NDC) is an extra-constitutional and extra-legal body established to secure cooperation between the Centre and the States on matters of national development and economic planning. It consists of the Prime Minister, Union Cabinet Ministers, and the Chief Ministers of all states. The NDC serves as a vital platform for dialogue and consensus-building, ensuring that regional perspectives are integrated into the national developmental agenda and that states work together toward shared economic goals.

293. (D) Prevent a person from holding a public office to which he is not entitled.

The purpose of the writ of 'Quo Warranto' is to inquire into the legality of a person's claim to a public office. It is issued to prevent individuals from holding a public position for which they are not legally qualified or entitled. This writ ensures that public offices are occupied only by those who meet the necessary legal and constitutional requirements, maintaining the integrity and lawfulness of the administrative and political machinery of the state.

294. (B) Coalition politics and greater federal bargaining.

The rise of numerous regional parties since the 1980s has transformed Indian politics, leading to an era of coalition governments at the Centre. This shift has resulted in greater federal bargaining, as national parties must often negotiate with regional partners to form and sustain a government. This trend has increased the influence of state-level interests in national policy-making and has highlighted the importance of cooperative and consultative federalism in managing the country's diverse and complex political landscape.

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295. (A) 3, 1, 4, 2

Major constitutional amendments in India follow a specific chronological order: the 1st Amendment Act was enacted in 1951, followed by the 42nd Amendment in 1976 and the 44th Amendment in 1978. The 73rd Amendment, which granted constitutional status to Panchayati Raj, was passed in 1992. This sequence reflects the historical evolution of the Constitution as it adapted to various political, social, and administrative challenges over several decades since the nation's independence and its subsequent governing developments.

296. (A) Advertisements disguised as news articles to promote a particular interest.

'Paid news' is a serious concern in Indian democracy, where news coverage is essentially purchased by political or corporate interests and presented as independent journalism. This practice can mislead the public and distort the democratic process by providing biased information disguised as objective news. Addressing this issue is essential for maintaining the credibility of the media and ensuring that citizens have access to accurate and diverse viewpoints, which are necessary for making informed decisions in a democratic society.

297. (C) The Muslim community

The Sachar Committee, appointed in 2005, submitted its report in 2006 on the social, economic, and educational conditions of the Muslim community in India. The report highlighted significant disparities and developmental gaps faced by Muslims compared to other sections of society. Its findings sparked

9. An organization characterized by spontaneous social relationships, group norms, and informal communication is best described as:
(A) A formal organization
(B) A bureaucratic organization
(C) An informal organization
(D) A public corporation

10. Match List I with List II:
List I (Organizational Form):
P. Department,
Q. Public Corporation,
R. Council,
S. Informal Organization.
List II (Primary Characteristic):
1. Commercial principles with public accountability,
2. Collective decision-making or advisory role,
3. Based on social relationships and norms,
4. Traditional hierarchical unit of government.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

11. Which of the following is primarily a function of the 'line' agency in a Line and Staff organization?
(A) Providing expert advice to the chief executive.
(B) Conducting research and data analysis.
(C) Auditing the performance of other units.
(D) Carrying out the primary objectives of the organization.

12. In the context of Chief Executives, the President of the USA is an example of a:
(A) Plural and Parliamentary Executive
(B) Singular and Presidential Executive
(C) Singular and Parliamentary Executive
(D) Plural and Presidential Executive

13. The Systems Approach to organization views an organization as:
(A) A closed system independent of its environment.
(B) A purely mechanical structure governed by fixed rules.
(C) A set of interrelated and interdependent parts functioning as a whole.
(D) A collection of individuals motivated only by economic incentives.

14. Consider the following statements regarding Herbert Simon's concept of decision-making:
1. Decision-makers operate with 'bounded rationality' due to cognitive limits.
2. The 'satisficing' model suggests decision-makers choose the first satisfactory option, not necessarily the optimal one.
3. Simon completely rejected the role of facts in decision-making in favor of values.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

15. What is the most defining feature of a 'formal organization'?
(A) A system of consciously coordinated activities with a formal authority structure.
(B) The persistent presence of informal social cliques and personal friendships.
(C) Communication patterns that primarily flow through the informal grapevine.
(D) A high degree of individual spontaneity and subjective emotional expression.

16. The concept of 'Prismatic Society' in the Ecological approach describes a society that is:
(A) A society that is highly developed and differentiated in its structures.
(B) A society in transition exhibiting both traditional and modern characteristics.
(C) A traditional society that remains largely undifferentiated in its functions.
(D) A society that remains completely isolated from all external influences.

17. Which of the following statements about the 'Chief Executive' is incorrect?
(A) The Chief Executive holds the ultimate responsibility for the administration.
(B) The functions of a Chief Executive are purely administrative in nature.
(C) The Chief Executive plays a key role in policy formulation and legislative leadership.
(D) The role of the Chief Executive includes acting as a commander-in-chief in many systems.

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3. Scientific Management (Taylor)
4. Contingency Theory

(A) 3, 2, 1, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 3, 1, 4
(D) 3, 1, 2, 4

101. The decision-making model which assumes that decision-makers are fully rational and have complete information is called the:
(A) Satisficing Model
(B) Incremental Model
(C) Rational-Comprehensive Model
(D) Garbage Can Model

102. Which form of organization combines the public purpose of a department with the operating flexibility of a private company?
(A) A regulatory commission
(B) A staff agency
(C) A public corporation
(D) An informal group

103. In Riggs's model, a 'fused' society is one that is:
(A) Traditional and undifferentiated, where a single structure performs many functions.
(B) Modern and highly differentiated.
(C) A mix of traditional and modern elements.
(D) In a state of constant social conflict.

104. Match List I with List II:
List I (Organizational Feature):
P. Superior-subordinate relationship,
Q. Number of subordinates under one superior,
R. Specialised advisory function,
S. Dispersal of authority.
List II (Associated Concept):
1. Span of Control,
2. Staff,
3. Hierarchy,
4. Decentralization.

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

105. The political role of the Chief Executive includes:
(A) Supervising departmental heads.
(B) Acting as the leader of their political party.
(C) Granting pardons and reprieves.
(D) Preparing the annual budget.

106. A key difference between 'Unity of Command' and 'Unity of Direction' is that:
(A) Unity of Command relates to one subordinate; Direction relates to one plan.
(B) Unity of Direction is a classical principle, whereas Command is modern.
(C) These are identical concepts described using different terminology.
(D) Unity of Command concerns structure, while Direction concerns process.

107. Consider the following statements regarding informal organization:
1. It is deliberately created by top management to improve efficiency.
2. It operates through social norms, customs, and friendships.
3. It can either support or work against the goals of the formal organization.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

108. Development Administration is often described as 'action-oriented' and 'result-oriented', distinguishing it from traditional administration which is:
(A) Goal-focused
(B) Change-focused
(C) Procedure-oriented
(D) Client-focused

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109. The Systems approach to administration was heavily influenced by which academic discipline?
(A) History
(B) Law
(C) Biology
(D) Literature

110. Which statement incorrectly describes the nature of a Public Corporation?
(A) It is wholly owned by the state.
(B) It enjoys considerable autonomy in its day-to-day operations.
(C) It is generally created to manage a commercial enterprise.

(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

28. The 'input-throughput-output-feedback' mechanism is a central feature of which approach to studying organizations?
(A) Ecological Approach
(B) Decision-making Approach
(C) Systems Approach
(D) Human Relations Approach

29. A key difference between a department and a public corporation is that a public corporation generally has:
(A) Less operational autonomy.
(B) Stricter adherence to civil service rules for all employees.
(C) Direct funding from the annual government budget for all its expenses.
(D) Greater financial flexibility.

30. In the context of Chief Executive's roles, which function involves ceremonial duties and acting as the symbolic head of the state?
(A) Political function
(B) Head of State role
(C) Administrative function
(D) Legislative function

31. The politics-administration dichotomy, a foundational theme in the development of the discipline, was famously articulated in an 1887 essay by:
(A) Woodrow Wilson
(B) Frank Goodnow
(C) Max Weber
(D) F.W. Taylor

32. What does 'heterogeneity' mean in the context of Fred Riggs's Prismatic-Sala model?
(A) A state characterized by high social mobility and structural equality.
(B) The simultaneous presence of modern norms and traditional social values.
(C) A society dominated by a single, uniform and homogeneous culture.
(D) An economic system based solely on traditional agricultural production.

33. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : Informal organizations inevitably exist within formal organizations.
Reason (R) : Human beings naturally form social relationships and groups that are not prescribed by the official organizational chart.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

34. A 'Council' as a form of organization is most often used for:
(A) Executing core operational tasks of the government.
(B) Generating profit through commercial activities.
(C) Functions requiring deliberation, consultation, or regulation by a collective body.
(D) Maintaining a strict chain of command for rapid response.

35. Which organization principle is sometimes violated to achieve faster communication through 'gangplank' or 'level jumping'?
(A) Unity of Command
(B) Hierarchy
(C) Span of Control
(D) Decentralization

36. Consider the following statements about classical theories of organization:
1. They emphasize the informal social structures within an organization.
2. They view organizations as machines and workers as components of that machine.
3. They propose universal principles of management applicable to all organizations.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

37. Programmed decisions" in Simon's framework refer to decisions that are:

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(A) Decisions that are novel, unstructured, and carry high consequences.
(B) Decisions that are made by top-level executive management only.
(C) Decisions based entirely on the manager's intuition and personal judgment.
(D) Decisions that are routine and follow a definite, established procedure.

38. The primary goal of Development Administration is to:
(A) Bring about socio-economic and political change.
(B) Maintain law and order in society.
(C) Collect revenue for the state.
(D) Regulate private sector activities.

39. In the Systems Approach, the process of converting inputs into outputs is known as:
(A) Feedback
(B) Throughput
(C) Entropy
(D) Environment

40. Match List I with List II:
List I (Principle):
P. Span of Control,
Q. Hierarchy,
R. Unity of Command,
S. Line and Staff.
List II (Description):
1. Authority flows from top to bottom,
2. An employee reports to a single boss,
3. Segregation of command and advisory functions,
4. Number of subordinates a superior can manage.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

41. Which of the following is primarily a function of the 'line' agency in a Line and Staff organization?
(A) Providing expert advice to the chief executive.
(B) Conducting research and data analysis.
(C) Auditing the performance of other units.
(D) Carrying out the primary objectives of the organization.

42. The concept of 'bounded rationality' challenges the assumption of the:
(A) Political Man
(B) Economic Man
(C) Social Man
(D) Self-actualizing Man

43. Which of the following is an example of a plural chief executive?
(A) The President of the United States
(B) The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom
(C) The Federal Council of Switzerland
(D) The Chancellor of Germany

44. A key criticism of the principle of 'Unity of Command' in modern complex organizations is that:
(A) It inevitably leads to a lack of professional discipline among employees.
(B) It is inherently inefficient and significantly slows down decision-making.
(C) It excessively centralizes administrative power within one individual.
(D) It is often impractical due to functional specialization and expert authority.

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45. The concept that administrative techniques are a field of business that lies outside the proper sphere of politics is a central tenet of:
(A) The Politics-Administration Dichotomy
(B) Development Administration
(C) The Systems Approach
(D) The Ecological Approach

46. Which of the following is NOT one of the three features of Riggs's Prismatic society?
(A) Heterogeneity
(B) Homogeneity
(C) Formalism
(D) Overlapping
(B) Homogeneity

47. The term 'satisficing' was coined by:
(A) Chester Barnard
(B) Fred Riggs
(C) Herbert Simon
(D) Dwight Waldo

48. A major contribution of the Human Relations Theory was its focus on:
(A) The formal structure of the organization.

(B) The economic motives of the workers.
(C) The universal principles of management.
(D) The social and psychological needs of employees.

49. 'Decentralization' is the dispersal of decision-making authority to:
(A) External consulting agencies.
(B) The highest level of the organization.
(C) Lower levels within the organizational hierarchy.
(D) A single central planning unit.

50. The legislative function of the Chief Executive typically involves:
(A) Appointing judges and granting pardons.
(B) Recommending legislation, issuing ordinances, and using the veto power.
(C) Commanding the armed forces.
(D) Overseeing the day-to-day work of government departments.

51. What does 'formalism' in the Riggsian model signify?
(A) High levels of adherence to formal rules and regulations in administrative practice.
(B) A persistent preference for formal communication channels over informal networks.
(C) A rigid and complex system of administrative procedures and requirements.
(D) A wide gap between formal legal prescriptions and actual administrative practice.

52. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : A wide span of control results in a 'flat' organization with fewer hierarchical levels.
Statement II : A narrow span of control results in a 'tall' organization with many hierarchical levels.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

53. The classical theory of organization is often criticized for:
(A) Over-emphasizing human emotions and social factors.
(B) Ignoring the need for structure and efficiency.
(C) Treating the organization as a closed system and ignoring the human element.
(D) Being too flexible and lacking concrete principles.

54. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : Public Corporations are created to manage commercial or industrial undertakings of the government.
Reason (R) : The departmental form of organization is considered too rigid and procedurally constrained for efficient business operations.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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55. The administrative role of the Chief Executive is best exemplified by which of the following activities?
(A) Signing a treaty with a foreign nation.
(B) Delivering the 'State of the Union' address.
(C) Vetoing a bill passed by the legislature.
(D) Appointing, directing, and removing heads of departments.

56. The main argument of the Systems Approach is that an organization's survival and effectiveness depend on its ability to:
(A) Maintain a strict and unchanging internal structure.
(B) Adapt to its changing external environment.
(C) Maximize short-term profits at all costs.
(D) Enforce rigid discipline and control over its employees.

57. Consider the following statements regarding 'principles of organization' associated with the classical school:
1. Division of Labor
2. Unity of Command
3. Bounded Rationality
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only

18. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : Decentralization involves the transfer of authority from a central government to lower levels of organization or subordinate units.
Reason (R) : Decentralization can lead to quicker decision-making and greater responsiveness to local needs.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

19. The 'scalar chain' is a concept most closely associated with which principle of organization?
(A) Span of Control
(B) Unity of Command
(C) Hierarchy
(D) Line and Staff

20. Development Administration primarily emerged to address the challenges faced by:
(A) Post-industrial societies.
(B) Developed Western nations.
(C) Transnational corporations.
(D) Newly independent and developing countries.

21. Read the following scenario and answer the question that follows:
A government agency is created with a specific mandate to run the national railway system on business principles, with its own budget and recruitment policies, but ultimately accountable to the Parliament. This form of organization is best identified as a:
(A) Department
(B) Council
(C) Public Corporation
(D) Staff Agency

22. Arrange the following in the chronological order of their conceptual development:
1. Systems Approach in Public Administration
2. Human Relations Theory
3. Classical Theory (Scientific Management)
4. Development Administration

(A) 3, 2, 1, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 3, 4, 1
(D) 3, 1, 2, 4

23. The 'fact-value dichotomy' in decision-making was a key contribution of:
(A) Fred W. Riggs
(B) Elton Mayo
(C) Henry Fayol
(D) Herbert A. Simon

24. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched?
(A) Chester Barnard - Scientific Management
(B) Fred Riggs - Ecological Approach
(C) Herbert Simon - Decision-making Approach
(D) Max Weber - Bureaucratic Theory

25. The functions of a 'staff' agency typically include all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Advising the line officials.
(B) Providing specialized services like research and planning.
(C) Issuing direct commands to operational units.
(D) Counseling the chief executive on policy matters.

26. 'Centralization' as a principle of organization refers to:
(A) The concentration of decision-making authority at the higher levels of the organization.
(B) The geographical concentration of offices in one location.
(C) The specialization of tasks among employees.
(D) The unification of all organizational plans into a single master plan.

27. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : The Hawthorne Studies, initially designed to study the effect of physical conditions on productivity, ended up highlighting the importance of social factors.
Statement II : The Hawthorne effect refers to the tendency of study participants to change their behavior simply because they are being observed.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.

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(B) Systems Theory
(C) Classical Theory
(D) Behavioral Theory

69. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : Centralization ensures uniformity of policy and ease of control.
Statement II : Decentralization can lead to delays in decision-making and reduced employee morale.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

70. Match List I with List II:
List I (Scholar):
P. Henry Fayol,
Q. F.W. Taylor,
R. Elton Mayo,
S. Max Weber.
List II (Key Concept):
1. Bureaucracy,
2. Hawthorne Studies,
3. Scientific Management,
4. General Principles of Management.
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

71. An organization's structure is determined by its size, technology, and environment. This viewpoint is representative of which theoretical approach?
(A) The Decision-making approach
(B) The Contingency approach
(C) The Ecological approach
(D) The Human Relations approach

72. What is the primary reason for the creation of 'staff' positions in a growing organization?
(A) To reduce the number of line managers.
(B) To handle complexity and the need for specialized knowledge.
(C) To directly supervise the workers on the assembly line.
(D) To create more hierarchical levels in the organization.

73. The concept of 'span of control' is closely related to the problem of:
(A) Financial management
(B) Supervision and coordination
(C) External relations
(D) Legal compliance

74. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : The Systems Approach views an organization as an open system.
Reason (R) : It recognizes that the organization is in a constant state of interaction with its environment, from which it receives inputs and to which it provides outputs.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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75. The role of the Chief Executive as the chief legislator" involves:
(A) Presiding over the legislative chamber.
(B) Casting the deciding vote in case of a tie.
(C) Influencing the law-making process through messages, vetoes, and policy proposals.
(D) Appointing the members of the legislature.

76. In the context of Riggs's Ecological Approach, overlapping" refers to the situation where:
(A) The government and private sector perform the same functions.
(B) Modern specialized structures exist, but older undifferentiated structures continue to perform those functions.
(C) The functions of the central and local governments overlap significantly.
(D) Job descriptions for different administrative roles are not clearly defined and overlap.

77. Which of the following is a key characteristic of an informal organization?
(A) It is officially sanctioned by management.
(B) It is based on personal relationships and social networks.
(C) It is always detrimental to the formal organization's goals.
(D) It has a clearly defined and stable structure.

(C) 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

58. According to Herbert Simon, 'non-programmed decisions' are required for situations that are:
(A) Repetitive and routine.
(B) Well-structured and predictable.
(C) Handled by lower-level employees.
(D) Novel, unstructured, and complex.

59. Which of the following best illustrates the principle of 'hierarchy'?
(A) An army command structure from general down to private.
(B) A team of scientists from different fields collaborating on a project.
(C) A system where every employee can directly communicate with the CEO.
(D) A company policy allowing for flexible work hours.

60. The primary purpose of a 'Council' form of organization, such as a city council or a regulatory board, is to facilitate:
(A) Rapid executive action.
(B) Collective deliberation and decision-making.
(C) Commercial profit.
(D) Covert intelligence operations.

61. 'Conflict between line and staff' in an organization often arises because:
(A) Line officials have authority without knowledge, while staff officials have knowledge without authority.
(B) Line officials are generalists, while staff officials are specialists.
(C) Staff agencies often feel their advice is ignored by line agencies.
(D) All of the above.

62. Arrange the following key publications and ideas in chronological order:
1. Herbert Simon's Administrative Behavior"
2. Woodrow Wilson's The Study of Administration"
3. The Hawthorne Studies
4. Fred Riggs's The Ecology of Public Administration"

(A) 2, 3, 1, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 1, 3, 4
(D) 3, 2, 4, 1

63. The shift in focus from 'administration' to 'Development Administration' signifies a move from:
(A) Efficiency to effectiveness.
(B) Centralized control to participatory management.
(C) Law and order functions to socio-economic development functions.
(D) Procedural correctness to goal achievement.

64. Which of the following is NOT a type of Chief Executive?
(A) Singular
(B) Plural
(C) Presidential
(D) Judicial

65. The most common and traditional form of organizing government activities at the highest level is the:
(A) Public Corporation
(B) Department
(C) Council
(D) Independent Regulatory Commission

66. The science of administration is the latest fruit of that study of the science of politics which was begun some twenty-two hundred years ago." This statement reflects early aspirations associated with:
(A) Woodrow Wilson
(B) Dwight Waldo
(C) Frank Marini
(D) Robert Dahl

67. Which organizational theory first emphasized the importance of informal groups, morale, and communication for productivity?
(A) Scientific Management Theory
(B) Bureaucratic Theory
(C) Human Relations Theory
(D) Administrative Management Theory

68. The idea that there is no one best way to organize and that organizational design should be 'contingent' on factors like environment and technology is the theme of:
(A) Contingency Theory

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(A) In isolation from their societal context.
(B) Purely as a set of legal rules and structures.
(C) In relation to specific historical, social, economic, and political environments.
(D) Through the lens of individual decision-making processes.

91. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : The principle of Unity of Command states that a subordinate should have only one superior.
Reason (R) : Adherence to this principle prevents conflicting orders and a divided sense of loyalty.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

92. The success of Development Administration is often measured by:
(A) The level of procedural compliance.
(B) The amount of budget surplus at the end of the year.
(C) Tangible achievements in areas like literacy, public health, and economic growth.
(D) The stability and unchanging nature of the administrative system.

93. The concept of an organization as a cooperative system" where the executive's role is to secure cooperation was proposed by:
(A) Max Weber
(B) F. W. Taylor
(C) Chester I. Barnard
(D) Herbert Simon

94. What is the most significant disadvantage of a government 'department' for a business enterprise?
(A) Lack of public accountability.
(B) Excessive autonomy and flexibility.
(C) Political interference and rigid financial procedures.
(D) Inability to hire a large number of employees.

95. When a Chief Executive like a President issues an 'executive order', it is an exercise of their:
(A) Ceremonial power
(B) Quasi-legislative power
(C) Judicial power
(D) Party leadership role

96. Which of the following best describes 'decentralization'?
(A) The concentration of authority at the top level.
(B) The dispersal of authority to lower levels of the organization.
(C) The creation of a new department.
(D) The physical relocation of government offices away from the capital.

97. The Hawthorne experiments were conducted under the leadership of:
(A) Henri Fayol
(B) Elton Mayo
(C) Max Weber
(D) Frederick Taylor

98. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : Formal organization is characterized by officially sanctioned rules, structures, and objectives.
Statement II : Informal organization arises spontaneously from the social interactions of people within the formal structure.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

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99. In the Systems view, what is 'negative entropy' or 'negentropy'?
(A) The natural tendency of systems to decline into disorder.
(B) The final output of the system.
(C) The process by which a system imports more energy than it expends to maintain its structure.
(D) The feedback loop that corrects deviations.

100. Arrange the following schools of thought in the order of their prominence in organization theory:
1. Behavioralism (Simon)
2. Human Relations (Mayo)

78. The decision to launch a new product line in a completely new market is an example of a(n):
(A) Non-programmed decision
(B) Programmed decision
(C) Routine decision
(D) Procedural decision

79. A government department for foreign affairs is a classic example of a:
(A) Staff agency
(B) Auxiliary agency
(C) Public corporation
(D) Line agency

80. A key objective of Development Administration is to enhance the administrative capacity for:
(A) Maintaining traditional social structures.
(B) Implementing plans and programs for national development.
(C) Expanding the colonial administrative apparatus.
(D) Regulating international trade.

81. A 'tall' organizational structure is characterized by:
(A) A narrow span of control and many hierarchical levels.
(B) A wide span of control and few hierarchical levels.
(C) A complete lack of hierarchical levels.
(D) Decentralized decision-making.

82. The 'zone of indifference', a concept introduced by Chester Barnard, refers to:
(A) The area where workers are least productive.
(B) The range of orders an employee is willing to accept without consciously questioning authority.
(C) The physical space in an office where no work is done.
(D) A market segment that is unresponsive to advertising.

83. Consider the following statements regarding the principle of Hierarchy:
1. It is also known as the scalar principle.
2. It ensures a clear chain of command for accountability.
3. It encourages 'level jumping' for faster communication.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

84. The Prime Minister in a parliamentary system is an example of a:
(A) Real executive who is also the head of state.
(B) Real executive who is not the head of state.
(C) Nominal executive.
(D) Plural executive.

85. Public corporations are typically created by:
(A) An executive order of the Chief Executive.
(B) A resolution of the board of directors.
(C) A specific Act of the legislature.
(D) A judicial decree.

86. Which theory of organization is based on the idea that human beings are primarily motivated by social needs?
(A) Human Relations Theory
(B) Bureaucratic Theory
(C) Scientific Management Theory
(D) Systems Theory

87. Which of the following is NOT a principle of organization identified by Henry Fayol?
(A) Division of Work
(B) Bounded Rationality
(C) Unity of Command
(D) Scalar Chain

88. The main difference between a 'Line' and a 'Staff' unit is in terms of their:
(A) Location
(B) Size
(C) Function and Authority
(D) Budget

89. A 'flat' organizational structure, with a wide span of control, generally promotes:
(A) Greater supervision and control.
(B) More levels of management.
(C) Greater employee autonomy and faster communication.
(D) Stricter adherence to rules.

90. In the study of Public Administration, the 'ecological approach' insists on studying administrative systems:

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(D) Its employees are typically considered civil servants subject to standard civil service rules.

111. The 'grapevine' is the primary channel of communication in a(n):
(A) Formal Organization
(B) Bureaucratic Organization
(C) Line and Staff Organization
(D) Informal Organization

112. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : A very narrow span of control can lead to micro management and slow communication.
Reason (R) : With a narrow span, there are many layers of management, and superiors may become too closely involved in the work of their subordinates.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

113. The role of the chief executive as the nation's leader in foreign policy is referred to as:
(A) Chief Administrator
(B) Chief Legislator
(C) Chief Diplomat
(D) Commander-in-Chief

114. According to Fred Riggs, the 'Sala' model is an administrative subsystem of the:
(A) Fused society
(B) Diffracted society
(C) Prismatic society
(D) Agrarian society

115. Herbert Simon's bounded rationality" implies that decision-makers are:
(A) Rational, but within the limits of their information and cognitive abilities.
(B) Completely irrational.
(C) Capable of achieving perfect rationality.
(D) Influenced only by emotional factors.

116. The existence of a 'Kitchen Cabinet' or an informal group of advisors to the Chief Executive is an example of:
(A) The formal organization at work.
(B) The influence of informal organization on governance.
(C) The principle of hierarchy.
(D) The failure of the staff agencies.

117. An organization chart primarily depicts the:
(A) Informal relationships within the organization.
(B) Formal structure, lines of authority, and reporting relationships.
(C) Communication flow of the grapevine.
(D) Power dynamics based on personal influence.

118. Which principle of organization states that there should be a place for everything and everything in its place?
(A) Order
(B) Equity
(C) Initiative
(D) Esprit de corps

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119. A key challenge for Development Administration is:
(A) Resisting all forms of change.
(B) Balancing rapid development with democratic values and participation.
(C) Focusing exclusively on revenue collection.
(D) Minimizing interaction with citizens.

120. Which of the following is NOT a type of authority identified by Max Weber?
(A) Traditional Authority
(B) Charismatic Authority
(C) Legal-Rational Authority
(D) Democratic Authority

121. The main function of an 'auxiliary agency' is to:
(A) Directly serve the public.
(B) Provide common housekeeping and institutional services to other departments.
(C) Advise the chief executive on policy.
(D) Execute the primary mission of the government.

122. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : The Ecological approach argues

(D) The informal organization

215. A key challenge in maintaining 'Unity of Command' in modern government is the:
(A) Decreasing size of organizations.
(B) Rise of technical specialists who give direction.
(C) Lack of competent superiors.
(D) Move towards greater centralization.

216. What government can properly and successfully do" was a question for:
(A) F.W. Taylor
(B) Max Weber
(C) Woodrow Wilson
(D) Karl Marx

217. Consider the following statements regarding a 'formal organization':
1. It is deliberately planned and created to achieve goals.
2. Its structure is typically represented by an organization chart.
3. It is based primarily on friendships and social ties.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

218. In the Systems Approach, the environment is the source of _____, which the organization processes.
(A) Outputs
(B) Inputs
(C) Throughputs
(D) Entropy

219. The head of a government department is usually:
(A) A political appointee or elected official
(B) A career civil servant
(C) A generalist manager with no political affiliation
(D) The head of a public corporation

220. The primary role of the Chief Executive as 'chief administrator' is to:
(A) Ensure that laws are faithfully executed.
(B) Lead their political party.
(C) Negotiate treaties with other countries.
(D) Preside over ceremonial functions.

221. The Hawthorne Studies shifted the focus of organizational analysis to a(n):
(A) Economic view
(B) Social and psychological view
(C) Political view
(D) Legal view

222. An advantage of a 'singular' chief executive over a 'plural' one is:
(A) Greater deliberation
(B) Unity, energy, and dispatch in execution
(C) Better representation of diverse interests
(D) Reduced risk of tyranny

223. 'Red tape' is a pathological manifestation associated with:
(A) Human Relations
(B) Bureaucracy
(C) Systems Theory
(D) Contingency Theory

224. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : Decentralization always leads to greater efficiency.
Statement II : The optimal degree of centralization is contingent on situational factors.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

225. Which of the following is NOT one of Mintzberg's managerial roles for a chief executive?
(A) Interpersonal
(B) Informational
(C) Decisional
(D) Inspirational

226. In the Riggsian typology, a 'diffracted' society is:
(A) Traditional and undifferentiated.
(B) Transitional and semi-differentiated.
(C) Modern, developed, and highly differentiated.
(D) A theoretical impossibility.

227. The concept that authority flows downwards from the top of the organization is central to:
(A) The acceptance theory of authority

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134. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : Development Administration requires administrators who are not just efficient but also innovative and entrepreneurial.
Reason (R) : Development involves managing change and complexity, which requires more than a rigid, rule-bound approach.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

135. The practice of delegating decision-making power to lower levels in the hierarchy is known as:
(A) Centralization
(B) Formalization
(C) Decentralization
(D) Specialization

136. The 'Nominal' Chief Executive is one who:
(A) Holds the real executive power.
(B) Is elected for a nominal, short term.
(C) Is part of a plural executive.
(D) Is the head of state in title but exercises little real power.

137. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of a departmental form of organization?
(A) Clear lines of accountability to the Chief Executive and legislature.
(B) Uniformity in procedures and standards.
(C) Facilitates coordination by the Chief Executive.
(D) High degree of flexibility and speed in commercial operations.

138. The theory that focuses on 'time and motion studies' to find the 'one best way' to perform a task is:
(A) Human Relations Theory
(B) Scientific Management
(C) Bureaucratic Theory
(D) Systems Theory

139. The 'scalar principle' refers to the concept of:
(A) Unity of Command
(B) Span of Control
(C) Hierarchy
(D) Line and Staff

140. Which approach emphasizes the psychological and social aspects of individuals within the administrative process?
(A) The Ecological Approach
(B) The Behavioral Approach
(C) The Legal Approach
(D) The Historical Approach

141. The relationship between a supervisor and a subordinate is the fundamental building block of:
(A) An informal organization
(B) A public corporation
(C) The principle of hierarchy
(D) The principle of decentralization

142. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : The primary role of a 'line agency' is to help the chief executive control the line departments.
Statement II : The primary role of a 'staff agency' is to provide advice, planning, and support services.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

143. The idea that management should treat workers well to improve morale and productivity is from:
(A) Weber's theory of bureaucracy.
(B) Taylor's scientific management.
(C) The Human Relations school.
(D) Riggs's ecological model.

144. A 'singular executive' model, such as the US Presidency, is characterized by:
(A) The vesting of ultimate executive authority in a single individual.
(B) The division of executive power among a council of members.
(C) The fusion of executive and legislative powers.
(D) A Chief Executive who serves only a single term.

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that administrative solutions can be directly transplanted from developed to developing countries.

Statement II : Fred Riggs cautioned against the indiscriminate transfer of administrative models, emphasizing the need to consider the local 'ecology'.

(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

123. Which theorist is associated with the 14 Principles of Management?
(A) Frederick Taylor
(B) Max Weber
(C) Elton Mayo
(D) Henri Fayol

124. A 'Council' form of organization is generally considered unsuitable for activities that require:
(A) Deliberation and discussion.
(B) Representation of diverse interests.
(C) Policy formulation.
(D) Speed, secrecy, and decisive action.

125. The process by which an organization receives information about its performance and makes adjustments is called:
(A) Input
(B) Output
(C) Feedback loop
(D) Entropy

126. The power of the Chief Executive to grant pardons and reprieves is a:
(A) Legislative Power
(B) Administrative Power
(C) Quasi-Judicial Power
(D) Financial Power

127. The 'Politics-Administration Dichotomy' suggests a sharp distinction between:
(A) Line and Staff
(B) Formal and Informal Organization
(C) Centralization and Decentralization
(D) Policy-making and Policy-execution

128. An employee in a matrix organization reporting to both a project manager and a functional head violates:
(A) Span of Control
(B) Unity of Command
(C) Division of Labor
(D) Hierarchy

129. The main finding of the Bank Wiring Observation Room experiment was the:
(A) Importance of good lighting for productivity.
(B) Effectiveness of financial incentives.
(C) Existence of informal group norms that restricted output.
(D) Superiority of democratic supervision.

130. A campus-wide data breach crisis requiring a novel strategy with no precedent is an example of:
(A) Programmed decision-making
(B) Satisficing behavior
(C) Non-programmed decision-making
(D) Following the scalar chain

131. The concept of 'bureaucracy' as an ideal-type, efficient form of organization is associated with:
(A) Karl Marx
(B) Max Weber
(C) Robert Michels
(D) Woodrow Wilson

132. Consider the following statements regarding Weber's bureaucracy:
1. A clear hierarchy of offices.
2. A system of rules and regulations.
3. Selection and promotion based on personal favoritism.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

133. Which of the following best describes the 'systems boundary'?
(A) The physical walls of the organization's office.
(B) The line separating the organization from its environment.
(C) The top level of the organizational hierarchy.
(D) The formal rules and regulations of the organization.

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administration.
(B) Understanding the relationship between an administrative system and its societal context.
(C) Analyzing the decision-making process of individual administrators.
(D) Improving the physical environment of government offices.

157. Which organizational principle is challenged by functional foremanship and matrix structures?
(A) Span of Control
(B) Hierarchy
(C) Unity of Command
(D) Centralization

158. Consider the following statements regarding functions of the Chief Executive:
1. Appointment and removal of key officials.
2. Direction and supervision of the administration.
3. Final adjudication of all legal disputes in the country.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

159. A fused" society in Riggs' model is characterized by structures that are:
(A) Highly differentiated
(B) Specialized
(C) Multi-functional
(D) Modern

160. Which of the following is the best example of a Line unit in a municipal government?
(A) The Fire Department
(B) The Finance Department
(C) The Law Department
(D) The Human Resources Department

161. The main argument of the contingency theory of organization is that:
(A) There is one best way to manage all organizations.
(B) The best organizational structure depends on various situational factors.
(C) All organizations should be decentralized.
(D) Informal organization is more important than formal organization.

162. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : Centralization of authority can lead to faster decision-making in a crisis.
Statement II : Decentralization of authority empowers employees and can increase job satisfaction.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

163. A key difference between 'Development Administration' and 'Administrative Development' is:
(A) There is no difference; the terms are synonymous.
(B) Administrative Development is for developing countries.
(C) Development Administration is the administration of programs; Administrative Development is building capacity.
(D) Development Administration focuses on goals.

164. The concept of 'satisficing' is a direct challenge to the classical economic assumption of:
(A) Profit maximization
(B) Bounded rationality
(C) Division of labor
(D) The invisible hand

165. The President of India is an example of a:
(A) Real Executive
(B) Plural Executive
(C) Hereditary Executive
(D) Nominal Executive

166. A government-owned railway system operating on commercial principles is best organized as a:
(A) Department
(B) Public Corporation
(C) Council
(D) Staff Unit

167. The informal communication network within an organization is popularly known as:
(A) The scalar chain
(B) The grapevine
(C) The gangplank

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(D) The feedback loop

168. Which of the following is a characteristic of a tall" organization structure?
(A) Wide span of control
(B) Many layers of management
(C) Quick communication from top to bottom
(D) High levels of employee autonomy

169. The initial phase in the development of Public Administration as a discipline was dominated by:
(A) The Human Relations Movement
(B) The Systems Approach
(C) The Politics-Administration Dichotomy
(D) The concept of Development Administration

170. Arrange the following Presidents of the USA in chronological order of their presidency:
1. Woodrow Wilson
2. Franklin D. Roosevelt
3. Theodore Roosevelt
4. Andrew Jackson

(A) 4, 3, 1, 2
(B) 1, 3, 4, 2
(C) 4, 1, 3, 2
(D) 3, 4, 1, 2

171. In organization theory, the term 'entropy' refers to the tendency of a closed system to:
(A) Grow and expand.
(B) Move towards disorder and decay.
(C) Adapt to its environment.
(D) Achieve a state of equilibrium.

172. The power of a chief executive to appoint and remove officials is a key instrument for:
(A) Exercising judicial review.
(B) Ensuring administrative control and accountability.
(C) Conducting foreign policy.
(D) Raising revenue.

173. The 'Prismatic-Sala' model is a theoretical construct for understanding administration in:
(A) Developed countries
(B) Communist countries
(C) Developing countries
(D) Pre-historic societies

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174. Which of the following is NOT a criticism of the classical principles of organization?
(A) They are too mechanistic and ignore the human factor.
(B) They are often vague and contradictory 'proverbs'.
(C) They are not universally applicable.
(D) They overemphasize the role of informal groups.

175. A Public Service Commission, which sets standards for government recruitment, acts as a:
(A) Line agency
(B) Central control or staff agency
(C) Public corporation
(D) Local government body

176. Match List I with List II:
List I (Thinker):
P. Herbert Simon,
Q. Fred Riggs,
R. Elton Mayo,
S. Chester Barnard.
List II (Key Idea):
1. Hawthorne Effect,
2. Ecology of Administration,
3. Bounded Rationality,
4. Functions of the Executive.

(A) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3

177. The choice between centralization and decentralization in an organization depends on:
(A) The size and complexity of the organization.
(B) The competence of subordinates.
(C) The need for uniformity or flexibility.
(D) All of the above.

178. The primary function of a Board or Council is often to:
(A) Directly manage day-to-day operations.
(B) Formulate policy, provide oversight, and represent interests.
(C) Execute commands with military precision.
(D) Provide specialized technical support.

179. The role of the chief executive as Commander-in-Chief involves authority over:
(A) The civil service

(B) The judiciary
(C) The armed forces
(D) The national legislature

180. A decision to reorder standard office supplies when inventory runs low is a clear example of:
(A) A strategic decision
(B) A non-programmed decision
(C) A programmed decision
(D) An irrational decision

181. The main contribution of Chester Barnard to organization theory was his emphasis on:
(A) The organization as a cooperative social system.
(B) The technical aspects of production.
(C) The formal-legal structure of bureaucracy.
(D) The irrationality of workers.

182. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : Public Corporations are often granted financial autonomy.
Reason (R) : This freedom is intended to allow them to operate efficiently on commercial lines.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

183. The study of Public Administration as a distinct field of inquiry began with a focus on reforming:
(A) International diplomacy
(B) The private corporate sector
(C) The government and civil service
(D) The judicial system

184. The concept of 'poly-functionalism' in Riggs's ecological model means:
(A) Structures are highly specialized.
(B) A single structure performs many functions.
(C) Every function is performed by a single, dedicated structure.
(D) Functions are not performed at all.

185. A 'flat' organization structure is one which has:
(A) A wide span of control and few hierarchical levels.
(B) Many hierarchical levels.
(C) A narrow span of control.
(D) A rigid chain of command.

186. The classical principles of organization" have been criticized by Herbert Simon as:
(A) Scientific laws
(B) Philosophical truths
(C) Proverbs
(D) Historical facts

187. The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom is a 'real executive' who is also a member of the legislature. This is a feature of the:
(A) Presidential system
(B) Parliamentary system
(C) Plural executive system
(D) Authoritarian system

188. In a 'Line and Staff' organization, who holds the ultimate authority and responsibility for decisions?
(A) The Staff officers
(B) The Line officers
(C) A joint committee of Line and Staff
(D) An external consultant

189. Consider the following statements regarding the roles of a modern Chief Executive:
1. Chief Diplomat
2. Commander-in-Chief
3. Leader of their political party
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

190. What does 'formalism' in a prismatic society imply?
(A) A society that values formal ceremonies.
(B) A high degree of correspondence between rules and actual behavior.
(C) A significant discrepancy between prescribed norms and practiced reality.
(D) An obsession with bureaucratic forms and paperwork.

191. The primary task of a 'Department' as a form of organization is to:
(A) Generate profit for the government.

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(B) Administer a major, substantive area of government policy.
(C) Provide advice to other agencies.
(D) Regulate a specific industry through a collective board.

192. Mary Parker Follett's concept of 'constructive conflict' suggests that conflict in an organization:
(A) Should be avoided at all costs.
(B) Is a sign of organizational failure.
(C) Can be a positive force leading to innovation if managed properly.
(D) Should always be resolved by the superior imposing their will.

193. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : The Systems approach views an organization as a closed entity.
Statement II : The Ecological approach emphasizes interaction between a system and its environment.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

194. The belief that administration could be made into a science separate from politics is the essence of:
(A) The New Public Administration
(B) The Politics-Administration Dichotomy
(C) Development Administration
(D) The Ecological Approach

195. Which of the following best defines 'span of control'?
(A) The geographical area an organization covers.
(B) The number of subordinates a manager can effectively supervise.
(C) The number of hierarchical levels in an organization.
(D) The degree of control a manager has over the budget.

196. The informal organization serves the human need for:
(A) Financial security
(B) Social interaction and belonging
(C) Formal recognition and promotion
(D) A clear chain of command

197. A key argument for decentralization is that it:
(A) Strengthens the control of top management.
(B) Fosters uniformity of policy.
(C) Brings decision-making closer to the point of action.
(D) Reduces the need for skilled managers at lower levels.

198. The most significant characteristic of a Public Corporation is:
(A) Direct ministerial control over day-to-day administrative matters.
(B) A mix of public ownership, accountability, and business management principles.
(C) Funding entirely through annual legislative budget appropriations.
(D) The mandatory application of standard civil service rules to all personnel.

199. When the President vetoes a bill passed by the legislature, he is performing a:
(A) Legislative function
(B) Judicial function
(C) Administrative function
(D) Ceremonial function

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200. The concept of 'bureau-pathology' refers to:
(A) The ideal and efficient functioning of a bureaucracy.
(B) Dysfunctional consequences like red tape and rigidity.
(C) The study of the physical health of bureaucrats.
(D) The process of creating a new government bureau.

201. Which theory posited that there is one best way" of doing a job?
(A) Human Relations Theory
(B) Scientific Management Theory
(C) Systems Theory
(D) Contingency Theory

202. The concept of a 'prismatic' society as a mix of 'fused' and 'diffracted' traits was part of which approach?
(A) Decision-making
(B) Ecological
(C) Systems
(D) Behavioral

203. A major feature of Development Administration is its emphasis on:
(A) Maintaining the status quo.
(B) Planning for and managing societal change.
(C) Strict adherence to historical precedents.
(D) Minimizing government's role in the economy.

204. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : The principle of hierarchy is fundamental to most complex organizations.
Reason (R) : It provides a clear chain of command, facilitates delegation, and fixes accountability.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

205. The informal organization and its 'grapevine' can be a problem because:
(A) It can spread rumors and misinformation.
(B) It is always accurate.
(C) It is too slow compared to formal channels.
(D) It only discusses work-related topics.

206. 'Delegation' is a key process in:
(A) Centralization
(B) Decentralization
(C) Formalization
(D) Specialization

207. A Board of Directors for a Public Corporation is an example of which form of organization?
(A) Department
(B) Line Unit
(C) Council
(D) Staff Unit

208. The 'real executive' in a parliamentary system of government is typically the:
(A) Prime Minister and the Cabinet
(B) Monarch or President
(C) Speaker of the Parliament
(D) Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

209. Which of the following is an example of a staff function in an army?
(A) An infantry soldier in combat.
(B) An intelligence analyst providing information.
(C) A tank commander on the battlefield.
(D) An artillery unit firing at the enemy.

210. Match List I with List II:
List I (Term):
P. Scalar Principle,
Q. Unity of Command,
R. Span of Control,
S. Esprit de corps.
List II (Meaning):
1. Number of people reporting to one boss,
2. One subordinate one boss,
3. Team spirit,
4. Chain of command.
(A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3

211. The 'New Public Administration' movement was a reaction against the lack of concern for:
(A) Efficiency and economy
(B) Social equity and relevance
(C) Hierarchical structures
(D) Scientific principles

212. Herbert Simon used the term 'proverbs of administration' to criticize classical principles for being:
(A) Too scientific and rigid.
(B) Empirically validated.
(C) Contradictory and lacking in scientific basis.
(D) Overly focused on human psychology.

213. The main purpose of creating a Public Corporation is to provide a public service with:
(A) More political control.
(B) Greater business efficiency and flexibility.
(C) A stricter hierarchical structure.
(D) Less accountability to the public.

214. The 'zone of acceptance' is another term for which concept?
(A) The functions of the executive
(B) The cooperative system
(C) The zone of indifference

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145. V. A. Graicunas's contribution to organization theory relates to the principle of:
(A) Unity of Command
(B) Span of Control
(C) Hierarchy
(D) Departmentalization

146. Match List I with List II:
List I (Form of Organization):
P. Department,
Q. Public Corporation,
R. Line Agency,
S. Staff Agency.
List II (Description):
1. Provides specialized advice and support,
2. Carries out primary functions (e.g., defense),
3. Traditional administrative unit headed by a politician,
4. Autonomous body for commercial activities.
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3

147. According to Herbert Simon, human decision-making is best described as:
(A) Maximizing
(B) Optimizing
(C) Satisficing
(D) Minimizing

148. The concept of 'Development Administration' was popularised primarily by scholars from:
(A) The Soviet Union
(B) The United States
(C) The United Kingdom
(D) Germany

149. An open system, unlike a closed system, is characterized by:
(A) Its complete independence from the environment.
(B) Its interaction and exchange with the environment.
(C) A fixed and rigid internal structure.
(D) The absence of a feedback mechanism.

150. A major advantage of 'decentralization' is that it:
(A) Ensures strict uniformity across the entire organization.
(B) Leads to quicker decisions at lower levels and trains junior managers.
(C) Simplifies coordination for the top management.
(D) Reduces the overall costs of administration.

151. Which of the following is a potential disadvantage of a 'plural executive'?
(A) Tendency towards dictatorship.
(B) Lack of deliberation in decision-making.
(C) Diffusion of responsibility and potential for inaction.
(D) Overly rapid and decisive action.

152. The term POSDCORB" was coined by:
(A) Henri Fayol
(B) Luther Gulick
(C) Max Weber
(D) Chester Barnard

153. A city's Planning Commission, which provides expert advice to the Mayor, is an example of a:
(A) Line agency
(B) Staff agency
(C) Public corporation
(D) Field office

154. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : The informal organization can be a source of innovation and creativity.
Reason (R) : Unofficial communication channels can sometimes transmit information more rapidly than formal channels.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

155. The 'Iron Law of Oligarchy' was formulated by:
(A) Robert Michels
(B) Max Weber
(C) Vilfredo Pareto
(D) Gaetano Mosca

156. The core concern of the 'Ecological Approach' to public administration is:
(A) Finding universal principles of

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(B) The principle of hierarchy
(C) The informal organization
(D) The systems approach

228. A key feature of 'Development Administration' is its focus on the 'client', which means it should be:
(A) Responsive to the needs of the citizens.
(B) Controlled by its clients.
(C) Focused only on paying customers.
(D) Indifferent to public opinion.

229. The idea that a manager's span of control is limited by the geometric increase in relationships was explored by:
(A) Lyndall Urwick
(B) Henri Fayol
(C) V. A. Graicunas
(D) Herbert Simon

230. A university's Board of Regents is an example of which organizational form?
(A) Department
(B) Public Corporation
(C) Council
(D) Line Agency

231. Conflict between 'line' and 'staff' units is often rooted in their different:
(A) Genders
(B) Orientations, perspectives, and types of authority
(C) Ages
(D) Educational qualifications

232. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : The politics-administration dichotomy has been heavily criticized.
Reason (R) : In reality, administrators are deeply involved in the policy-making process.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

233. The process of breaking down a complex job into smaller, simpler tasks is known as:
(A) Division of Labor or Specialization
(B) Hierarchy
(C) Span of Control
(D) Unity of Command

234. The 'Gangplank' concept was intended to:
(A) Reinforce strict hierarchical communication.
(B) Facilitate faster communication between employees at the same level.
(C) Allow subordinates to bypass their immediate superiors.
(D) Eliminate the need for written communication.

235. The concept of bounded rationality" was introduced as an alternative to the model of:
(A) Social Man
(B) Political Man
(C) Economic Man
(D) Administrative Man

236. The 'Hawthorne effect' refers to a change in behavior by subjects due to:
(A) The physical conditions being changed.
(B) The financial incentives offered.
(C) Their awareness of being observed.
(D) The difficulty of the task.

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237. A key purpose of having a 'plural executive' is to:
(A) Ensure speedy and decisive action.
(B) Concentrate power in one individual.
(C) Promote deliberation and diffuse power.
(D) Simplify the process of accountability.

238. Consider the following statements regarding theories of organization:
1. Classical theory focused on formal structure.
2. Human Relations theory emphasized social and psychological aspects.
3. Systems theory views the organization as an open system.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

239. The most basic form of organization for delivering a government service is the:
(A) Public Corporation

8. (A) Span of Control.
Span of control refers to the total number of employees or subordinates that a single manager or supervisor can effectively oversee. This concept is critical for organizational design, as it determines the number of hierarchical levels and the overall shape of the structure. Factors such as task complexity, geographic dispersal, and subordinate competence influence whether a span should be wide or narrow.

9. (C) An informal organization.
An informal organization consists of the social networks and personal relationships that develop naturally among employees outside of the official hierarchy. It operates based on shared values, customs, and informal communication channels like the grapevine. While not officially planned, these structures significantly influence morale, information flow, and the overall culture within the formal administrative framework of any large government entity.

10. (B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3.
Governmental organizations take various forms depending on their specific functions and structures. Traditional departments operate as hierarchical units under direct political control, while public corporations apply commercial principles to state-owned enterprises. Councils facilitate collective decision-making or advisory functions, whereas informal organizations rely on social bonds. Correctly mapping these primary characteristics helps distinguish between different administrative and social configurations in governance.

11. (D) Carrying out the primary objectives of the organization.
Line agencies are the operational heart of any organization, directly responsible for fulfilling its core mission and public service goals. Unlike staff units that provide specialized support or advice, line units have the authority to implement policies and deliver services directly. Their primary focus remains the effective execution of the organization's essential mandate and substantive activities through direct management and operational tasks.

12. (B) Singular and Presidential Executive.
The President of the United States represents a singular executive model where the head of state and head of government roles are combined in one person. This individual holds ultimate executive authority and is independent of the legislature for their tenure. Such a system prioritizes decisive leadership and a clear center of power within the administrative framework, emphasizing executive unity and energy.

13. (C) A set of interrelated and interdependent parts functioning as a whole.
The systems approach views an organization as a complex whole composed of multiple interrelated and interdependent components. Each part contributes to the overall functioning, and changes in one area inevitably affect others. This perspective emphasizes the importance of coordination and the organization's continuous interaction with its external environment to maintain stability and achieve its stated goals in a dynamic context.

14. (A) 1 and 2 only.
Herbert Simon's work on decision-making emphasizes that human beings operate under cognitive constraints known as bounded rationality. Because individuals cannot process all information, they select satisfactory rather than optimal alternatives, a process termed satisficing. While values and facts both influence decisions, Simon never suggested that facts are irrelevant, making the third statement regarding the total rejection of facts incorrect.

15. (A) A system of consciously coordinated activities with a formal authority structure.
A formal organization is defined by a deliberately planned structure of authority and responsibility designed to achieve specific objectives. It features clearly defined roles, standardized procedures, and an official hierarchy that governs the interactions among its members. This conscious coordination distinguishes it from spontaneous social groupings, as the primary focus is on rational management and the fulfillment of organizational goals.

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Statement II : Effective managers learn to ignore the informal organization.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

252. The 'scalar process' and 'functional process' are components of:
(A) Hierarchy
(B) Communication
(C) Coordination
(D) Motivation

253. Which approach is interested in the values and rationality of an individual administrator making a choice?
(A) The Ecological Approach
(B) The Systems Approach
(C) The Decision-making Approach
(D) The Historical Approach

254. The 'spoils system' is antithetical to the principles of:
(A) Weber's Merit-Based Bureaucracy
(B) Human Relations Theory
(C) Systems Theory
(D) Informal Organization Theory

255. The existence of a Prime Minister's Office is an example of a powerful:
(A) Line department
(B) Staff agency supporting the Chief Executive
(C) Public corporation
(D) Field unit

256. A key dilemma for a Public Corporation is balancing:
(A) Profit and loss
(B) Business autonomy with public accountability
(C) Centralization and decentralization
(D) Formal and informal rules

257. An organization with a narrow span of control will have:
(A) A flat structure
(B) A tall structure
(C) No structure
(D) A decentralized structure

258. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : The informal organization can be used by management to improve morale.
Reason (R) : Managers can use the grapevine to disseminate positive information.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

259. The power of a Chief Executive to prepare a budget is a tool of:
(A) Judicial control
(B) Administrative and political control
(C) Ceremonial leadership
(D) International diplomacy

260. The idea that administration is about getting things done through people" highlights:
(A) Classical Theory
(B) Human Relations and Behavioralism
(C) Legal-Institutionalism
(D) Economic Theory

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261. In Fred Riggs's terminology, the United States is an example of a:
(A) Fused society
(B) Prismatic society
(C) Diffracted society
(D) Agrarian society

262. The main advantage of a Departmental form of organization is:
(A) Maximum accountability and control
(B) Maximum flexibility
(C) Maximum profitability
(D) Maximum autonomy

263. Consider the following statements regarding potential dysfunctions of a bureaucracy:
1. Red Tape
2. Goal Displacement
3. Impersonality
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only

(D) 1, 2 and 3

264. The principle of 'Unity of Command' is challenged in organizations that use:
(A) A strict hierarchical structure
(B) A matrix or project-based structure
(C) A very narrow span of control
(D) A highly centralized decision process

265. What distinguishes 'Development Administration' from traditional administration?
(A) Its focus on change and socio-economic progress.
(B) Its exclusive concern with revenue collection.
(C) Its origin in ancient times.
(D) Its rejection of planning.

266. A 'think tank' attached to a ministry to provide advice is an example of a:
(A) Line unit
(B) Staff unit
(C) Public enterprise
(D) Field office

267. The death" of the politics-administration dichotomy is associated with the recognition that:
(A) Politics and administration are deeply intertwined.
(B) Administration can be a pure science.
(C) Politics is an unnecessary evil.
(D) All administrators should be elected.

268. An organization that learns and adapts by processing feedback is a concept in:
(A) Classical Theory
(B) Human Relations Theory
(C) Systems Theory
(D) Bureaucratic Theory

269. The ultimate source of authority for a Public Corporation is:
(A) The Board of Directors
(B) The CEO
(C) The Act of Legislature that created it
(D) The market and its customers

270. A president's role as a symbol of the nation falls under their role as:
(A) Chief Executive
(B) Head of Government
(C) Head of State
(D) Commander-in-Chief

271. Which statement best defines an 'informal organization'?
(A) A network of personal relations not required by the formal organization.
(B) The official blueprint of the organization's structure.
(C) A temporary task force created for a specific project.
(D) Another name for a Public Corporation.

272. A key advantage of centralization is:
(A) Fostering initiative at lower levels.
(B) Quicker decision-making for routine local issues.
(C) Ensuring uniformity of policy and action.
(D) Reducing the workload of top management.

273. Match List I with List II:
List I (Organizational Concept):
P. Scientific Management,
Q. Human Relations,
R. Bureaucracy,
S. Systems Approach.
List II (Primary Focus):
1. Social factors,
2. Task efficiency,
3. Organization-environment interaction,
4. Rationality and rules.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

274. The concept of 'administrative man' is contrasted with the 'economic man' who:
(A) Minimizes
(B) Compromises
(C) Maximizes
(D) Ignores

275. The appointment of a 'Chief of Staff' to manage information flow is an example of a:
(A) Line position
(B) Staff position
(C) Plural executive
(D) Departmental head

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276. The 'ecological fallacy' in comparative public administration would be:
(A) To assume administrative practices are determined by environment.
(B) To assume a practice that works in one context works in another.
(C) To study environment instead of administration.
(D) To ignore the impact of administration on environment.

277. The 'cabinet' in a parliamentary system is an example of:
(A) A plural executive that fuses political and administrative leadership.
(B) A purely nominal executive body.
(C) An independent judicial council.
(D) A staff agency.

278. A wide span of control is most feasible when:
(A) The tasks are complex and varied.
(B) The subordinates are inexperienced.
(C) The tasks are routine and subordinates are trained.
(D) The organization is highly centralized.

279. The form of organization used for the primary ministries of a government is the:
(A) Department
(B) Public Corporation
(C) Council
(D) Commission

280. A key criticism of Development Administration has been its:
(A) Lack of ambition.
(B) Over-emphasis on participation.
(C) Tendency towards authoritarianism.
(D) Inability to plan.

281. The main difference between a line and a staff official is that the line official has:
(A) More knowledge
(B) More experience
(C) Authority to command
(D) A higher salary

282. The 'gangplank' is a mechanism to deal with the limitations of:
(A) Span of Control
(B) The Scalar Chain (Hierarchy)
(C) Unity of Command
(D) Division of Labor

283. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : A council is effective for quick executive action.
Statement II : A council promotes deliberation but can slow decision-making.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

284. The growth of the 'administrative state' led to an focus on the:
(A) Monarch
(B) Judiciary
(C) Chief Executive
(D) Legislature

285. In decision-making, 'heuristics' are:
(A) Complex mathematical models.
(B) Mental shortcuts used to simplify decision-making.
(C) The set of all possible alternatives.
(D) The values of the decision-maker.

286. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : The study of public administration has evolved significantly.
Reason (R) : Initial scientific principles gave way to nuanced behavioral and ecological perspectives.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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287. Which theory is interested in how social dynamics affect productivity?
(A) Bureaucratic Theory
(B) Scientific Management
(C) Human Relations Theory
(D) Contingency Theory

288. A 'flat' organizational structure is synonymous with a:

(B) Council
(C) Department
(D) Informal group

240. The 'ecology' in Riggs's Ecological Approach refers to:
(A) The physical environment and green policies.
(B) The interrelationship between an administration and its societal setting.
(C) The internal office environment of a government agency.
(D) The biological systems within a country.

241. 'Unity of Direction' as a principle of organization means:
(A) One subordinate should have one boss.
(B) All activities with the same objective should have one head and one plan.
(C) Authority must be decentralized.
(D) The span of control should be narrow.

242. Match List I with List II:
List I (Chief Executive Type):
P. Singular Presidential,
Q. Singular Parliamentary (Real),
R. Nominal Parliamentary (Head of State),
S. Plural Collegiate.
List II (Country Example):
1. President of India,
2. Federal Council of Switzerland,
3. President of the USA,
4. Prime Minister of the UK.
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

243. The primary contribution of the behavioral movement was its focus on:
(A) Formal legal structures.
(B) The actual behavior of individuals within organizations.
(C) Universal principles of management.
(D) The history of administrative institutions.

244. A major reason for the growth of 'staff' agencies is:
(A) A desire to create more jobs.
(B) The increasing complexity of governance.
(C) A decline in competence of line officials.
(D) A political decision to weaken line departments.

245. An organization that is highly centralized is one where:
(A) Most decisions are made at the lower levels.
(B) Subordinates have a great deal of discretion.
(C) Significant decision-making authority is retained at the top of the hierarchy.
(D) There are very few levels of management.

246. Which form is most appropriate for a function that needs to be shielded from partisan politics?
(A) Department
(B) Public Corporation
(C) Independent regulatory commission
(D) Staff Agency

247. The 'Peter Principle' is a critique of:
(A) Informal organizations
(B) Hierarchical promotion systems
(C) Decentralization
(D) The span of control

248. The Systems Approach term 'equifinality' means:
(A) All systems have the same final goal.
(B) A system can reach the same final state from different initial conditions.
(C) All systems eventually decay into entropy.
(D) The system's output must equal its input.

249. The administrative functions of the Chief Executive are primarily concerned with:
(A) Law-making
(B) Foreign relations
(C) Management and oversight of the governmental machinery
(D) Judicial appointments

250. The core idea of 'Development Administration' is that administration is an instrument for:
(A) Maintaining social order only.
(B) Stimulating and guiding national development.
(C) Generating profit for the state.
(D) Resisting change and innovation.

251. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : Formal organization is defined by rules; informal by relationships.

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ANSWERS

1. (B) The implementation of public policy and management of government activities.
Public administration involves the systematic execution of public laws and the management of organizational resources to achieve government goals. It focuses on the bureaucratic processes that translate political decisions into tangible actions and services for citizens. This field emphasizes efficiency, accountability, and the practical application of administrative principles within the public sector, distinguishing it from purely political or legislative functions.

2. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
The decision-making approach examines the internal processes through which administrators evaluate alternatives and select specific courses of action. While the rational-comprehensive model serves as a theoretical benchmark, scholars like Herbert Simon introduced bounded rationality to explain practical limitations. Consequently, real-world decision-making often involves satisficing rather than achieving absolute rationality, rendering the second statement inaccurate within modern organizational and administrative theory.

3. (C) Fred W. Riggs.
Fred W. Riggs developed the ecological approach to analyze how environmental factors like social, political, and economic contexts influence administrative systems. His work highlights that administrative behavior is not isolated but is shaped by the surrounding society. This framework is particularly useful for studying administrative systems in developing nations where traditional social values and modern bureaucratic structures often coexist and interact.

4. (D) The Ecological Approach.
The ecological approach focuses on the interdependence between administrative organizations and their external environment. It posits that factors such as culture, history, and economics directly impact how administration functions and evolves. By examining these external pressures, scholars can better understand why similar administrative structures perform differently in various social and political settings across the globe, emphasizing the importance of local context.

5. (C) Status-quo oriented.
Development administration is specifically designed to facilitate rapid socio-economic change and achieve specific developmental goals. Unlike traditional administration, which often focuses on maintaining existing systems and law and order, development administration is proactive and change-oriented. It emphasizes innovation, citizen participation, and the achievement of results to improve the overall quality of life in developing countries through planned national programs.

6. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Max Weber's model of bureaucracy is foundational to classical organization theory because it introduces a structured, rational framework for large-scale management. By emphasizing hierarchy, impersonal rules, and technical competence, the model seeks to ensure maximum efficiency and predictability. The reasoning provided accurately explains why his theory is considered a cornerstone, as it prioritizes organizational logic over personal influence and subjective judgment.

7. (D) An employee should receive orders from one superior only.
Unity of command is a classical principle of organization stating that each subordinate should be accountable to exactly one supervisor. This structure prevents the confusion and conflicting instructions that arise when multiple superiors give orders to the same individual. It clarifies lines of authority and responsibility, ensuring that reporting relationships remain simple, transparent, and manageable within any complex administrative or governmental hierarchy.

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management. Scientific management is primarily associated with Frederick Winslow Taylor, who focused on optimizing task performance through time and motion studies. Correctly identifying these theoretical contributions is necessary for understanding the different schools of administrative thought.

25. (C) Issuing direct commands to operational units.
Staff agencies are designed to provide specialized advice, research, and support to line officials rather than to direct the organization's primary operations. They lack the authority to issue direct commands to the main operational units, which is the exclusive prerogative of line management. Their role is purely consultative, helping the chief executive and other managers make better-informed administrative decisions.

26. (A) The concentration of decision-making authority at the higher levels of the organization.
Centralization refers to the concentration of authority and decision-making power at the top levels of an organization's hierarchy. In a centralized system, lower-level managers have very little discretion and must follow strict directives from senior executives. This approach is often used to ensure uniformity of policy across different units and to maintain tight control over essential organizational resources and goals.

27. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The Hawthorne Studies were pivotal in shifting organizational focus from physical conditions to human behavior and social dynamics. Researchers discovered that workers' productivity increased not just due to environmental changes, but because they felt valued as part of a special group. This phenomenon, known as the Hawthorne effect, demonstrates how observation and social recognition can significantly alter employee performance and morale.

28. (C) Systems Approach.
The systems approach uses the input-throughput-output-feedback cycle to describe how an organization interacts with its environment. Inputs like resources and information are processed through internal activities to produce outputs, such as goods or services. The feedback mechanism then allows the organization to evaluate its success and make necessary adjustments, ensuring its continued survival and effectiveness as a whole system.

29. (D) Greater financial flexibility.
Public corporations differ from traditional government departments by enjoying greater financial and operational autonomy. While departments are often constrained by rigid civil service rules and annual budget cycles, corporations are structured to manage commercial activities more effectively. This independence allows them to retain earnings and make quicker business decisions, which is essential for running efficient, self-sustaining industrial or commercial undertakings.

30. (B) Head of State role.
The role of the head of state involves acting as the symbolic representative of the nation and performing various ceremonial duties. In many systems, this position is distinct from the head of government, who manages the actual administration. These ceremonial functions, such as hosting state visitors or attending national events, are essential for maintaining national unity and representing the country in international relations.

31. (A) Woodrow Wilson.
Woodrow Wilson's 1887 essay, The Study of Administration," is widely considered the founding document of public administration as an academic discipline. He argued for a clear distinction between politics and administration, suggesting that administrative processes should be managed scientifically and kept separate from political influence. This dichotomy laid the groundwork for modern efforts to improve bureaucratic efficiency and professionalize the civil service.

32. (B) The simultaneous presence of modern norms and traditional social values.
In Fred Riggs's Prismatic-Sala model, heterogeneity refers to the simultaneous existence of modern structures and traditional social values within a single society. This creates a complex administrative environment where formal legal rules may conflict with deep-seated cultural norms. Understanding this concept is vital for analyzing why administrative systems

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16. (B) A society in transition exhibiting both traditional and modern characteristics.
In the ecological approach, a prismatic society is one undergoing a transition from traditional to modern forms. It is characterized by the coexistence of old and new structures, leading to unique administrative behaviors. This model helps explain why administrative practices in developing nations often diverge significantly from Western patterns, as they blend traditional social values with modern legal and bureaucratic frameworks.

17. (B) The functions of a Chief Executive are purely administrative in nature.
The role of a chief executive extends far beyond simple administrative management to include significant political, legislative, and symbolic responsibilities. They are involved in policy formulation, recommending laws to the legislature, and serving as a representative of the state. Therefore, describing their functions as purely administrative is inaccurate, as they must navigate various complex roles in modern governance and leadership.

18. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Decentralization involves shifting decision-making power from the central authority to lower-level units within an organization or government. This structural change is intended to improve efficiency by allowing local managers to respond more effectively to specific needs. The reasoning provided is accurate, as the ability to make decisions locally reduces delays and enhances the overall responsiveness of the administration.

19. (C) Hierarchy.
The scalar chain refers to the formal line of authority that links every position in an organization from the top executive to the lowest levels. This concept is fundamentally tied to hierarchy, as it establishes the official channel for communication and command. Adhering to this chain ensures that every employee knows their superior and the path for reporting activities and receiving orders.

20. (D) Newly independent and developing countries.
Development administration emerged as a distinct field of study to assist newly independent and developing nations in achieving rapid modernization. These countries faced unique challenges that traditional administrative models were unable to address effectively. The focus shifted toward enhancing administrative capacity to implement large-scale socio-economic programs and build national infrastructure following the end of colonial rule globally.

21. (C) Public Corporation.
A public corporation is a specialized governmental entity created by law to manage commercial or industrial activities with a high degree of autonomy. It possesses its own budget and recruitment policies, allowing it to function like a business while remaining accountable to the legislature. This form is ideal for large-scale operations requiring both public oversight and operational and financial flexibility.

22. (A) 3, 2, 1, 4.
The evolution of administrative theory began with Scientific Management, which focused on task efficiency. This was followed by the Human Relations movement, which highlighted social factors. Later, the Systems Approach introduced the idea of organizational interdependence with the environment. Finally, Development Administration emerged to address the specific needs of developing nations, completing this historical sequence of major conceptual administrative frameworks.

23. (D) Herbert A. Simon.
Herbert A. Simon introduced the fact-value dichotomy to distinguish between the objective and subjective elements of decision-making. He argued that while facts can be empirically verified, values are based on preferences and cannot be proven true or false. Understanding this distinction is essential for analyzing how administrators balance technical efficiency with ethical considerations and organizational goals in practical settings.

24. (A) Chester Barnard - Scientific Management.
Chester Barnard is best known for his work on the functions of the executive and the organization as a cooperative social system, not for scientific

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(A) Tall hierarchy
(B) Narrow span of control
(C) Wide span of control
(D) High degree of centralization

289. Which form is characterized by 'corporate personality' and can sue or be sued?
(A) Department
(B) Staff Agency
(C) Public Corporation
(D) Informal Group

290. The concept that authority flows from the subordinate's willingness to accept it is the:
(A) Top-down theory
(B) Acceptance theory of authority
(C) Charismatic theory
(D) Legal-rational theory

291. Consider the following statements regarding Line-Staff:
1. Line agencies achieve primary goals.
2. Staff agencies provide support.
3. The distinction can sometimes be blurred.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

292. The 'agraria' and 'industria' models were precursors to the:
(A) Decision-making model
(B) Systems model
(C) Prismatic-Sala model
(D) Bureaucratic model

293. The ultimate check on a Public Corporation is:
(A) The market
(B) The CEO
(C) The Parliament or Legislature
(D) The employees' union

294. For every principle of administration, there is a counter-principle." This was leveled by:
(A) Henri Fayol
(B) Herbert Simon
(C) Woodrow Wilson
(D) F.W. Taylor

295. Match List I with List II:
List I (Organizational Pathology):
P. Red Tape,
Q. Goal Displacement,
R. Peter Principle,
S. Parkinson's Law.
List II (Description):
1. Work expands to fill time,
2. Rules become the objective,
3. Promotion to incompetence,
4. Excessive adherence to complex procedures.
(A) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

296. A 'collegial' executive is best suited for:
(A) Rapid action and secrecy
(B) Deliberation and representation
(C) A single point of command
(D) Military-style leadership

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297. The concept of 'negative feedback' in a Systems Approach refers to:
(A) Criticism of performance.
(B) Information indicating the system needs correction.
(C) The tendency of a system to decay.
(D) Unfavorable outputs of the system.

298. Who among the following is a key proponent of Development Administration?
(A) Max Weber
(B) Edward Weidner
(C) Woodrow Wilson
(D) Elton Mayo

299. If a CEO manages 6 direct reports for 400 employees, the organization has:
(A) A span of control
(B) A hierarchy
(C) A mission statement
(D) A formal structure

300. The primary purpose of the principle of 'Unity of Command' is to:
(A) Encourage specialization.
(B) Avoid confusion and conflicting orders.
(C) Widen the span of control.
(D) Promote decentralization.

in transitional societies often behave differently than those in purely modern ones.

33. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Informal organizations naturally emerge within any formal structure because human beings are social creatures who form personal bonds beyond official reporting lines. These unofficial networks provide social support and facilitate communication that the formal hierarchy might not allow. The reasoning is sound, as social interactions are a fundamental human behavior that management cannot completely control or prevent within organizations.

34. (C) Functions requiring deliberation, consultation, or regulation by a collective body.
Councils are organizational forms used when tasks require collective deliberation, diverse representation, or regulatory oversight by a group rather than a single individual. They are common in local government and specialized agencies where balanced decision-making is more important than rapid executive action. This structure ensures that various viewpoints are considered, providing a more democratic and deliberative approach to administration.

35. (B) Hierarchy.
The principle of hierarchy establishes a strict chain of command where communication must follow every level from top to bottom. However, in urgent situations, this can cause significant delays. The 'gangplank' or 'level jumping' allows employees at the same level to communicate directly across different departments, bypassing the vertical hierarchy to speed up coordination and decision-making during critical organizational times.

36. (B) 2 and 3 only.
Classical organization theories, such as those by Taylor and Fayol, emphasize rational structures and universal management principles. They often view the organization as a mechanical system where workers are components designed for maximum efficiency. However, they largely ignore the informal social structures and psychological needs of employees, which were later highlighted by the human relations and behavioral schools of thought.

37. (D) Decisions that are routine and follow a definite, established procedure.
Programmed decisions are those that occur frequently enough for an organization to develop specific procedures or rules for handling them. These routine choices do not require new analysis each time because they follow established patterns. By standardizing these decisions, organizations can save time and ensure consistency, allowing managers to focus their attention on more complex and unique administrative challenges.

38. (A) Bring about socio-economic and political change.
The primary objective of development administration is to serve as a catalyst for large-scale socio-economic and political transformation. It moves beyond traditional administrative functions like maintaining order to focus on nation-building and improving the standard of living for citizens. This proactive approach requires innovative management techniques and a deep commitment to achieving specific, measurable developmental targets within a modernizing society.

39. (B) Throughput.
In the systems approach, throughput refers to the internal processes and activities that transform raw inputs into finished outputs. This includes the work performed by employees, the use of technology, and the application of management techniques. Understanding the throughput process is essential for identifying inefficiencies and improving the overall productivity of the administrative system as it strives to achieve its goals.

40. (B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3.
Organizational principles define the structure and functioning of administrative systems. Span of control concerns the number of managed subordinates, while hierarchy describes the top-down flow of authority. Unity of command ensures an employee has only one boss, and line-and-staff arrangements separate operational tasks from advisory support. Correctly identifying these principles is fundamental to understanding how complex organizations coordinate activities.

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58. (D) Novel, unstructured, and complex.
Non-programmed decisions are required for unique, complex situations that have no established procedure for resolution. These choices demand high-level judgment, intuition, and creative problem-solving from administrators. Because they involve novel challenges with significant consequences, they cannot be handled through routine rules and are typically the responsibility of senior executives who must navigate uncertainty and develop new strategic directions.

59. (A) An army command structure from general down to private.
An army command structure provides the clearest illustration of the principle of hierarchy, with a strict chain of command from the general down to the private. Each level has specific authority over the one below it, and communication follows official channels. This vertical arrangement ensures discipline, clear reporting relationships, and decisive execution of orders, which are essential for complex activities.

60. (B) Collective deliberation and decision-making.
The council form of organization is specifically designed to facilitate collective deliberation and represent diverse interests in decision-making. By bringing together a group of individuals, it ensures that multiple perspectives are considered before a final choice is made. This structure is common in local government and regulatory boards where consensus and balanced policy-making are prioritized over the speed of action.

61. (C) Staff agencies often feel their advice is ignored by line agencies.
Conflict between line and staff units often occurs when staff experts feel that their specialized advice and recommendations are being ignored by the line officials who hold the actual decision-making power. Line officials may view staff as being out of touch with the practical realities of operations. These differing roles and perspectives can lead to tension and reduced organizational cooperation.

62. (A) 2, 3, 1, 4.
The study of administration began with Woodrow Wilson's 1887 essay, followed by the Hawthorne Studies in the 1920s which introduced human relations. Herbert Simon's work on administrative behavior appeared in 1947, bringing a behavioral focus. Finally, Fred Riggs developed the ecology of public administration in the 1960s. This sequence reflects the discipline's shift from formal-legal to behavioral and ecological.

63. (C) Law and order functions to socio-economic development functions.
The move from traditional administration to development administration signifies a change in focus from maintaining law and order to proactively pursuing socio-economic development. Traditional models were often focused on stability and revenue, whereas development administration is designed to transform society through planned change. This shift requires administrators to take on new roles as agents of development and managers of complex programs.

64. (D) Judicial.
Chief executives are categorized by their structure and constitutional role, such as singular, plural, or presidential executives. A judicial executive is not a recognized category in this context, as the judiciary is a separate branch of government responsible for interpreting laws rather than executing them. The chief executive is strictly an official of the executive branch regardless of the leadership form.

65. (B) Department.
The department is the most traditional and widespread form of organizing core government activities at the highest level. Each department is typically headed by a political official who is directly accountable to the chief executive or the legislature. This structure provides clear lines of authority and responsibility for managing substantive policy areas like defense, finance, and foreign affairs within hierarchy.

66. (A) Woodrow Wilson.
Woodrow Wilson famously argued that administration should be studied as a science separate from the hurly-burly" of politics. His 1887 essay sought to identify universal principles that could make government more efficient and professional. This early aspiration to create a science of administration laid the foundation for the discipline, emphasizing management

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frontline employees, decentralization can improve responsiveness to local conditions and foster professional growth. It contrasts with centralization, where all major decisions are made by a small group of senior leaders at the organization's central headquarters.

50. (B) Recommending legislation, issuing ordinances, and using the veto power.
The legislative role of a chief executive includes activities that influence the law-making process, such as proposing new policies and using the veto power. They also issue ordinances that have the force of law in certain circumstances and deliver regular messages to the legislature regarding the state of the nation. These powers allow the executive to play a proactive role.

51. (D) A wide gap between formal legal prescriptions and actual administrative practice.
Formalism in a prismatic society refers to a significant discrepancy between what the formal rules require and how things are actually done in practice. While modern laws may be officially adopted, administrative behavior is often guided by traditional social norms and personal relationships. This gap creates a complex environment where official transparency and accountability can be difficult to maintain in practice.

52. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The span of control directly determines the shape of an organization's hierarchy. A wide span, where one manager oversees many subordinates, leads to a flat structure with fewer levels. Conversely, a narrow span requires more managers and results in a tall structure with many hierarchical layers. Both statements are accurate descriptions of how supervisor-subordinate ratios influence the vertical complexity of organizations.

53. (C) Treating the organization as a closed system and ignoring the human element.
Classical organization theory is frequently criticized for viewing organizations as closed, mechanical systems while ignoring the human and social aspects of work. It focuses heavily on formal structure, hierarchy, and universal principles, often treating employees as mere cogs in a machine. This approach fails to account for the impact of informal groups, individual motivation, and the organization's interaction with its environment.

54. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Public corporations are often established because the traditional departmental form of organization is considered too rigid for managing commercial or industrial activities. Corporations offer the necessary operational and financial autonomy to function like a business while remaining under government ownership. The reasoning provided is correct, as the procedural constraints of departments would hinder the efficiency and flexibility required for business operations.

55. (D) Appointing, directing, and removing heads of departments.
The administrative function of a chief executive involves the internal management and oversight of the government's executive branch. This is best shown by their power to appoint, supervise, and remove the heads of various departments and agencies. These actions ensure that the administration remains accountable to the chief executive and that policies are implemented according to their direction and law.

56. (B) Adapt to its changing external environment.
The systems approach posits that an organization's long-term survival depends on its ability to effectively interact with and adapt to its changing external environment. Organizations must process information and resources from the outside world and provide outputs that meet societal needs. This continuous exchange and adjustment process is essential for maintaining stability and ensuring the organization remains relevant and effective.

57. (A) 1 and 2 only.
Classical organization theory is defined by principles such as the division of labor and unity of command, which emphasize formal structure and efficiency. These concepts aim to create a rational and orderly management system. Bounded rationality, however, is a concept from the later behavioral school that challenges the assumptions of perfect rationality found in classical models, making it incorrect.

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109. (C) Biology.
The systems approach in administrative theory was heavily influenced by the field of biology, particularly the concept of a living organism as a self-regulating system. This perspective views organizations as open systems that must interact with their environment to survive and maintain equilibrium. The use of biological metaphors helped administrative scholars understand the complex interdependencies within and outside structures.

110. (D) Its employees are typically considered civil servants subject to standard civil service rules.
A key feature of public corporations is that their employees are typically not considered civil servants and are not subject to standard civil service rules. This exemption allows the corporation more flexibility in hiring, firing, and setting salaries, which is necessary for managing commercial activities efficiently. While the state owns the corporation, its personnel policies often mirror the private sector.

111. (D) Informal Organization.
The grapevine" is the informal communication network that develops naturally within an organization through social interactions and personal relationships. It operates outside of official channels and can transmit information, both accurate and inaccurate, very rapidly. While not part of the formal structure, the grapevine is a powerful tool for understanding employee morale and plays a significant role in culture.

112. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
A very narrow span of control often leads to micromanagement because supervisors have few subordinates to oversee and may become overly involved in daily tasks. This structure also creates many hierarchical layers, which can significantly slow down communication. The reasoning is accurate, as the close proximity between superior and subordinate in a tall structure can stifle employee initiative.

113. (C) Chief Diplomat.
The role of the chief executive as the chief diplomat" involves serving as the primary representative of the nation in international affairs. This includes negotiating treaties, meeting with foreign leaders, and directing the country's overall foreign policy agenda. This role is crucial for maintaining national security and promoting interests globally, highlighting significant responsibilities beyond domestic administrative management and oversight.

114. (C) Prismatic society.
In Fred Riggs's ecological framework, the Sala" model represents the administrative subsystem characteristic of a prismatic society. It is defined by unique features like nepotism, formalism, and overlapping, which arise from the transition between traditional and modern social forms. The Sala model helps explain specific administrative challenges found in developing nations where modern bureaucratic rules coexist with traditional norms.

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115. (A) Rational, but within the limits of their information and cognitive abilities.
Herbert Simon's concept of bounded rationality" implies that human decision-makers are rational, but only within the limits of their available information and cognitive abilities. Because administrators cannot know all possible alternatives, they make choices that are good enough" rather than perfectly optimal. This realistic view of behavior is foundational to modern administrative science, acknowledging practical constraints of making decisions.

116. (B) The influence of informal organization on governance.
A Kitchen Cabinet" or an informal group of advisors to a chief executive is a prime example of how the informal organization can influence formal governance. These unofficial advisors often exercise significant power by providing personal perspectives and advice that may bypass official staff agencies. This highlights that decision-making at highest levels is often shaped by personal relationships and networks.

117. (B) Formal structure, lines of authority, and reporting relationships.
An organization chart is a visual representation of an entity's formal structure, showing the official lines of authority, reporting relationships, and the division of labor. It identifies the various positions and departments within the hierarchy, making clear who is responsible for what and to

and organizational logic as key to improving governance.

67. (C) Human Relations Theory.
Human relations theory was the first organizational approach to highlight the critical importance of informal groups, communication, and employee morale for productivity. Emerging from the Hawthorne Studies, it challenged the mechanical view of classical theory by showing that social relationships significantly impact work performance. This focus on the human element" encouraged managers to consider the psychological needs and well-being of staff.

68. (A) Contingency Theory.
Contingency theory posits that there is no single best way to organize or manage an entity. Instead, the most effective structure depends on various internal and external factors, such as the organization's environment, size, and technology. This approach encourages managers to be flexible and to design their organizations to fit the specific situational demands they face rather than following universal.

69. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Centralization ensures that policies are applied uniformly throughout an organization, making it easier for top management to maintain control. However, the second statement is incorrect because decentralization is generally associated with increased employee morale and faster decision-making at the local level. By empowering lower-level staff, decentralization reduces delays and gives employees a greater sense of responsibility and overall engagement.

70. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1.
Major administrative thinkers are linked to foundational concepts in the field. Henri Fayol developed general management principles, while F.W. Taylor is the father of scientific management. Elton Mayo is associated with the groundbreaking Hawthorne Studies, and Max Weber defined the characteristics of a rational-legal bureaucracy. Mapping these scholars to their contributions is essential for understanding the historical development of theory.

71. (B) The Contingency approach.
The contingency approach argues that an organization's structure is not fixed but is shaped by its size, technology, and environment. This perspective suggests that managers must adapt organizational design to meet specific situational requirements for optimal performance. By recognizing that different contexts require different structural solutions, the contingency approach provides a nuanced and flexible framework for understanding how administrative systems function.

72. (B) To handle complexity and the need for specialized knowledge.
As organizations grow larger and more complex, line managers often lack the time or specialized expertise to handle all administrative and technical tasks. Staff positions are created to provide specialized knowledge in areas like planning, legal advice, and human resources. These experts support line officials by conducting research and offering advice, allowing the organization to manage increased complexity more effectively.

73. (B) Supervision and coordination.
The concept of span of control is directly related to the challenges of supervision and coordination within an organization. If a manager has too many subordinates, they may be unable to provide adequate guidance and oversight, leading to inefficiencies. Determining the appropriate span is crucial for ensuring that managers can effectively coordinate the activities of their team members and performance.

74. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The systems approach correctly views organizations as open systems that continuously interact with their external environment. They depend on the environment for inputs like capital and information and provide outputs such as services and products back to society. The reasoning is accurate, as this constant exchange is necessary for the organization to adapt, survive, and remain effective.

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92. (C) Tangible achievements in areas like literacy, public health, and economic growth.
Success of development administration is measured by tangible improvements in the standard of living and socio-economic conditions. This includes progress in literacy rates, public health outcomes, and economic growth. Unlike traditional administration, which may focus on procedural compliance, development administration is results-oriented, emphasizing the achievement of specific goals that contribute to the nation's modernization and the overall public well-being.

93. (C) Chester I. Barnard.
Chester I. Barnard viewed the organization as a cooperative social system" where the primary role of the executive is to maintain the willingness of members to contribute and cooperate. He argued that success depends on effective communication of goals and the creation of a balance between organizational needs and individuals' motives. This perspective highlights the essential social and human dimensions.

94. (C) Political interference and rigid financial procedures.
The most significant disadvantage of using a government department to run a business is the potential for excessive political interference and the constraint of rigid financial and administrative procedures. Departments are designed for public service and accountability, which can hinder the flexibility and rapid decision-making required for commercial operations. This rigidity often leads to inefficiencies compared to more autonomous forms.

95. (B) Quasi-legislative power.
When a chief executive issues an executive order, they are exercising a quasi-legislative power. These orders have the force of law and are used to direct the operations of the executive branch and implement existing legislation. While the primary law-making power belongs to the legislature, the ability to issue such directives allows the executive to manage the administration effectively today.

96. (B) The dispersal of authority to lower levels of the organization.
Decentralization is best described as the dispersal of decision-making authority and responsibility from the top of an organization to its lower levels. This process allows for more local autonomy and encourages quicker responses to specific problems. It contrasts with centralization, where power is concentrated. Decentralization is often used to improve organizational efficiency and to develop the skills of junior managers.

97. (B) Elton Mayo.
The Hawthorne experiments, which were crucial in the development of the human relations school, were conducted under the leadership of Elton Mayo. These studies at the Western Electric company revealed that social and psychological factors have a major impact on worker productivity. Mayo's findings challenged the purely mechanical view of labor, emphasizing the importance of group dynamics and communication.

98. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Formal and informal organizations coexist within every administrative entity. The formal organization is the officially planned structure of rules, roles, and objectives designed by management. In contrast, the informal organization emerges spontaneously from the social interactions and personal relationships among employees. Both statements are true, as understanding the interplay between these two structures is essential for effective organizational management.

99. (C) The process by which a system imports more energy than it expends to maintain its structure.
In systems theory, negentropy is the process through which an open system imports more energy or resources from its environment than it expends in its operations. This surplus energy allows the system to maintain its structure, grow, and avoid the natural tendency toward disorder and decay, known as entropy. Negentropy is vital for the long-term survival and stability of organizations.

100. (A) 3, 2, 1, 4.
Organization theory evolved from Taylor's Scientific Management, which focused on task efficiency, to the Human Relations movement, which emphasized social factors. Later, Simon's Behavioralism brought a focus on individual decision-making processes. Finally, Contingency

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every member knows their place and reporting relationship. However, it does not encourage 'level jumping'; in fact, hierarchy usually requires communication to follow official channels to maintain discipline and order.

84. (B) Real executive who is not the head of state.
In a parliamentary system, the Prime Minister is the real executive who holds actual administrative power and leads the government. However, they are not the head of state; that role is filled by a monarch or a president who serves primarily in a symbolic or ceremonial capacity. This division is a key feature, separating day-to-day governance from ceremonial representation.

85. (C) A specific Act of the legislature.
Public corporations are typically created through a specific Act passed by the legislature, which defines their purpose, powers, and degree of autonomy. This legal foundation gives them a corporate personality separate from the government, allowing them to manage commercial activities with business-like flexibility. This legislative origin also establishes the framework for their public accountability and ensures they serve interests.

86. (A) Human Relations Theory.
Human relations theory is based on the idea that employees are primarily motivated by social and psychological needs rather than just economic incentives. It suggests productivity is influenced by group dynamics, communication, and a sense of belonging within the workplace. This approach encourages managers to create a supportive social environment and to treat workers as individuals with personal feelings and ties.

87. (B) Bounded Rationality.
Henri Fayol identified 14 principles of management, including the division of work, unity of command, and the scalar chain, all of which focus on formal organizational structure. Bounded rationality, however, is a later concept introduced by Herbert Simon in the behavioral school of thought. Simon's idea challenges the classical assumption of perfect rationality, highlighting cognitive limits that administrators face today.

88. (C) Function and Authority.
The fundamental difference between line and staff units lies in their function and authority within the organization. Line units have the authority to command and are directly responsible for achieving the organization's primary goals. Staff units, however, have an advisory and supportive function, providing specialized expertise and services to help line officials. This distinction is critical for understanding division.

89. (C) Greater employee autonomy and faster communication.
A flat organizational structure, characterized by a wide span of control and fewer hierarchical levels, generally promotes greater employee autonomy and faster communication. With fewer layers of management, information travels more quickly from the bottom to the top and vice-versa. This design encourages employees to take more initiative and can lead to higher job satisfaction as individuals feel empowered.

90. (C) In relation to specific historical, social, economic, and political environments.
The ecological approach in public administration emphasizes the necessity of studying administrative systems within their broader societal context. This includes analyzing how social, economic, political, and historical factors shape administrative behavior and structures. By examining these environmental relationships, scholars can better understand why administrative models work differently in various countries and cultures, moving away from universal context-free theories.

91. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The principle of unity of command is a cornerstone of classical organization theory, stating each employee should report to only one supervisor. This structure is intended to prevent the confusion and inefficiency that arise when a subordinate receives conflicting orders from multiple superiors. The reasoning is accurate, as a single line of authority clarifies responsibility and ensures organizational loyalty.

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75. (C) Influencing the law-making process through messages, vetoes, and policy proposals.
As a chief legislator," the chief executive plays a proactive role in the law-making process by proposing policy agendas, delivering messages to the legislature, and using the veto power. While they do not formally pass laws, their influence over priorities and their ability to reject bills make them a central figure in shaping the nation's legal and policy framework.

76. (B) Modern specialized structures exist, but older undifferentiated structures continue to perform those functions.
In Fred Riggs's ecological model, overlapping refers to the situation in prismatic societies where modern, specialized administrative structures exist alongside traditional, undifferentiated ones. This results in formal structures that may not actually perform the functions officially assigned, as older social networks continue to exercise influence. This concept helps explain the complexities found in administrative systems of developing nations.

77. (B) It is based on personal relationships and social networks.
An informal organization is characterized by personal relationships and social networks that develop spontaneously among employees. These structures are not officially planned but emerge from regular social interactions and shared interests. They provide members with social support and information through informal channels like the grapevine. While they can influence formal goals, their defining feature is their unofficial, social nature.

78. (A) Non-programmed decision.
Launching a new product in an unfamiliar market is a non-programmed decision because it is a unique, complex event with significant consequences and no established procedure. Such strategic choices require extensive research, creative thinking, and the personal judgment of senior management. Unlike routine operational decisions, these novel situations demand a tailored approach that considers numerous unpredictable variables and potential impacts.

79. (D) Line agency.
A department of foreign affairs is a classic example of a line agency because it is directly responsible for carrying out one of the government's primary substantive goals. It has the authority to implement policy and represent the nation internationally. Its focus is on the core mission of managing foreign relations, distinguishing it from staff agencies that provide internal support.

80. (B) Implementing plans and programs for national development.
A major objective of development administration is to increase the administrative capacity of a nation to successfully implement plans and programs for socio-economic development. This involves modernizing administrative structures, improving management skills, and ensuring the bureaucracy can manage complex projects. By enhancing this capacity, governments can better achieve goals of economic growth, social equity, and improved public services.

81. (A) A narrow span of control and many hierarchical levels.
A tall organizational structure is defined by a narrow span of control and a large number of hierarchical levels. This design results in more layers of management between the top executive and frontline employees. While it allows for close supervision, it can also lead to slower communication and increased administrative costs due to the higher number of supervisors required.

82. (B) The range of orders an employee is willing to accept without consciously questioning authority.
Chester Barnard's zone of indifference" refers to the range of orders and requests that an employee is willing to accept and follow without consciously questioning the supervisor's authority. Within this zone, the subordinate views the orders as legitimate and appropriate to their role. The size of this zone depends on the employee's commitment to the organization and their relationship.

83. (A) 1 and 2 only.
The principle of hierarchy, also known as the scalar principle, establishes a clear chain of command that is essential for accountability and delegation in large organizations. It ensures that

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Theory emerged, arguing the best way to organize depends on situational factors. This chronological sequence reflects the discipline's move toward increasingly complex and nuanced behavioral models.

101. (C) Rational-Comprehensive Model.
The rational-comprehensive model of decision-making assumes that administrators are fully rational, have complete information, and can evaluate all possible alternatives to find the optimal solution. This model serves as an ideal-type in administrative theory, though it is often criticized as unrealistic in practice. It contrasts with realistic models like satisficing and incrementalism, which acknowledge cognitive and informational limits faced daily.

102. (C) A public corporation.
A public corporation is a unique organizational form designed to combine the public purpose and accountability of a government department with the operational and financial flexibility of a private company. This allows the state to manage commercial or industrial activities more efficiently. By operating outside traditional civil service and budgetary constraints, public corporations can respond quickly while serving public interests.

103. (A) Traditional and undifferentiated, where a single structure performs many functions.
In Fred Riggs's ecological model, a fused society is one that is traditional and undifferentiated, meaning that a single social structure performs a wide variety of functions. For example, a royal family might handle political, administrative, and religious duties simultaneously. This contrasts with modern societies where specialized structures exist. The fused model is an ideal-type used for understanding societal development.

104. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4.
Key organizational concepts define different aspects of administrative structure. Hierarchy describes the vertical relationship between superiors and subordinates, while span of control refers to the number of managed employees. Staff units provide specialized advisory support, and decentralization involves the dispersal of authority to lower levels. Correctly mapping these features to their associated concepts is fundamental for analyzing complex organizational design.

105. (B) Acting as the leader of their political party.
The political role of a chief executive includes serving as the leader of their political party and maintaining support among both party members and the general public. This role is crucial for securing legislative support for their policy agenda and for winning elections. By balancing administrative duties with political leadership, the chief executive can effectively navigate the landscape of governance.

106. (A) Unity of Command relates to one subordinate; Direction relates to one plan.
Unity of command and unity of direction are distinct but related classical management principles. Unity of command states each employee should receive orders from only one supervisor to avoid confusion. Unity of direction means all organizational activities with the same objective should be guided by a single head and plan. While command focuses on reporting, direction focuses on overall coordination.

107. (B) 2 and 3 only.
Informal organizations emerge naturally from social interactions, customs, and friendships among employees rather than being deliberately created by management. They can either support or hinder the goals of the formal organization, depending on the alignment between informal norms and official objectives. Understanding this unofficial structure is vital for managers, as it significantly influences communication and morale within entities.

108. (C) Procedure-oriented.
Development administration is distinguished by its results-oriented and change-focused nature, whereas traditional administration is often characterized as being primarily procedure-oriented. Traditional models tend to prioritize strict adherence to rules, hierarchy, and the maintenance of the status quo. In contrast, development administration emphasizes achieving specific goals and is more flexible and innovative in its approach to national programs.

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41. (D) Carrying out the primary objectives of the organization.
Line agencies serve as the primary executive arms of an organization, directly implementing policies and delivering essential public services. Unlike staff units that provide specialized assistance or research, line units possess the authority to make decisions and carry out the core mission. Their focus is on achieving the substantive goals of the organization through direct operational activities and internal management.

42. (B) Economic Man.
Bounded rationality challenges the economic man" model, which assumes that decision-makers are perfectly rational and possess complete information to maximize utility. Herbert Simon argued that because humans have limited cognitive capacity and time, they cannot evaluate every possible alternative. Instead, they make decisions that are good enough based on limited information, a concept central to modern administrative science.

43. (C) The Federal Council of Switzerland.
The Federal Council of Switzerland is a classic example of a plural chief executive, where executive power is shared among seven members of equal status. These members collectively serve as the head of state and government, rotating the presidency annually. This model promotes consensus-building and prevents the concentration of power in a single individual, reflecting Swiss political culture and stability.

44. (D) It is often impractical due to functional specialization and expert authority.
In modern organizations, the principle of unity of command is often difficult to maintain due to the high degree of functional specialization. Employees often receive technical direction from specialized staff experts in addition to administrative orders from their immediate superiors. This dual authority can lead to complexity, but it is often necessary to ensure that expert knowledge is applied effectively to various tasks.

45. (A) The Politics-Administration Dichotomy.
The politics-administration dichotomy posits that the technical processes of administration are separate from the value-driven activities of politics. Proponents argue that administration should be treated as a business-like field focused on efficiency and management rather than political debate. This foundational concept aimed to professionalize government work and protect the civil service from the potential negative impacts of partisan political interference.

46. (B) Homogeneity.
Fred Riggs's model of prismatic society is defined by heterogeneity, formalism, and overlapping, rather than homogeneity. Heterogeneity refers to the mix of traditional and modern elements, while formalism describes the gap between rules and practice. Overlapping occurs when new structures exist alongside old ones. Homogeneity is more characteristic of a fully diffracted, modern society where structures are highly specialized and consistent.

47. (C) Herbert Simon.
Herbert Simon coined the term satisficing" to describe a decision-making strategy where individuals choose the first option that meets their minimum requirements. This concept acknowledges the practical limits of human cognition and information availability, which prevent the achievement of perfect optimization. Satisficing is a central part of his theory of bounded rationality, explaining how real-world administrators navigate complex and uncertain environments.

48. (D) The social and psychological needs of employees.
Human relations theory revolutionized management by shifting attention toward the social and psychological needs of employees. It emphasizes that factors like group morale, communication, and feelings of belonging are as important for productivity as physical working conditions or financial incentives. This approach highlights the organization as a social system where human interactions and employee satisfaction are critical to overall success.

49. (C) Lower levels within the organizational hierarchy.
Decentralization involves the dispersal of authority and decision-making power from the top of an organization down to its lower levels. By empowering junior managers and

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whom they report. While it does not show social relationships, it is a key tool.

118. (A) Order.
The principle of order," as identified by Henri Fayol, states that there should be a designated place for everything and everyone in an organization, and that everything and everyone should be in their proper place. This concept aims to minimize wasted time and resources by ensuring a systematic workplace. Both material and social order are essential for maximizing overall administrative efficiency.

119. (B) Balancing rapid development with democratic values and participation.
A major challenge for development administration is balancing the need for rapid socio-economic modernization with the values of democratic participation and accountability. While goal achievement is a priority, achieving these targets through authoritarian means can alienate the public. Successful development administration requires innovative strategies that empower citizens and foster participation, ensuring that progress is sustainable and reflects societal needs and aspirations.

120. (D) Democratic Authority.
Max Weber identified three pure types of legitimate authority: traditional, charismatic, and legal-rational. Traditional authority is based on long-standing customs, charismatic authority on exceptional personal qualities of a leader, and legal-rational authority on a system of impersonal rules and laws. Democratic authority" is not one of his specific types, although it often overlaps with the legal-rational form today.

121. (B) Provide common housekeeping and institutional services to other departments.
Auxiliary agencies are established to provide common housekeeping and institutional services, such as accounting, procurement, and maintenance, to other government departments. By centralizing these support functions, the government can achieve greater economy and efficiency, allowing line departments to focus on primary missions. These agencies do not serve the public directly but are essential for smooth internal operation of administration.

122. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Fred Riggs cautioned against the simple transfer of administrative models from developed to developing countries, arguing that local ecology" significantly impacts how these systems function. The first statement is false because the ecological approach emphasizes that solutions must be tailored to the specific societal context. Riggs believed administrative success depends on compatibility with the local social and economic environment.

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123. (D) Henri Fayol.
Henri Fayol is the management theorist associated with the 14 Principles of Management, which include division of work, authority, and unity of command. His work focused on the functions of management and the structural requirements of a successful organization. Fayol's principles remain a cornerstone of classical theory, providing a systematic framework for understanding how to coordinate organizational activities.

124. (D) Speed, secrecy, and decisive action.
The council form of organization, which relies on collective deliberation and consensus-building, is generally considered unsuitable for activities that require rapid executive action, secrecy, or military-style precision. Because discussion among several members takes time, councils are better suited for policy formulation and regulatory tasks where diverse viewpoints are valuable. For urgent operational tasks, a singular executive model is usually better.

125. (C) Feedback loop.
The process by which an organization receives information about its performance and uses it to make necessary internal adjustments is called the feedback loop. In the systems approach, feedback is essential for maintaining equilibrium and ensuring the organization remains on track. By monitoring outputs and environmental reactions, administrators can identify errors and adapt strategies, making the system more resilient.

126. (C) Quasi-Judicial Power.
The power of a chief executive to grant pardons, reprieves, and commutations is considered a quasi-judicial power. While primarily an executive official, this authority allows intervention in the judicial process to provide relief in specific cases

162. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Centralization can be advantageous in a crisis because it allows a single leader to make rapid decisions and ensure a uniform response across the entire organization. On the other hand, decentralization empowers lower-level employees and can significantly increase job satisfaction by giving them more control over their work. Both statements are correct, illustrating the different benefits offered to entities.

163. (C) Development Administration is the administration of programs; Administrative Development is building capacity.
Development administration refers to the management of specific plans and programs designed to achieve socio-economic goals, such as building infrastructure. In contrast, administrative development refers to the process of building internal capacity and effectiveness of the administrative system itself, such as improving civil service training. While related, development administration is goal-oriented, while administrative development focuses on improving tools.

164. (A) Profit maximization.
The concept of satisficing directly challenges the classical economic assumption that individuals always seek to maximize their utility or profit. Herbert Simon argued that because human cognition is limited, administrators do not evaluate all possible options to find the absolute best one. Instead, they stop searching once they find a solution that is good enough" to meet criteria.

165. (D) Nominal Executive.
The President of India is a nominal executive who serves as the head of state but possesses very little actual power. In India's parliamentary system, real administrative and political authority is exercised by the Prime Minister and Cabinet, who are accountable to the legislature. The President's role is primarily symbolic and ceremonial, representing the nation's unity and continuity formally.

166. (B) Public Corporation.
A government-owned railway system that operates on commercial principles is best organized as a public corporation. This form provides the necessary financial and operational autonomy to manage large-scale business activities effectively while still maintaining public ownership and accountability to the legislature. Unlike a government department, a public corporation can operate more like a private business for commercial undertakings.

167. (B) The grapevine.
The informal communication network within an organization is popularly known as the grapevine." It consists of the spontaneous social interactions and personal relationships through which information, rumors, and opinions are shared among employees outside of official channels. While management cannot control it, the grapevine is an important source of information about employee morale and plays a significant role.

168. (B) Many layers of management.
A tall" organizational structure is characterized by having many layers of management between the top executive and frontline employees. This is usually the result of a narrow span of control, where each manager supervises only a few subordinates. Tall structures allow for close oversight and supervision but can also result in slower communication and higher administrative costs.

169. (C) The Politics-Administration Dichotomy.
The early development of public administration as a distinct discipline was dominated by the politics-administration dichotomy. Proponents like Woodrow Wilson and Frank Goodnow argued that the technical work of administration should be kept separate from the value-laden world of politics. This focus on creating a science of management was intended to professionalize civil service and improve efficiency.

170. (A) 4, 3, 1, 2.
Andrew Jackson served as President in the mid-19th century, followed much later by Theodore Roosevelt at the turn of the 20th century. Woodrow Wilson was President during World War I, and Franklin D. Roosevelt led the country through the Great Depression and World War II. This chronological sequence covers a significant period in American history and reflects the evolution.

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decentralization. This approach empowers junior managers and frontline staff, allowing them to make choices responsive to local conditions. Decentralization is often used to improve organizational flexibility, speed up decision-making, and increase employee motivation by giving them a stake in the process.

136. (D) Is the head of state in title but exercises little real power.
A nominal" chief executive is an official who serves as the head of state in name but possesses little real administrative or political power. This role is primarily symbolic and ceremonial, representing the nation's unity and continuity. Actual power is typically exercised by a real" executive, such as a prime minister. This distinction is common in parliamentary systems.

137. (D) High degree of flexibility and speed in commercial operations.
While the departmental form of organization provides clear accountability and uniformity in procedures, it is not known for its flexibility or speed in commercial operations. Departments are often constrained by rigid financial rules and civil service regulations, which can hinder quick decision-making needed for business. This lack of agility is why governments often prefer public corporations for managing state industries.

138. (B) Scientific Management.
Scientific Management, pioneered by Frederick Winslow Taylor, is based on the use of time and motion studies to find the one best way" to perform a task. This theory focuses on optimizing individual worker efficiency through careful analysis of work processes and standardization of tools. By treating management as a science, Taylor aimed to maximize productivity and reduce waste.

139. (C) Hierarchy.
The scalar principle" is another term for hierarchy, referring to the formal chain of command that links every position in an organization from top to bottom. It establishes the official line of authority and the path through which communication and orders should flow. This principle ensures a clear and unbroken vertical line between every subordinate and the ultimate organizational head.

140. (B) The Behavioral Approach.
The behavioral approach to administration emphasizes the study of actual behavior of individuals and groups within an organization, focusing on psychological and social needs. It moves beyond formal structures to examine factors like motivation, leadership styles, and group dynamics. By understanding the human element, behavioralists seek more effective management strategies that account for complexities of human personality and interaction.

141. (C) The principle of hierarchy.
The relationship between a supervisor and a subordinate is the fundamental building block of the principle of hierarchy. This vertical arrangement defines the chain of command and the official lines of authority and reporting within an organization. Hierarchy ensures every individual knows who their immediate superior is and their specific responsibilities, essential for coordination, accountability, and orderly management.

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142. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The primary role of a staff agency is to provide advice, research, and support services to the chief executive and line officials, making the second statement true. However, the first statement is false because the role of a line agency is to carry out primary objectives and direct services, not just help control others. Staff units assist in oversight.

143. (C) The Human Relations school.
The Human Relations school of management posits that productivity and morale improve when managers treat workers well and acknowledge social and psychological needs. Emerging from the Hawthorne Studies, this approach emphasizes the importance of communication, supportive leadership, and group dynamics. By focusing on employee satisfaction and the human dimension, this movement challenged the mechanical and impersonal views of earlier.

144. (A) The vesting of ultimate executive authority in a single individual.
A singular executive model, such as the Presidency of the United States, is characterized by vesting ultimate executive authority in a single

for reasons of mercy or justice. This power serves as a check on the judicial branch and is an ancient prerogative of executive leadership.

127. (D) Policy-making and Policy-execution.
The politics-administration dichotomy suggests a sharp distinction between the political process of policy-making and the administrative task of policy-execution. Proponents of this view argued that while politicians should debate and decide on goals, professional administrators should implement those decisions using efficient management techniques. This concept was central to early efforts to professionalize the civil service and improve government operations.

128. (B) Unity of Command.
A matrix organization, where an employee reports to both a project manager and a functional manager, directly violates the classical principle of unity of command. This principle states that a subordinate should have only one superior to avoid conflicting orders and confusion. While matrix structures are designed to improve coordination across departments, they can lead to role conflict for employees.

129. (C) The existence of informal group norms that restricted output.
The Bank Wiring Observation Room experiment, part of the famous Hawthorne Studies, examined worker behavior in a group setting. Researchers found that workers formed informal group norms that controlled how much each person produced. Even though higher output could lead to better pay, workers deliberately limited their productivity to match the group's expectations. This showed that social relationships and group pressure strongly influence workplace behavior and productivity.

130. (C) Non-programmed decision-making.
Dealing with a novel and high-stakes crisis like a major data breach, where no precedent or established procedure exists, requires non-programmed decision-making. This type of choice demands high-level problem-solving, strategic thinking, and the evaluation of unique circumstances. Administrators must develop a customized response based on current information and potential risks, as routine rules are insufficient for addressing such challenges.

131. (B) Max Weber.
Max Weber is the scholar most closely associated with the theory of bureaucracy as an ideal-type, efficient form of organization. He described it as a system characterized by hierarchy, impersonal rules, written records, and technical competence. Weber's model was intended to show how rational-legal authority could manage large, complex organizations more effectively than traditional or charismatic forms of leadership.

132. (A) 1 and 2 only.
Max Weber's ideal-type bureaucracy is characterized by a clear hierarchy of offices and a strict system of impersonal rules and regulations. These features are intended to ensure efficiency, predictability, and fairness in administrative processes. The third statement is incorrect because Weber emphasized that selection and promotion should be based on technical competence and merit rather than personal favoritism.

133. (B) The line separating the organization from its environment.
In systems theory, the systems boundary" is the conceptual line that separates an organization from its external environment. This boundary is not always a physical one; it represents the distinction between internal activities and external forces that provide inputs and receive outputs. Understanding where this boundary lies is essential for analyzing how an organization manages its relationships with the outside world.

134. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Development administration requires administrators who are innovative and entrepreneurial because they must manage rapid societal change and complex modernization programs. Traditional, rule-bound bureaucratic approaches are often insufficient for achieving the dynamic goals of national development. The reasoning provided is accurate, as the unpredictable nature of development necessitates a more flexible and proactive leadership style that can adapt.

135. (C) Decentralization.
The practice of delegating significant decision-making power and authority to lower levels within an organization's hierarchy is known as

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153. (B) Staff agency.
A city's Planning Commission is an example of a staff agency because its primary function is to provide expert advice and long-term planning support to the mayor and other line officials. It does not directly manage municipal services like fire protection. Instead, it uses specialized knowledge to help leadership make informed decisions about future urban development, illustrating the supportive role.

154. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The informal organization can be a source of innovation because its unofficial communication channels, like the grapevine, can transmit information and ideas more rapidly than formal channels. These social networks allow for spontaneous problem-solving and collaboration that might be hindered by a rigid hierarchy. The reasoning is accurate, as the flexibility of informal groups allows rapid responses.

155. (A) Robert Michels.
Robert Michels formulated the Iron Law of Oligarchy," which states that all complex organizations, regardless of how democratic they start, eventually develop into oligarchies ruled by a small group of leaders. He argued that technical needs of management and psychological desire of leaders to retain power make this concentration inevitable. This concept is a significant critique of organizational democracy.

156. (B) Understanding the relationship between an administrative system and its societal context.
The core concern of the ecological approach is to understand the complex interrelationship and interaction between an administrative system and its broader societal environment. This involves analyzing how factors like culture, politics, and economics influence administrative behavior and vice versa. By studying these interactions, scholars can explain why certain administrative practices are successful in some contexts but fail elsewhere.

157. (C) Unity of Command.
Functional foremanship and matrix structures challenge the classical principle of unity of command because they involve subordinates reporting to more than one supervisor. In a matrix, an employee might have one boss for their functional department and another for their specific project. While this can improve coordination, it can also lead to role conflict and confusion for the employee.

158. (A) 1 and 2 only.
The chief executive's roles include the appointment and removal of key officials and the general direction and supervision of the entire administration. These powers are essential for ensuring that policies are implemented correctly and the bureaucracy remains accountable. The third statement is incorrect because the final adjudication of all legal disputes is the responsibility of the independent judiciary branch.

159. (C) Multi-functional.
In Fred Riggs's terminology, structures in a fused" society are multi-functional, meaning that a single institution or individual performs many different social, political, and administrative roles. This is characteristic of traditional societies where there is little specialization or division of labor. As societies modernize and move toward a diffracted state, these functions separate into specialized structures with specific roles.

160. (A) The Fire Department.
A municipal fire department is a clear example of a line unit because it directly provides a primary service to the public. Its activities are central to the city government's mission of ensuring public safety. In contrast, departments like finance or law serve as staff or auxiliary units that provide internal support and specialized expertise to line departments and leadership.

161. (B) The best organizational structure depends on various situational factors.
The central argument of contingency theory is that there is no one best way to organize; instead, the most effective organizational structure depends on various situational factors like environment, size, and technology. This approach encourages managers to analyze their specific context before designing an organization. By recognizing that different situations require different administrative responses, contingency theory offers flexibility.

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individual. This person serves as both the head of state and head of government, possessing significant powers to direct the administration and command armed forces. This model is designed to ensure unity, energy, and decisive leadership center.

145. (B) Span of Control.
V. A. Graicunas contributed to organizational theory by developing a mathematical formula to explain why the span of control must be limited. He argued that as the number of subordinates increases linearly, the complexity of potential relationships between them and the supervisor increases geometrically. This highlights the management challenges that arise when a superior attempts to oversee too many direct reports.

146. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1.
Different organizational forms have specific characteristics and functions. Departments are traditional units headed by political officials, while public corporations manage commercial activities with autonomy. Line agencies carry out the organization's core substantive missions, while staff agencies provide specialized advice and support services. Correctly identifying these roles is fundamental for understanding how government functions are structured and coordinated across agencies.

147. (C) Satisficing.
Herbert Simon argued that because human beings have cognitive and informational limitations, they do not maximize" or optimize" their choices. Instead, they satisfice," meaning they choose the first alternative that is good enough to meet their goals. This concept is central to his theory of bounded rationality, providing a realistic description of how administrators make decisions in complex environments.

148. (B) The United States.
The concept of Development Administration was primarily popularized by American scholars in the 1950s and 60s, often through initiatives like the Comparative Administration Group. These researchers sought to help newly independent nations build effective administrative systems for modernization. Their work emphasized the need for innovative management strategies tailored to unique challenges of developing countries rather than just Western models.

149. (B) Its interaction and exchange with the environment.
An open system is distinguished from a closed system by its continuous interaction and exchange of resources and information with its external environment. It depends on the environment for inputs and provides outputs that meet societal needs. This constant interaction allows the organization to adapt to changing conditions and maintain stability. Open systems are dynamic and responsive, essential for survival.

150. (B) Leads to quicker decisions at lower levels and trains junior managers.
A major advantage of decentralization is that it allows for quicker decision-making at the local level as subordinates do not wait for approval from central authority. It also serves as a training ground for junior managers, giving them experience in exercising discretion and responsibility. By dispersing power, organizations can become more flexible and responsive to the specific needs of areas.

151. (C) Diffusion of responsibility and potential for inaction.
A potential disadvantage of a plural executive is the diffusion of responsibility among its members, which can lead to inaction or difficulty in holding anyone accountable for poor decisions. Because consensus is often required, decision-making can be slower and more prone to compromise compared to singular models. This can be a significant drawback in times of crisis where decisive leadership.

152. (B) Luther Gulick.
The acronym POSDCORB" was coined by Luther Gulick to describe essential functions of a chief executive. It stands for Planning, Organizing, Staffing, Directing, COordinating, Reporting, and Budgeting. This concept provided a systematic framework for understanding administrative management and became a central part of classical organization theory, emphasizing technical and managerial roles necessary for the smooth operation of organizations.

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171. (B) Move towards disorder and decay.
In organization theory, entropy refers to the natural tendency of any closed system to move toward disorder, inefficiency, and eventual decay. Without a continuous input of energy and resources from its environment, a system will lose its structure and cease to function effectively. Open systems, however, can counter this process through negentropy" by importing resources and information to maintain.

172. (B) Ensuring administrative control and accountability.
The power of a chief executive to appoint and remove key officials is a vital tool for ensuring administrative control and accountability. By selecting loyal and competent individuals to head various departments, the executive can ensure their policy agenda is implemented effectively. This power also allows holding subordinates responsible for performance, as the threat of removal serves as an incentive.

173. (C) Developing countries.
The Prismatic-Sala model was developed by Fred Riggs specifically to understand the administrative systems of developing countries. These societies are in a state of transition between traditional and modern forms, leading to unique behaviors such as formalism and overlapping. The model provides a framework for analyzing why Western models behave differently when transplanted into the complex social environments of developing nations.

174. (D) They overemphasize the role of informal groups.
Classical principles of organization have been criticized for being too mechanistic, vague, and not universally applicable. However, they are definitely not criticized for overemphasizing informal groups; in fact, the most common critique is that they almost entirely ignore social relationships and informal structures. This oversight was later addressed by the human relations school, which highlighted the importance of the human.

175. (B) Central control or staff agency.
A Public Service Commission acts as a central control or staff agency because it sets standards for government recruitment and ensures the merit principle is followed across all departments. It does not provide public services directly. Instead, it provides a specialized support function that helps overall administration maintain a professional civil service, illustrating the advisory and regulatory role of agencies.

176. (B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4.
Major administrative thinkers are identified by their most famous contributions. Herbert Simon is known for bounded rationality, while Fred Riggs developed the ecology of administration. Elton Mayo is synonymous with the Hawthorne Effect and the human relations movement, and Chester Barnard wrote extensively on the functions of the executive. Correctly mapping these scholars is essential for grasping historical evolution.

177. (D) All of the above.
The choice between centralization and decentralization depends on various factors, including the size and complexity of the organization, the competence and training of subordinates, and whether the organization prioritizes uniformity of policy or operational flexibility. In general, larger organizations benefit from decentralization, while smaller ones or those requiring high levels of security might lean toward centralization for tight.

178. (B) Formulate policy, provide oversight, and represent interests.
The primary function of a board or council is to formulate high-level policy, provide strategic oversight, and represent various interests in decision-making. These collective bodies are common in organizations where diverse perspectives are needed and where deliberation is more important than rapid individual action. By providing a check on executive power, boards and councils help promote more balanced governance.

179. (C) The armed forces.
The role of the chief executive as Commander-in-Chief gives them ultimate authority over the nation's armed forces. This power allows the executive to direct military operations, appoint high-ranking officers, and make critical decisions regarding national defense and security. This authority is a fundamental part of executive

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leadership, ensuring military remains under civilian control and can respond effectively to threats.

180. (C) A programmed decision.
Reordering standard office supplies when inventory is low is a clear example of a programmed decision. This task is routine and repetitive, following a well-defined and established procedure. Because the situation is predictable and occurs frequently, the organization can use simple rules or automated systems to handle it, allowing administrators to focus attention on more complex and unique problems.

181. (A) The organization as a cooperative social system.
Chester Barnard's most significant contribution to organization theory was his emphasis on the organization as a cooperative social system." He argued the primary role of the executive is to maintain a balance between organizational needs and personal motives of members, thereby securing cooperation. This focus on morale and the human dimension challenged structural views of earlier classical and bureaucratic.

182. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Public corporations are granted a high degree of financial autonomy to allow them to operate efficiently on commercial lines, similar to a private business. This freedom from rigid government budgetary rules and civil service procedures is essential for managing self-sustaining undertakings. The reasoning is correct, as independence is intended to promote innovation and rapid decision-making while fulfilling public.

183. (C) The government and civil service.
The study of public administration as a distinct field began with a focus on reforming the government and its civil service. Early scholars sought to improve efficiency and professionalism of the bureaucracy by applying business-like management techniques and separating administration from politics. This movement aimed to replace the spoils system" with a merit-based civil service, reflecting national goals of modernization.

184. (B) A single structure performs many functions.
In Fred Riggs's ecological model, poly-functionalism" refers to a situation where a single structure or institution performs many different and often unrelated functions. This is a characteristic of a fused traditional society where there is little specialization. For example, a village elder might handle administrative, judicial, and religious tasks. As societies modernize, functions separate into specialized structures with limited.

185. (A) A wide span of control and few hierarchical levels.
A flat organizational structure is defined by having a wide span of control and a small number of hierarchical levels. In this design, a single manager oversees many subordinates, which results in fewer layers of management between the top executive and frontline employees. Flat structures generally promote faster communication, greater employee autonomy, and lower administrative costs.

186. (C) Proverbs.
Herbert Simon famously criticized classical principles of management, such as unity of command and span of control, as being proverbs of administration." He argued they were often vague, contradictory, and lacked a solid scientific or empirical basis. For example, he pointed out that for every principle, there was an equally plausible counter-principle, paving the way for behavioral.

187. (B) Parliamentary system.
The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom is a real executive who is also a member of the legislature, a key feature of the parliamentary system. In this model, the executive and legislative branches are closely intertwined, and the government is held accountable to the parliament. This contrasts with a presidential system where the executive is independent. The parliamentary model emphasizes collective.

188. (B) The Line officers.
In a line and staff organization, the line officers hold the ultimate authority and responsibility for making decisions and directing operations. While staff officers provide specialized expertise, advice, and support, they do not have the power to command operational departments. This clear

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division ensures accountability remains with line officials who are directly responsible for achieving the organization's primary goals.

189. (D) 1, 2 and 3.
A modern chief executive performs multiple complex roles, including serving as the nation's chief diplomat, commanding the armed forces, and acting as the leader of their political party. Each role is essential for effective governance, as they allow managing international relations, national security, and political support. All three statements correctly identify key facets of the multifaceted role of executive.

190. (C) A significant discrepancy between prescribed norms and practiced reality.
In the context of a prismatic society, formalism refers to a significant discrepancy between formal legal prescriptions and actual administrative practice. While modern laws may be officially adopted, administrative behavior is often guided by traditional social norms and personal relationships. This gap creates a complex environment where transparency and accountability are difficult to achieve because practiced reality differs from formal.

191. (B) Administer a major, substantive area of government policy.
The primary task of a government department is to administer a major and substantive area of public policy, such as defense or education. Each department is a hierarchical unit directly accountable to the chief executive or legislature, providing clear lines of authority for managing large-scale services. This structure is the most traditional way for the state to organize core.

192. (C) Can be a positive force leading to innovation if managed properly.
Mary Parker Follett's concept of constructive conflict" suggests that conflict within an organization is not necessarily negative. Instead, if managed through integration rather than dominance or compromise, conflict can be a positive force leading to innovation and better problem-solving. By encouraging individuals to express different viewpoints, organizations can become more dynamic and effective in their administrative and management efforts.

193. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The second statement is true because the ecological approach emphasizes the interaction between an administrative system and its environment. However, the first statement is false because the systems approach, in its modern form, views organizations as open systems in constant interaction with their environment. Both approaches recognize that an organization's success depends on managing its relationships with external social forces.

194. (B) The Politics-Administration Dichotomy.
The politics-administration dichotomy is based on the belief that administrative techniques are a business-like field of management that should be separate from the value-driven sphere of politics. Proponents argued that by treating administration as a science, government could become more efficient and professional. This concept was foundational in early development, aiming to protect the civil service from political interference.

195. (B) The number of subordinates a manager can effectively supervise.
Span of control is best defined as the number of subordinates or direct reports that a single manager can effectively supervise. This concept is critical for organizational design, as it determines the number of hierarchical levels and overall vertical complexity. A narrow span results in a tall structure, while a wide span leads to a flat structure. Finding the optimal span.

196. (B) Social interaction and belonging.
The informal organization develops within the formal structure to serve the fundamental human need for social interaction and a sense of belonging. Through personal relationships, friendships, and shared interests, employees create social networks that provide emotional support and identity. These unofficial groupings significantly influence morale and job satisfaction, showing workers are social beings seeking more than just financial compensation.

197. (C) Brings decision-making closer to the point of action.
A key argument for decentralization is that it brings decision-making authority closer to the actual point of action or service delivery. This

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allows local managers more familiar with specific problems to respond quickly and effectively. By empowering subordinates, decentralization also fosters innovation and professional growth, making the overall organization more agile and responsive to clients and environment demands.

198. (B) A mix of public ownership, accountability, and business management principles.
The most significant characteristic of a public corporation is that it combines public ownership and accountability with the use of business management principles. This form is designed to provide public services with the flexibility and efficiency of the private sector. By operating outside traditional civil service and budgetary constraints of departments, public corporations can manage self-sustaining activities more effectively in practice.

199. (A) Legislative function.
When a president vetoes a bill passed by the legislature, they are performing a significant legislative function. While the primary role of the executive is to implement laws, the veto power allows them to participate directly in the law-making process by rejecting policies. This serves as a key check and allows the executive to influence the nation's policy agenda.

200. (B) Dysfunctional consequences like red tape and rigidity.
The term bureau-pathology" refers to the dysfunctional consequences and negative behaviors that can develop within a bureaucratic system. This includes problems like excessive red tape, rigidity, over-conformity to rules, and goal displacement. These pathologies can hinder organizational efficiency and make bureaucracy unresponsive to public needs. Understanding these dysfunctions is essential for administrative scholars seeking to improve governmental performance.

201. (B) Scientific Management Theory.
Scientific Management Theory, pioneered by Frederick Winslow Taylor, is based on the idea that there is one best way" to perform any given task. Through the systematic use of time and motion studies, Taylor sought to find the most efficient method for every job and standardize it across the organization. This focus on optimization was intended to maximize productivity.

202. (B) Ecological.
The concept of a prismatic" society, which exhibits a mix of fused and diffracted traits, is a central part of Fred Riggs's ecological approach. This model seeks to understand administrative systems by examining how they interact with their social, economic, and political environments. The prismatic model is particularly useful for analyzing unique challenges found in developing nations undergoing modernization.

203. (B) Planning for and managing societal change.
A major feature of development administration is its proactive emphasis on planning for and managing societal change. Unlike traditional administration, which often focuses on maintaining the status quo, development administration is goal-oriented and specifically designed to achieve socio-economic modernization. This results-driven approach requires innovative management techniques and a commitment to transforming society through effective implementation of national development plans.

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204. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The principle of hierarchy is fundamental to most complex organizations because it provides a clear and unbroken chain of command. This structure is essential for facilitating delegation and for clearly fixing responsibility among members. The reasoning is correct, as the vertical arrangement of roles ensures every individual knows their place and reporting relationships, which is necessary for coordinated administrative action.

205. (A) It can spread rumors and misinformation.
The informal organization and its grapevine can become a problem for management because they can spread rumors and misinformation among employees. Since this communication network operates outside management's control, inaccurate information can travel quickly, potentially damaging morale and organizational trust. While the grapevine can also transmit useful information, its potential for inaccuracy makes it a challenge that administrators must manage.

206. (B) Decentralization.
Delegation is a key process in decentralization, as it involves the formal transfer of decision-making authority and responsibility to lower levels within an organization. Through delegation, senior managers empower subordinates to handle specific tasks and make choices within their own areas. This dispersal of power is essential for improving responsiveness and providing opportunities for the professional development and training of staff.

207. (C) Council.
A Board of Directors for a public corporation is an example of a council form of organization. It consists of a group of individuals who collectively formulate high-level policy, provide strategic oversight, and represent various interests. This structure is used when deliberation and balanced decision-making are important. By providing a check on management, the board plays a role in governance.

208. (A) Prime Minister and the Cabinet.
In a parliamentary system, the real executive" is typically the Prime Minister and the Cabinet. They hold actual political and administrative power and are responsible for managing day-to-day work of the government. Unlike a nominal head of state, the real executive is directly accountable to the legislature. This collective leadership model emphasizes consensus-building and the fusion of executive and legislative.

209. (B) An intelligence analyst providing information.
An intelligence analyst providing information to commanders is a classic example of a staff function in an army. Their role is to provide specialized knowledge, advice, and support to line officers who hold actual command authority. Unlike units directly involved in achieving the primary mission of combat, staff units perform research and planning tasks that help line units make decisions.

210. (A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3.
Organizational principles are defined by their core meanings. The scalar principle refers to the vertical chain of command, while unity of command states each subordinate should have only one boss. Span of control concerns the number of people reporting to a single superior, and esprit de corps refers to promotion of team spirit. Correctly identifying these concepts is fundamental for analysis.

211. (B) Social equity and relevance.
The New Public Administration movement was a reaction against the discipline's perceived over-emphasis on technical efficiency and its lack of concern for social equity and relevance to social problems. Proponents argued that public administration should be more value-oriented and proactive in addressing inequality. This movement called for a more democratic and morally conscious approach to governmental and administrative work.

212. (C) Contradictory and lacking in scientific basis.
Herbert Simon criticized classical principles of management as proverbs of administration" because he found them to be vague, contradictory, and lacking in scientific evidence. He pointed out that for almost every principle, one could find a plausible counter-principle, making them unreliable. Simon's work encouraged scholars to move beyond simple structural rules toward a deeper behavioral understanding of organizational decision-making.

213. (B) Greater business efficiency and flexibility.
The primary purpose of creating a public corporation is to provide a necessary public service with the efficiency and operating flexibility found in the private sector. By granting high degree of autonomy from standard civil service rules, the state aims to promote better performance. This organizational form allows for rapid decision-making while maintaining public ownership and accountability to the national legislature.

214. (C) The zone of indifference.
The zone of acceptance" is another term for Chester Barnard's concept of the zone of indifference." It refers to the range within which an employee is willing to accept and follow a supervisor's orders because they view the authority as legitimate. Understanding boundaries of this zone is essential for managers, as orders that fall outside may lead to resistance or non-compliance.

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requires administrators to take on innovative leadership roles to improve the standard of living.

251. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
The first statement is true as formal organizations are defined by rules, while informal ones arise from personal relationships. However, the second statement is false because effective managers should not ignore the informal organization. Instead, they should understand and work with it, as informal social networks significantly impact communication, morale, and the overall functioning of any formal administrative system.

252. (C) Coordination.
The scalar and functional processes are essential components of coordination in an organization. The scalar process involves the vertical chain of command, while the functional process involves the division of labor and horizontal integration of specialized tasks. Together, these processes allow managers to harmonize activities of different individuals and units, ensuring everyone works together toward common organizational goals.

253. (C) The Decision-making Approach.
The decision-making approach focuses on analyzing the values, perceptions, and rationality of the individual administrator as they select specific courses of action. Scholars like Herbert Simon argued that understanding how choices are made is the key to understanding administrative behavior. This perspective examines cognitive limits of bounded rationality and the role of information in shaping outcomes of the process.

254. (A) Weber's Merit-Based Bureaucracy.
The spoils system, where government jobs are given to political supporters, is antithetical to the principles of Max Weber's merit-based bureaucracy. Weber's model emphasizes that recruitment and promotion should be based on technical competence and merit through impersonal procedures. Replacing political patronage with a professional and objective civil service is a central goal of modern rational-legal administrative reform.

255. (B) Staff agency supporting the Chief Executive.
The Prime Minister's Office is an example of a powerful staff agency designed to provide specialized advice, information, and coordination support directly to the chief executive. It does not carry out public services like a line department. Instead, it helps manage diverse political and administrative responsibilities by conducting research and monitoring policy implementation, illustrating the critical supportive role.

256. (B) Business autonomy with public accountability.
A key dilemma for a public corporation is balancing the business-like autonomy needed for efficient commercial operations with the public accountability required because it is state-owned. While corporations need flexibility to respond to market conditions, they must also remain subject to legislative oversight and serve the public good. Managing this tension is a central challenge in the design of enterprises.

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257. (B) A tall structure.
An organization with a narrow span of control will inevitably have a tall structure with many hierarchical levels. Because each manager oversees only a few subordinates, more layers of management are needed to coordinate the work. This results in a vertical hierarchy where communication may be slower due to many steps, but it also allows for closer supervisor interaction.

258. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The informal organization can be a source of improved morale because managers can use its informal communication channels, like the grapevine, to disseminate positive information and build a sense of community. By understanding social norms and personal relationships, administrators can foster a more supportive work environment. The reasoning is accurate, as working with the informal structure can enhance cooperation.

259. (B) Administrative and political control.
The power of a chief executive to prepare and present a national budget is a critical tool for exercising both administrative and political control. By determining the allocation of financial resources, the executive can prioritize their policy agenda and ensure departments are focused on goals. The budget process also serves as a key point of negotiation with the national legislature.

224. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The second statement is true because the optimal degree of centralization or decentralization is contingent on situational factors such as organization size and environment. The first statement is false because decentralization does not always lead to greater efficiency; in cases where uniformity or rapid action is required, a centralized structure may be more effective. Finding the right balance is central.

225. (D) Inspirational.
Henry Mintzberg identified ten managerial roles grouped into interpersonal, informational, and decisional categories. These include roles like figurehead, leader, monitor, and entrepreneur. While being inspirational may be a quality of a good leader, it is not one of Mintzberg's specific formally defined managerial roles. His work focuses on actual activities managers perform to coordinate efforts and manage information.

226. (C) Modern, developed, and highly differentiated.
In Fred Riggs's terminology, a diffracted society is a modern, developed society where social structures are highly differentiated and specialized. In such a society, each institution performs a specific and limited function, leading to greater efficiency and clear division of labor. This is the opposite of a fused society. The diffracted model serves as an ideal-type for understanding modernized systems.

227. (B) The principle of hierarchy.
The concept that authority flows downwards from the top level of the organization to its lower levels is central to the principle of hierarchy. This vertical arrangement establishes a clear chain of command and ensures that every member is accountable to a superior. Hierarchy is a foundational principle of classical theory, providing structure for the coordination of complex governmental activities.

228. (A) Responsive to the needs of the citizens.
A key feature of development administration is its focus on the client," which means it must be highly responsive to the actual needs and aspirations of citizens. Unlike traditional administration, which can be detached, development administration emphasizes public participation and service delivery that improves people's standard of living. This client-oriented approach is essential for effective national programs and goals.

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229. (C) V. A. Graicunas.
V. A. Graicunas explored the mathematical limitations of the span of control, arguing that a manager's ability to supervise subordinates is constrained by the geometric increase in potential relationships. As a manager adds reports, the number of relationships they must monitor grows far faster than the number of employees. This concept provides a rational basis for maintaining a narrow span.

230. (C) Council.
A university's Board of Regents is an example of a council form of organization. It consists of a group of individuals who collectively hold ultimate authority, making high-level policy decisions and providing strategic oversight. This structure ensures that diverse perspectives are considered and management remains accountable. The deliberative nature is appropriate for the complex task of governing an academic institution properly.

231. (B) Orientations, perspectives, and types of authority.
Conflict between line and staff units is often rooted in their different role orientations, perspectives, and types of authority. Line officials have the authority to command and focus on immediate results, while staff officials provide specialized expertise and advice. These differing priorities can lead to friction, as line managers may feel staff are impractical while experts feel their knowledge is ignored.

232. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The politics-administration dichotomy has been heavily criticized because, in reality, it is impossible to completely separate the two spheres. Administrators are deeply involved in policy-making, as they provide technical expertise and exercise significant discretion during implementation. The reasoning is accurate, as recognition of this intertwining has led scholars toward more integrated views of how administrative management functions.

and environmental reactions, the organization can identify errors and make changes.

269. (C) The Act of Legislature that created it.
The ultimate source of authority for a public corporation is the specific Act of the legislature that created it. This law defines the corporation's purpose, powers, degree of autonomy, and relationship with the government. Unlike a private company, its existence and mandate are rooted in public law, which also establishes the framework for its accountability and public serving.

270. (C) Head of State.
A president's role as a symbol of the nation and its people falls under their responsibility as the head of state. This position is primarily symbolic and ceremonial, representing national unity, continuity, and identity both domestically and internationally. While the head of government manages day-to-day administration, the head of state performs formal duties such as hosting foreign dignitaries formally.

271. (A) A network of personal relations not required by the formal organization.
An informal organization is best defined as a network of personal and social relationships that develop naturally among employees within a formal structure but are not officially required by management. These networks operate through social norms and friendships. While they exist alongside the formal hierarchy, they serve the human need for social interaction and significantly influence employee morale and culture.

272. (C) Ensuring uniformity of policy and action.
A key advantage of centralization is that it ensures strict uniformity of policy and action across the entire organization. By concentrating decision-making power at the top, management can maintain tight control over resources and ensure every unit follows the same standards. This approach is particularly effective for achieving consistency in large-scale operations or in high-security situations today.

273. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3.
Each major organizational theory has a distinct primary focus. Scientific management emphasizes task efficiency and optimization. Human relations theory focuses on social factors and the human dimension of work. Bureaucratic theory prioritizes rationality, impersonality, and rules, while the systems approach emphasizes the interaction between the organization and its environment. Correctly mapping these theories is fundamental for understanding historical development.

274. (C) Maximizes.
The concept of administrative man is directly contrasted with the classical economic man who is assumed to always maximize their utility or profit with perfect rationality and complete information. Administrative man, however, acknowledges the cognitive limits of bounded rationality and therefore satisfices by choosing the first alternative that is good enough to meet their criteria in practical organizational environments.

275. (B) Staff position.
The appointment of a Chief of Staff to manage information flow and provide specialized support to a leader is a clear example of a staff position. Their primary role is to advise and assist the chief executive by coordinating activities and research rather than directly managing primary operational departments. This illustrates the administrative support function of staff units in modern organizations.

276. (B) To assume a practice that works in one context works in another.
In comparative public administration, the ecological fallacy refers to the mistaken assumption that an administrative practice that works successfully in one societal context will work equally well in another. This oversight ignores the significant impact that local social, economic, and political ecology has on administrative behavior. Fred Riggs emphasized that systems are not universal and must be studied contextually.

277. (A) A plural executive that fuses political and administrative leadership.
The cabinet in a parliamentary system is an example of a plural executive that fuses political and administrative leadership. The cabinet members are typically leaders of the majority

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242. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2.
Different countries provide examples of various types of chief executives. The President of the USA is a singular presidential executive, while the Prime Minister of the UK is a real executive in a parliamentary system. The President of India is a nominal head of state, and the Federal Council of Switzerland is a plural collegiate executive. Mapping roles clarifies structural forms.

243. (B) The actual behavior of individuals within organizations.
The primary contribution of the behavioral movement to the study of administration was its focus on the actual behavior of individuals and groups. By applying psychological and sociological methods, behavioralists sought to understand factors like motivation and decision-making. This shift moved the discipline beyond the study of formal structures toward an empirical and realistic understanding of how people interact.

244. (B) The increasing complexity of governance.
A major reason for the growth of staff agencies in modern government is the increasing complexity of governance and the need for specialized expertise in areas like planning and research. As line departments become overwhelmed by day-to-day operations, staff units provide the specialized knowledge and analytical support necessary for informed policy decisions. This growth reflects the professionalization required to manage today.

245. (C) Significant decision-making authority is retained at the top of the hierarchy.
An organization that is highly centralized is one where significant decision-making authority and power are retained at the top of the hierarchical structure. In such a system, lower-level managers have very little discretion and must follow strict directives. While centralization ensures uniformity and control, it can also lead to delays and reduced morale among subordinates who cannot exercise judgment.

246. (C) Independent regulatory commission.
An independent regulatory commission is the most appropriate organizational form for functions that need to be shielded from partisan political influence. These commissions are headed by experts who are appointed for fixed, overlapping terms and cannot be easily removed by the chief executive. This structure allows them to make objective technical decisions on complex issues, ensuring that policy remains stable.

247. (B) Hierarchical promotion systems.
The Peter Principle is a well-known critique of hierarchical promotion systems, stating that in a hierarchy, every employee tends to rise to their level of incompetence. This occurs because individuals are promoted based on performance in their current role rather than suitability for higher-level positions. As a result, many management positions end up being filled by people who are inefficient.

248. (B) A system can reach the same final state from different initial conditions.
In the systems approach, equifinality refers to the idea that an open system can reach the same final state or goal from different initial conditions and through various paths. This concept highlights the flexibility and adaptability of organizations. Unlike mechanical systems following a single rigid path, administrative systems can use different strategies to achieve objectives, making them more resilient.

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249. (C) Management and oversight of the governmental machinery.
The administrative functions of a chief executive are primarily concerned with the internal management, oversight, and direction of the governmental machinery. This includes appointing department heads and supervising the work of the civil service. While the executive also has significant political roles, their administrative duties are essential for maintaining the orderly and efficient operation of the branch daily.

250. (B) Stimulating and guiding national development.
The core idea of development administration is that the administrative system should serve as a proactive instrument for stimulating and guiding national socio-economic development. This moves beyond traditional roles like revenue collection to focus on achieving specific modernization goals. Development administration emphasizes planned change and

233. (A) Division of Labor or Specialization.
The process of breaking down a complex job or organizational mission into smaller, simpler tasks that can be performed by specialized individuals is known as the division of labor or specialization. This principle is a cornerstone of classical theory and is designed to increase efficiency by allowing workers to become highly skilled in specific areas. Hierarchical coordination ensures results.

234. (B) Facilitate faster communication between employees at the same level.
The gangplank concept, introduced by Henri Fayol, was intended to facilitate faster communication between employees at the same hierarchical level in different departments. By allowing for direct horizontal communication in urgent situations, it helps bypass potential delays of a long vertical scalar chain. While it requires permission, the gangplank is an essential mechanism for improving organizational flexibility and overall coordination.

235. (C) Economic Man.
The concept of bounded rationality was introduced by Herbert Simon as a more realistic alternative to the classical economic man model of decision-making. While the economic man is assumed perfectly rational with complete information, bounded rationality acknowledges that human beings have cognitive limits. This shift in perspective is fundamental to behavioral science, explaining how administrators actually navigate complexity daily.

236. (C) Their awareness of being observed.
The Hawthorne effect refers to a change in behavior by research participants that occurs simply because they are aware they are being observed by researchers. In the original studies, it was discovered that worker productivity increased not because of physical changes, but because attention from researchers made them feel valued. This highlighted the influence of social and psychological factors.

237. (C) Promote deliberation and diffuse power.
A key purpose of having a plural executive model, where power is shared among a group, is to promote collective deliberation and ensure that diverse viewpoints are considered. This structure also serves to diffuse executive authority, preventing the concentration of too much power in a single individual. While it can slow decision-making, it promotes consensus and long-term political stability.

238. (D) 1, 2 and 3.
Organizational theory has evolved through major schools. Classical theory focused on formal structure and rational principles. Human relations theory shifted attention to social and psychological aspects and employee well-being. Systems theory introduced the view of organizations as open systems in interaction with the environment. All three statements correctly identify the core themes of these foundational perspectives, reflecting complexity.

239. (C) Department.
The department is the most basic and traditional form of organization for delivering a core government service. Each department is a hierarchical unit responsible for a major substantive area of policy and is typically headed by a political official who is accountable. This structure provides a clear line of authority and ensures that governmental activities are coordinated and oversaw.

240. (B) The interrelationship between an administration and its societal setting.
In Fred Riggs's ecological approach, ecology refers to the complex interrelationship and interaction between an administrative system and its broader societal setting. This includes how social, economic, political, and cultural factors influence administrative behavior. This perspective is essential for understanding why administrative practices vary so much across different nations and for developing models tailored to the unique context.

241. (B) All activities with the same objective should have one head and one plan.
Unity of direction is a classical management principle stating that all organizational activities with the same objective should be directed by a single head and guided by a single plan. This ensures everyone is working toward common goals and resources are used in a coordinated manner. While unity of command focuses on reporting, unity of direction focuses on strategic alignment.

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260. (B) Human Relations and Behavioralism.
The idea that administration is about getting things done through people" is a central theme of the human relations and behavioral schools of thought. These approaches shifted focus away from purely formal structures toward understanding human motivation, group dynamics, and leadership behavior. By emphasizing that success depends on the cooperation of its members, these perspectives highlight the human dimensions.

261. (C) Diffracted society.
In Fred Riggs's terminology, the United States is an example of a diffracted society, which is characterized by a high degree of structural differentiation and functional specialization. In such a society, each administrative and political institution performs a specific and limited role, leading to greater efficiency and clear division of labor. This modern form contrasts with fused traditional or prismatic societies.

262. (A) Maximum accountability and control.
The main advantage of the departmental form of organization is that it provides for maximum accountability and control by the political leadership. Since each department is headed by an official directly responsible to the chief executive or legislature, lines of authority are clear. This structure ensures that core government activities are managed according to national policy and subject to effective democratic oversight.

263. (D) 1, 2 and 3.
Bureaucracy, while designed for efficiency, can lead to several dysfunctional manifestations. These include excessive red tape (adherence to rules over results), goal displacement (where rules become the objective), and impersonality (which can lead to a lack of responsiveness to individual needs). All three statements correctly identify potential negative outcomes of bureaucratic structures, highlighting the challenges that managers face.

264. (B) A matrix or project-based structure.
The principle of unity of command is most directly challenged in organizations that use a matrix or project-based structure. In these models, employees often report to both a functional manager and a project leader, creating dual authority. While this can improve coordination across departments, it can also lead to confusion, conflicting instructions, and role stress for employees navigating multiple supervisors at once.

265. (A) Its focus on change and socio-economic progress.
What distinguishes development administration from traditional administration is its proactive focus on planned change and socio-economic progress. Traditional administration is often concerned with maintaining the status quo and enforcing existing laws. In contrast, development administration is results-oriented and designed to achieve modernization goals like economic growth. This shift requires administrators to act as innovative leaders and agents of transformation.

266. (B) Staff unit.
A think tank attached to a ministry to provide specialized advice and research is an example of a staff unit. Its primary role is to support the minister and other line officials by conducting analysis and recommending policy options rather than managing public programs directly. This illustrates the advisory and supportive function of staff agencies, which provide knowledge for informed decision-making.

267. (A) Politics and administration are deeply intertwined.
The death" of the politics-administration dichotomy refers to the widespread recognition that politics and administration are deeply intertwined and cannot be cleanly separated. Administrators are not just neutral executors of policy; they play a key role in formulation through their expertise and exercise significant discretion during implementation. Acknowledging this reality has led the discipline to focus on political nature.

268. (C) Systems Theory.
The concept of an organization that learns and adapts by processing information from its environment and its own performance through feedback loops is central to systems theory. This perspective views organizations as dynamic and self-regulating open systems that must adjust their processes to survive. By monitoring outputs

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215. (B) Rise of technical specialists who give direction.
A major challenge in maintaining unity of command in modern organizations is the increasing influence of technical specialists who give direction in addition to administrative orders from an immediate superior. This dual authority can lead to confusion and conflict. However, in complex specialized environments, expert advice is necessary for effective performance, even if it complicates simple vertical reporting relationships found traditionally.

216. (C) Woodrow Wilson.
In his foundational 1887 essay, Woodrow Wilson posed the central question of what government can properly and successfully do" and how it can do those things with greatest possible efficiency and least cost. His work sought to separate administration from politics to create professional science of management. This focus on practical operation of government became a core theme early.

217. (A) 1 and 2 only.
A formal organization is defined by being deliberately planned to achieve specific goals, and its official structure is represented by an organization chart. This planned framework includes defined roles and procedures. The third statement is incorrect because a formal organization is based on official rules, whereas it is the informal organization that arises spontaneously from personal friendships and social ties.

218. (B) Inputs.
In the systems approach, the environment is seen as the vital source of inputs, such as resources, capital, and information, which the organization then processes to create value. The organization's survival depends on its ability to effectively import these inputs and transform them through internal throughputs into outputs. This continuous cycle of exchange highlights interdependence with the external environment.

219. (A) A political appointee or elected official.
The head of a government department is usually a political appointee or an elected official rather than a career civil servant. This ensures that the department remains accountable to the political leadership and that the public's interests are reflected in administrative policy. While the department's staff are professional civil servants, top-level leadership provides the necessary link to democratically elected.

220. (A) Ensure that laws are faithfully executed.
The primary role of the chief executive as chief administrator" is to ensure that the laws of the nation are faithfully and effectively executed. This involves overseeing the entire administrative branch, supervising department heads, and managing day-to-day operations. This role is fundamental to the executive's responsibility to provide orderly governance, ensuring public policies are implemented in accordance with law.

221. (B) Social and psychological view.
The Hawthorne Studies shifted the focus of organizational analysis from a mechanical view toward a social and psychological one. Researchers discovered human factors like group norms and supportive leadership were more important for productivity than physical working conditions alone. This paradigm shift led to the development of human relations, which emphasized that organizations are social systems where worker satisfaction is critical.

222. (B) Unity, energy, and dispatch in execution.
A major advantage of a singular chief executive model over a plural one is the greater degree of unity, energy, and dispatch provided in the execution of policy. With ultimate authority vested in one individual, decision-making can be faster and more decisive, especially in times of crisis. This model also provides a clear center of accountability for administrative performance and results.

223. (B) Bureaucracy.
Red tape is a well-known pathological manifestation of bureaucracy, characterized by excessive adherence to complex rules and procedures that can lead to significant delays and inefficiency. While bureaucracy is intended to be rational, an over-emphasis on formal steps can make the organization unresponsive. Red tape is a common target of administrative reform efforts aimed at streamlining governmental processes and management.

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party in the legislature and collectively manage the major departments. This model emphasizes collective responsibility and consensus-building, as the government must maintain the support of the parliament to remain in office effectively.

278. (C) The tasks are routine and subordinates are trained.
A wide span of control is most feasible and effective when organizational tasks are routine and repetitive and when subordinates are highly trained and experienced. In such cases, employees need less direct supervision and guidance from their manager, allowing a single superior to oversee a larger number of reports. This flatter structure can improve communication speed and reduce administrative overheads.

279. (A) Department.
The department is the traditional and standard form of organization used for the primary ministries of a government, such as defense, finance, and justice. Each department is a hierarchical unit headed by a political official who is directly accountable to the chief executive or legislature. This structure provides the necessary lines of authority for managing core governmental functions and implementation.

280. (C) Tendency towards authoritarianism.
A key criticism of development administration has been its perceived tendency toward top-down, authoritarian management. In pursuit of rapid socio-economic goals, some administrations have prioritized results and efficiency over democratic participation and accountability. This focus on getting things done" can alienate the public and lead to the concentration of power in hands of a bureaucratic elite instead of citizens.

281. (C) Authority to command.
The most significant difference between a line and a staff official is that the line official possesses formal authority to command and is directly responsible for directing primary operations and achieving goals. Staff officials have an advisory role and provide specialized expertise and advice to help line officials make better decisions. While staff units are essential, power remains with line management.

282. (B) The Scalar Chain (Hierarchy).
The gangplank is a mechanism introduced by Henri Fayol specifically to deal with the limitations and potential delays of the scalar chain, also known as hierarchy. In a strict hierarchy, communication must follow every level from top to bottom, which can be very slow. The gangplank allows for direct horizontal communication between employees, speeding up coordination and decisive action.

283. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The second statement is true as a council form of organization promotes collective deliberation and represents diverse viewpoints, but this process can lead to slower decision-making. The first statement is false because a council is generally considered unsuitable for quick executive action, which is a strength of singular executive models. Councils are better suited for policy formulation and regulation.

284. (C) Chief Executive.
The growth of the administrative state, with its vast and complex bureaucracy, has led to an increased focus on the role and power of the chief executive. As government responsibilities expanded to include more socio-economic tasks, the executive branch became the primary site of administrative management. This shift elevated the importance of the chief executive as ultimate head of administration.

285. (B) Mental shortcuts used to simplify decision-making.
In the study of decision-making, heuristics are mental shortcuts used to simplify complex problems and make judgments more quickly. While they save time and effort, heuristics can also lead to cognitive biases and errors. Understanding how administrators use these strategies is a key part of the behavioral approach, helping explain why real-world choices often diverge from perfectly rational models.

286. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The study of public administration has evolved significantly, moving from an early focus on finding universal scientific principles toward more nuanced perspectives. Initial theories emphasized formal structure and efficiency,

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while later behavioral and ecological approaches highlighted the importance of human psychology and the environment. The reasoning is accurate, reflecting the discipline's growing understanding of organizational behavior and governance complexities.

287. (C) Human Relations Theory.
Human relations theory is specifically interested in how social dynamics, group norms, and employee morale affect organizational productivity. Emerging from the Hawthorne Studies, this school of thought challenged mechanical views of classical theory by showing communication and a sense of belonging are critical for performance. It emphasizes organizations are social systems where managers must understand the human dimensions.

288. (C) Wide span of control.
A flat organizational structure is synonymous with having a wide span of control and a small number of hierarchical levels. In this design, a single manager oversees many subordinates, resulting in fewer layers of management between the top executive and frontline employees. Flat organizations are characterized by simpler hierarchies, which can promote faster communication and greater employee autonomy.

289. (C) Public Corporation.
The public corporation is the form of government organization characterized by having a corporate personality, which allows it to sue or be sued in its own name. It possesses its own legal identity separate from the state, enabling it to manage commercial activities with business-like autonomy. This form provides flexibility for market operations while still serving public goals mandated.

290. (B) Acceptance theory of authority.
The acceptance theory of authority states that authority does not flow only from the top down but also depends on the subordinate's willingness to accept it. According to this view, an order is only authoritative if the employee understands it and believes it is consistent with organizational goals. This perspective highlights the critical role of cooperation in establishing legitimate authority.

291. (D) 1, 2 and 3.
Line agencies are responsible for achieving primary goals, while staff agencies provide specialized advice and support services. In modern organizations, however, the distinction between line and staff can sometimes become blurred as staff experts may exercise significant influence or take on some operational roles. All three statements correctly identify key aspects of line-staff relationships fundamental for understanding labor division.

292. (C) Prismatic-Sala model.
The agraria and industria models were early theoretical constructs developed by Fred Riggs that served as precursors to his more complex Prismatic-Sala model. These ideal-types helped identify different characteristics of administrative systems in different societal contexts. By analyzing the transition from the fused toward the diffracted state, Riggs created a framework for understanding unique behaviors found in transitional societies.

293. (C) The Parliament or Legislature.
The ultimate check and source of accountability for a public corporation is the parliament or legislature that created it. While corporations are granted significant operational and financial autonomy to function efficiently, they must still serve the public purpose defined by law. The legislature exercises oversight through reviews of performance, approval of major policies, and the power to amend Acts.

294. (B) Herbert Simon.
Herbert Simon famously argued that for every principle of administration, there is a counter-principle, illustrating his critique of classical management theory as being a collection of vague proverbs. He pointed out that principles like centralization and decentralization were often contradictory and lacked empirical support. Simon's work called for a scientific and behavioral approach to the study of administrative organizations.

295. (A) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1.
Organizational pathologies describe different ways bureaucratic systems can become dysfunctional. Red tape refers to excessive adherence to complex procedures, while goal

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displacement occurs when rules become the primary objective. The Peter Principle describes promotion to a level of incompetence, and Parkinson's Law states that work expands to fill time available. Identifying these dysfunctions is essential for maintaining efficiency.

296. (B) Deliberation and representation.
A collegial or plural executive is best suited for organizational tasks that require collective deliberation, balanced decision-making, and representation of diverse interests. By sharing power among a group, this model ensures multiple perspectives are considered, promoting consensus and reducing risk of authoritarian leadership. While slower than singular executives, collegial structures are ideal for policy formulation and regulation where deliberation matters.

297. (B) Information indicating the system needs correction.
In the systems approach, negative feedback refers to information that indicates the system's performance is deviating from its goals and requires correction. This feedback is essential for maintaining stability and ensuring the organization remains on track. It allows administrators to identify errors in internal processes or outputs and to make necessary adjustments to return the system to desired states.

298. (B) Edward Weidner.
Edward Weidner is a key proponent of the concept of development administration, which he defined as the process of guiding an organization toward achievement of progressive socio-economic goals. His work emphasized that administration should be a proactive instrument for planned change and nation-building in developing countries. Weidner was a central figure contributing to modernization of systems during the mid-20th century.

299. (B) A hierarchy.
If a CEO manages 6 direct reports who then supervise the remaining 400 employees, the organization is primarily characterized by a hierarchy. This vertical structure establishes a clear chain of command and multiple layers of management between the top leader and frontline staff. While span of control refers to the 6 direct reports, the overall arrangement of levels defines the framework.

300. (B) Avoid confusion and conflicting orders.
The primary purpose of the principle of unity of command is to avoid confusion and conflicting orders by ensuring each subordinate is accountable to only one supervisor. This classical principle clarifies reporting relationships and establishes a single unambiguous line of authority within the organizational hierarchy. By preventing confusion, unity of command promotes discipline, accountability, and more orderly administrative performance.

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61. The 'grapevine' is a type of:
(A) Formal communication channel.
(B) Downward communication.
(C) Informal communication channel.
(D) Upward communication.

62. 'Position Classification' in personnel administration involves:
(A) Ranking employees solely based on their years of seniority.
(B) Classifying employees based on their political leanings.
(C) Creating a hierarchy based on personal favoritism.
(D) Grouping positions on the basis of duties and requirements.

63. Which critic argued that bureaucracy leads to 'goal displacement'?
(A) Robert K. Merton
(B) Max Weber
(C) Herbert Simon
(D) Chester Barnard

64. A civil servant who provides advice to a minister based on facts and rules without personal or political bias is demonstrating the principle of:
(A) Anonymity
(B) Neutrality
(C) Commitment
(D) Responsibility

65. A 'line-item' budget is criticized primarily for:
(A) Being too focused on outcomes and performance.
(B) Not providing information on what government is actually doing.
(C) Being overly complex and difficult to prepare.
(D) Requiring a zero-base justification every year.

66. What is the most significant challenge bureaucracy faces in the context of development administration?
(A) A rigid, rule-bound structure that stifles innovation.
(B) An overabundance of qualified personnel.
(C) A highly decentralized decision-making process.
(D) An excessively strong focus on citizen satisfaction.

67. A person applies for information under the RTI Act. If the information concerns the life or liberty of a person, the Public Information Officer (PIO) must provide it within:
(A) 30 days
(B) 45 days
(C) 48 hours
(D) 90 days

68. The concept of 'Ombudsman' originated in which country?
(A) United Kingdom
(B) France
(C) United States
(D) Sweden

69. Which of the following best describes 'employee morale'?
(A) The level of professional skills possessed by an employee.
(B) The mental and emotional attitude toward work and environment.
(C) The formal rank of an employee in the organizational hierarchy.
(D) The physical health and stamina required for field duties.

70. Match the items in List I (Personnel Process) with the items in List II (Primary Objective) and select the correct answer.
List I:
P. Recruitment
Q. Training
R. Promotion
S. Discipline
List II:
1. Advancement to a higher position
2. Correcting undesirable behavior
3. Attracting suitable candidates
4. Enhancing skills and knowledge
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

71. 'Situational Theory' of leadership emphasizes that the effectiveness of a leader depends on:
(A) The inborn traits of the leader.
(B) The behavior exhibited by the leader.

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policy decisions.

9. 'Downward communication' in an organizational hierarchy typically includes which of the following?
(A) Suggestion schemes
(B) Grievance reports
(C) Policy directives and orders
(D) Employee attitude surveys

10. Match the items in List I (Concept) with the items in List II (Associated Idea) and select the correct answer.
List I:
P. Spoils System
Q. Merit System
R. Position Classification
S. Collective Bargaining
List II:
1. Objective evaluation of duties and responsibilities
2. Negotiation between management and representatives
3. Recruitment based on political affiliation
4. Recruitment based on competence and qualification
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

11. A 'Zero-Base Budget' (ZBB) requires every departmental program to be:
(A) Increased by a fixed percentage annually.
(B) Funded based on the previous year's allocation.
(C) Audited only once every five years.
(D) Justified in its entirety each year.

12. The Right to Information Act in India primarily aims to promote:
(A) Corruption and nepotism in the bureaucracy.
(B) Transparency and accountability in public authority.
(C) Secrecy in all routine government operations.
(D) The discretionary power of junior public servants.

13. What is the primary role of an 'Ombudsman'?
(A) To prosecute criminals in a court of law.
(B) To formulate the annual budget of the country.
(C) To investigate grievances against maladministration.
(D) To command the nation's armed forces.

14. The term 'Bureaucracy' was first coined by:
(A) Max Weber
(B) Woodrow Wilson
(C) F.W. Taylor
(D) Vincent de Gournay

15. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct answer.
Assertion (A) : High morale among employees is often correlated with high productivity.
Reason (R) : Morale is a psychological condition determining the willingness to cooperate.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

16. Which of the following is an example of an 'on-the-job' training method?
(A) Lecture method
(B) Coaching
(C) Case study method
(D) Sensitivity training

17. The impact of liberalization on public administration in India has led to:
(A) An increase in the size and scope of the public sector.
(B) A shift in the state's role to a facilitator and regulator.
(C) A reduction in the importance of transparency.
(D) The complete abolition of the bureaucracy.

18. In the context of financial administration, 'audit' primarily serves the purpose of:
(A) Ensuring expenditure follows rules and due economy.
(B) Formulating the budget for the next financial year.
(C) Distributing funds to various government departments.

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(A) Standardized procedures and the need for flexibility.
(B) The goals of regulation and the goals of promotion.
(C) The interests of the urban elite and the rural poor.
(D) The objectives of different government departments.

83. Which of the following is an example of corruption in public administration?
(A) A police officer working overtime to solve a case.
(B) A teacher providing extra classes to weak students.
(C) A clerk demanding a bribe to process a file faster.
(D) A doctor treating a patient in a government hospital.

84. The institution of Lokayukta was first established in the state of:
(A) Rajasthan
(B) Uttar Pradesh
(C) Kerala
(D) Maharashtra

85. Arrange the following types of budget in the chronological order of their conceptual evolution:
1. Performance Budget
2. Line-Item Budget
3. Zero-Base Budget
4. Planning, Programming, Budgeting System (PPBS)

(A) 2, 1, 4, 3
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 4, 1, 3
(D) 3, 4, 1, 2

86. Which of the following is the most appropriate measure to improve employee morale?
(A) Increasing disciplinary actions.
(B) Creating a positive work environment and recognition.
(C) Making the rules and regulations more rigid.
(D) Reducing the channels for employee grievances.

87. Philip Selznick's study of the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) highlighted the concept of:
(A) Trained incapacity.
(B) The iron law of oligarchy.
(C) Bureau-pathology.
(D) Formal and informal co-optation.

88. The relationship between the minister and the civil servant is an aspect of:
(A) Political executive and permanent executive relations.
(B) Judicial review.
(C) Federal-state relations.
(D) Inter-departmental coordination.

89. A key assumption of 'Development Planning' as practiced in India post-independence was:
(A) The market alone can bring about equitable development.
(B) Foreign aid is unnecessary for development.
(C) The state has a central role in guiding economic development.
(D) Bureaucracy has no role in the development process.

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90. The term 'Audit' is derived from the Latin word 'Audire' which means:
(A) To hear
(B) To write
(C) To check
(D) To count

91. The concept of 'transparency' in administration implies that:
(A) All government files should be kept secret.
(B) Only senior officials have access to information.
(C) Citizens have no right to question administrative actions.
(D) Decisions are taken following rules with available information.

92. The Lokpal is a multi-member body. What is the composition of its members?
(A) 50% of members shall be from SC, ST, OBC, Minorities and women.
(B) Both (A) and (D) are correct.
(C) All members must be retired judges.
(D) 50% of members shall be judicial members.

(C) Justifying every item of the budget from scratch.
(D) The political affiliations of the departments.

29. 'Grievance Redressal' in the context of administration refers to:
(A) The process of recruiting new employees.
(B) The system of resolving complaints from stakeholders.
(C) The process of training existing personnel.
(D) The formulation of foreign policy objectives.

30. The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 in India was enacted primarily based on the recommendations of the:
(A) Sarkaria Commission.
(B) Punchhi Commission.
(C) Second Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC).
(D) First Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC).

31. A key feature of communication in a bureaucratic structure is its emphasis on:
(A) Written and formal channels.
(B) Oral and informal channels.
(C) Grapevine and rumors.
(D) Emotional and personal appeals.

32. The relationship between a minister and a civil servant is best described as that of:
(A) A master and a servant.
(B) A political head and a permanent executive.
(C) A professional and a client.
(D) Two equal partners in decision-making.

33. Which of the following is a type of 'indirect' recruitment?
(A) Advertising in newspapers.
(B) Promotion from within.
(C) Campus interviews.
(D) Walk-in interviews.

34. Based on the following scenario, select the most appropriate option: A public servant strictly follows the literal text of ambiguous rules to avoid personal risk rather than achieving service goals. This is an example of:
(A) Goal displacement in bureaucracy.
(B) High morale and motivation.
(C) Effective decision-making.
(D) The success of the merit principle.

35. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : 'Spoils system' of recruitment strengthens political control over the administration.
Statement II : 'Merit system' of recruitment aims to ensure political neutrality and competence in the civil service.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

36. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of Max Weber's ideal-type bureaucracy?
(A) Hierarchy of authority
(B) System of abstract rules
(C) Impersonality in application of rules
(D) Personal and emotional relationships

37. The 'casework' method of training is best suited for developing:
(A) Manual skills.
(B) Rote memorization of rules.
(C) Analytical and problem-solving abilities.
(D) Physical endurance.

38. Which of the following problems of administration is directly addressed by the Right to Information (RTI)?
(A) Lack of financial resources.
(B) Lack of transparency.
(C) Lack of technical expertise.
(D) Lack of hierarchical structure.

39. The term 'Good Governance' became popular after it was highlighted in a 1989 World Bank report on:
(A) South Asia.
(B) Latin America.
(C) Eastern Europe.
(D) Sub-Saharan Africa.

40. Match the items in List I (Critic) with the items in List II (Concept) and select the correct answer.
List I:
P. Robert Merton
Q. Alvin Gouldner
R. Philip Selznick

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CHAPTER 06
Public Administration

1. Which of the following best defines 'Recruitment' in personnel administration?
(A) The process of training employees for higher responsibilities.
(B) The process of discovering applicants for organizational vacancies.
(C) The process of evaluating employee performance against standards.
(D) The process of imposing penalties on employees for misconduct.

2. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : Off-the-job training methods remove the employee from the normal work environment.
Statement II : Vestibule training is an example of an on-the-job training method.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

3. Which of the following is NOT a principle of promotion in the public sector?
(A) Principle of Merit
(B) Principle of Seniority
(C) Principle of Patronage
(D) Principle of Merit-cum-Seniority

4. The concept of 'Morale' in an organization is most appropriately described as:
(A) The physical fitness and health of the employees.
(B) The salary and perquisites offered to an employee.
(C) The disciplinary actions taken against an employee.
(D) The total satisfaction derived from the job and group.

5. Identify the correct statement regarding Max Weber's theory of bureaucracy.
(A) It emphasizes charismatic authority as the organizational ideal.
(B) It promotes a system based on personal loyalty and patronage.
(C) It is a construct defined by rationality and impersonality.
(D) It advocates for flexible structures with minimal formal rules.

6. Which one of the following is a form of 'negative' recruitment?
(A) Advertising vacancies in national newspapers.
(B) Restricting applications to candidates from specific regions.
(C) Using employment exchanges to find potential candidates.
(D) Head-hunting for senior level executive positions.

7. Consider the following situation: An administrator needs to decide on a new policy for urban waste management. Which function of leadership is most critical at the initial stage of this process?
(A) Executing the finalized policy with precision.
(B) Motivating the sanitation staff to work harder.
(C) Auditing the financial expenditure of the previous policy.
(D) Defining the problem and setting objectives for the policy.

8. Identify the incorrect statement about the relationship between a civil servant and a minister.
(A) The civil servant holds final authority in policy formulation.
(B) The minister is politically responsible for the department.
(C) The civil servant provides anonymous and neutral advice.
(D) The civil servant implements the minister's

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similar to the Supreme Court.
2. The Prime Minister is outside the jurisdiction of the Lokpal.
3. It consists of a Chairperson and a maximum of eight members.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 3 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

51. The process of grooming an employee to take over a higher position in the future is called:
(A) Recruitment
(B) Job Enlargement
(C) Succession Planning
(D) Disciplinary action

52. Robert Merton's concept of 'trained incapacity' in bureaucracy refers to:
(A) The physical inability of bureaucrats to perform tasks.
(B) The lack of basic education in new civil service recruits.
(C) The failure to implement modern technological solutions.
(D) Past training and skills hindering adaptation to new conditions.

53. The phrase 'iron cage' was used by Max Weber to describe:
(A) The liberating potential of modern capitalism.
(B) The benefits of a highly structured legal system.
(C) Increasing rationalization and rule-based control.
(D) A system of punitive discipline in organizations.

54. An applicant for a government job is evaluated based on a written examination, an interview, and a physical test. This process is an example of applying the:
(A) Spoils System
(B) Merit System
(C) Caste System
(D) Patronage System

55. Read the following statements and select the correct option.

Statement I : Leadership is the process of influencing others to work towards goals.
Statement II : All managers are leaders.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

56. 'Noise' in the communication process is best defined as:
(A) Any factor that distorts or interferes with the message.
(B) The feedback received from the receiver.
(C) The channel through which the message is sent.
(D) The original idea that the sender wants to communicate.

57. The impact of liberalization on Indian administration includes a greater emphasis on:
(A) State monopolies and licensing.
(B) Expansion of department-run industries.
(C) Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs).
(D) Centralized five-year plans.

58. Identify the correct statement about 'Line-Item Budgeting'.
(A) Line-Item Budget - Focus on control over expenditure items
(B) Performance Budget - Focus on inputs
(C) Zero-Base Budget - Incremental approach
(D) Programme Budget - Ignores objectives

59. The main difference between 'Lokpal' and 'Lokayukta' is that:
(A) Lokpal deals with corruption while Lokayukta deals with inefficiency.
(B) Lokpal is a judicial body while Lokayukta is an executive body.
(C) Lokpal operates at the state level while Lokayukta is national.
(D) Lokpal operates at the national level while Lokayukta is at state level.

60. Which of the following is NOT a pillar of 'Good Governance' as often cited by international organizations?
(A) Accountability
(B) Secrecy
(C) Participation
(D) Predictability (Rule of Law)

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S. Michel Crozier

List II:

1. Bifurcation of bureaucracy (Punishment-centered/Representative)
2. Goal displacement and trained incapacity
3. Vicious circle of bureaucracy and power phenomenon
4. Co-optation and sub-unit ideologies

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

41. One of the major challenges of 'Development Planning' is:
(A) Balancing planned targets with actual achievements.
(B) Having too much public participation.
(C) Eliminating the need for specialized personnel.
(D) The absence of a centralized planning authority.

42. In India, the audit of government accounts is the constitutional responsibility of the:
(A) Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG).
(B) Finance Minister.
(C) Reserve Bank of India Governor.
(D) Prime Minister's Office.

43. A newly recruited civil servant is assigned to work closely with an experienced senior officer to learn job responsibilities. This method of training is known as:
(A) Vestibule training
(B) Apprenticeship
(C) Case study
(D) Coaching

44. Identify the correct statement about 'Morale'.
(A) Morale is a group phenomenon, not an individual one.
(B) Morale represents a psycho-physical state affecting willingness.
(C) High wages are the only determinant of high morale.
(D) Morale is a static concept that does not change over time.

45. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct answer.
Assertion (A) : High morale among employees is often correlated with high productivity.
Reason (R) : Morale is a psychological condition determining the willingness to cooperate.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

46. Which of the following is NOT a formal method of employee-employer relations?
(A) Joint Consultative Machinery (JCM)
(B) Whitley Councils
(C) Collective Bargaining
(D) Informal social gatherings

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47. The primary objective of a 'Vigilance Commission' in the context of Indian administration is to:
(A) Combat corruption and ensure integrity in administration.
(B) Promote government policies.
(C) Conduct recruitment for public services.
(D) Audit the accounts of public sector undertakings.

48. A budget in which the previous year's figures are taken as the base for the current year's budget is known as:
(A) Performance Budget
(B) Incremental Budget
(C) Zero-Base Budget
(D) Gender Budget

49. Which leadership style, according to the Blake and Mouton Managerial Grid, shows high concern for people but low concern for production?
(A) Impoverished Management
(B) Country Club Management
(C) Team Management
(D) Authority-Compliance Management

50. Consider the following statements regarding the Lokpal in India:
1. It is a constitutional body with powers

(C) The leader's charismatic personality.
(D) The context and the followers' maturity.

72. The post-liberalization era in India has seen the rise of 'regulatory bodies' in sectors like telecom and insurance. This reflects a change in the role of the state towards:
(A) Steering rather than rowing.
(B) Increased direct production of goods.
(C) Centralized economic planning.
(D) Abolishing all forms of market intervention.

73. 'Social Audit' is a mechanism primarily aimed at enhancing:
(A) Financial profitability.
(B) Political control.
(C) Accountability and transparency.
(D) Bureaucratic secrecy.

74. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the budget process in India.
(A) The Rajya Sabha can reject a money bill.
(B) The budget is presented in the Parliament by the Finance Minister.
(C) The budget goes through presentation and voting on demands for grants.
(D) The Comptroller and Auditor General audits the accounts after expenditure.

75. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct answer.
Assertion (A) : The Right to Information (RTI) Act is a powerful tool against corruption.
Reason (R) : It empowers citizens to scrutinize government actions and decisions.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

76. Recruitment is a positive process whereas selection is a negative process." This statement implies that:
(A) Recruitment is good and selection is bad.
(B) Recruitment attracts many while selection eliminates unsuitable ones.
(C) Recruitment is for lower-level posts and selection is for higher-level.
(D) Recruitment is done by government and selection by private firms.

77. According to Max Weber, which type of authority forms the basis of modern bureaucracy?
(A) Traditional Authority
(B) Charismatic Authority
(C) Legal-Rational Authority
(D) Political Authority

78. A training program conducted in a simulated environment that closely resembles the actual work environment is known as:
(A) Job Rotation
(B) Coaching
(C) Conference Method
(D) Vestibule Training

79. The principle of 'anonymity' of a civil servant means that he/she:
(A) Is not publicly praised or blamed for policy outcomes.
(B) Can refuse to work on certain policies.
(C) Must remain anonymous and not reveal their identity.
(D) Is not accountable to anyone.

80. Consider the following statements about the role of leadership in decision-making:
1. A leader's primary role is to avoid making any decisions.
2. Effective leaders facilitate group decision-making by encouraging participation.
3. Leadership style can significantly influence the quality and acceptance of decisions.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

81. 'Horizontal Communication' in an organization takes place between:
(A) A superior and a subordinate.
(B) Employees at the same hierarchical level.
(C) The CEO and the Board of Directors.
(D) The organization and its external stakeholders.

82. The challenge of development for bureaucracy is often characterized by a conflict between:

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(D) Deciding the tax rates for the upcoming year.

19. Identify the incorrect pair.
(A) Lokpal - Institution to check corruption at the central level.
(B) Lokayukta - Institution to check corruption at the state level.
(C) CVC - A constitutional body for grievance redressal.
(D) Ombudsman - Institution first established in Sweden.

20. Consider the following statements about 'Good Governance':
1. It emphasizes citizen participation and the rule of law.
2. It is solely concerned with the economic growth of a country.
3. It promotes transparency and accountability in administration.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

21. Which theory of leadership suggests that leaders are born, not made?
(A) Behavioral Theory
(B) Situational Theory
(C) Trait Theory
(D) Transformational Theory

22. Max Weber's model of bureaucracy is criticized for which of the following reasons?
(A) It overemphasizes human relations and informal groups.
(B) It leads to goal displacement where rules replace goals.
(C) It promotes a highly flexible and adaptive system.
(D) It gives too much power to charismatic leaders.

23. 'Promotion' based on the 'Principle of Seniority' primarily values:
(A) The employee's educational qualifications.
(B) The employee's performance appraisal reports.
(C) The employee's personal relationship with superiors.
(D) The employee's length of service in a particular grade.

24. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : 'Discipline' in an organization refers exclusively to the act of punishing employees.
Statement II : The purpose of disciplinary action is corrective, not punitive.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.

25. Arrange the following steps in a typical disciplinary process in chronological order:
1. Issuing a charge-sheet.
2. Preliminary investigation.
3. Imposition of penalty.
4. Holding a formal inquiry.

(A) 1, 2, 4, 3
(B) 2, 1, 4, 3
(C) 2, 4, 1, 3
(D) 1, 4, 2, 3

26. Which type of bureaucracy, according to F.M. Marx, is characterized by recruitment based on class or social standing?
(A) Caste Bureaucracy
(B) Guardian Bureaucracy
(C) Patronage Bureaucracy
(D) Merit Bureaucracy

27. The challenges of development for bureaucracy in a developing country like India do NOT include:
(A) Over-centralization and procedural rigidity.
(B) Lack of commitment and attitudinal problems.
(C) Corruption and lack of accountability.
(D) An excess of resources and trained manpower.

28. The concept of 'Performance Budgeting' focuses on:
(A) The objects of expenditure like salaries and supplies.
(B) The functions, programs, and activities performed.

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93. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : Direct recruitment brings new blood and wider choice into the public service.
Statement II : Indirect recruitment (promotion) can lead to inbreeding and stagnation.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

94. The 'Patronage Bureaucracy' as described by F.M. Marx is synonymous with the:
(A) Merit System
(B) Guardian System
(C) Caste System
(D) Spoils System

95. In the communication process, 'encoding' refers to the act of:
(A) Converting an idea into a transmissible message by the sender.
(B) Interpreting the message by the receiver.
(C) The feedback sent by the receiver to the sender.
(D) The noise that distorts the message.

96. Which of the following is NOT a form of disciplinary penalty in government service?
(A) Censure
(B) Promotion
(C) Withholding of increments
(D) Dismissal from service

97. An organization decides to move employees through a series of different jobs to increase their experience and skills. This training method is known as:
(A) Case Study
(B) Job Rotation
(C) Lecture
(D) Vestibule Training

98. The most significant impact of liberalization on Indian public administration has been the:
(A) Shift from developmental/controlling to regulatory role.
(B) Re-enforcement of the 'license-permit raj'.
(C) Decline in the importance of good governance.
(D) Increase in the number of public sector enterprises.

99. A 'censure' as a disciplinary measure is:
(A) The termination of an employee's service.
(B) A promotion to a higher post.
(C) A formal and recorded disapproval of an employee's conduct.
(D) A monetary fine imposed on the employee.

100. Match the items in List I (Institution) with the items in List II (Primary Function) and select the correct answer.
List I:
P. Lokpal
Q. Central Vigilance Commission (CVC)
R. Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG)
S. Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)
List II:
1. Auditing government accounts
2. Investigating specified criminal cases
3. Inquiring into allegations against public functionaries
4. Advising agencies on vigilance matters
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

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101. The 'Rule of Law' as a principle of good governance means:
(A) The arbitrary exercise of power by the government.
(B) That the ruler is above the law.
(C) That laws are clear, stable, and applied evenly.
(D) That laws can be changed daily without notice.

102. Which of the following is considered a dysfunction of bureaucracy?
(A) Rationality
(B) Red Tapism
(C) Hierarchy
(D) Impersonality

103. 'Joint Consultative Machinery' (JCM) in India was established to promote:
(A) Inter-state trade relations.
(B) Cooperation between the judiciary and the executive.
(C) The recruitment of civil servants.

(A) Principle of Merit
(B) Principle of Seniority
(C) Spoils System
(D) Principle of Patronage

167. Which of the following is NOT a purpose of disciplinary action?
(A) To reform the offender.
(B) To deter others from similar actions.
(C) To maintain organizational standards.
(D) To harass and victimize employees.

168. The quality of 'impersonality' in Weber's bureaucracy means that:
(A) Rules should be applied without personal favoritism.
(B) Officials should be unfriendly and rude.
(C) The organization has no distinct personality.
(D) Recruitment is based on personal connections.

169. What is the most significant role of leadership in decision-making?
(A) To delay decisions as much as possible.
(B) To choose the alternative with the highest personal benefit.
(C) To guide the process of choosing the best course of action.
(D) To enforce decisions made by subordinates without question.

170. Consider the following statements about Employee-Employer Relations:
1. Joint Consultative Machinery aims to promote conflict.
2. Collective bargaining is a key method for negotiating terms.
3. Good relations can lead to higher morale and productivity.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

171. The 'Planning, Programming, Budgeting System' (PPBS) was first introduced in:
(A) The UK Treasury.
(B) The US Department of Defense.
(C) The Indian Planning Commission.
(D) The French civil service.

172. The term 'maladministration', which is investigated by an Ombudsman, includes:
(A) Only acts of corruption.
(B) Inefficiency, delay, negligence, and administrative apathy.
(C) Only criminal offenses.
(D) Only policy decisions of the government.

173. The 'annonymity' of civil servants is a corollary of the principle of:
(A) Judicial Review
(B) Separation of Powers
(C) Ministerial Responsibility
(D) Federalism

174. Which of the following is a primary source of direct recruitment?
(A) Promotion
(B) Transfer
(C) Deputation
(D) Competitive examinations open to all

175. The 'Hawthorne experiments' highlighted the importance of:
(A) The social and psychological factors at the workplace.
(B) Formal rules and regulations.
(C) A strict hierarchical structure.
(D) The economic motives of workers.

176. Which of the following is an example of a communication 'channel'?
(A) The sender's idea.
(B) A written memo, email, or conversation.
(C) The receiver's interpretation.
(D) The feedback from the receiver.

177. The challenges of development administration are exacerbated by the fact that bureaucracy is often:
(A) Too flexible and adaptive.
(B) Status-quo oriented and resistant to change.
(C) Overly focused on achieving results quickly.
(D) Highly responsive to citizen needs.

178. 'Audit' is an essential component of:
(A) Financial accountability
(B) Recruitment
(C) Policy formulation
(D) Public relations

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ministers.
(D) Minister's lack of any political accountability.

114. 'Decision-making' in administration can be best defined as:
(A) The process of choosing a course of action from alternatives.
(B) The process of issuing orders.
(C) The process of supervising subordinates.
(D) The process of reporting to superiors.

115. A major consequence of liberalization for public administration is the increased focus on:
(A) Central planning and state control.
(B) Public sector expansion.
(C) Governance and regulatory functions.
(D) Import substitution policies.

116. The audit conducted by the CAG of India is primarily a:
(A) Pre-audit to sanction payments.
(B) Concurrent audit during the transaction.
(C) Social audit to gauge public opinion.
(D) Post-audit to check legality and regularity of expenditure.

117. Which of the following is NOT a common cause of corruption?
(A) Low transparency in decision-making.
(B) Complex and cumbersome procedures.
(C) Strong and effective accountability mechanisms.
(D) Low salaries combined with high discretionary powers.

118. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The institution of Ombudsman is a key grievance redressal institution.
Statement II : The Indian equivalent at the national level is the Lokpal.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

119. A 'charge-sheet' is a formal document that:
(A) Lists the promotions given to an employee.
(B) Evaluates the annual performance of a staff member.
(C) Summarizes the findings of a completed inquiry.
(D) Details specific charges of misconduct at the start.

120. In the context of employee-employer relations, what does 'Collective Bargaining' refer to?
(A) Negotiation between an employer and a group of employees.
(B) The unilateral decision of the management regarding wages.
(C) An individual employee complaining to the manager.
(D) The government setting wages for all private sector employees.

121. The bureaucratic pathology where adherence to rules becomes an end in itself is known as:
(A) Nepotism
(B) Corruption
(C) Formalism or Ritualism
(D) Charisma

122. The transformational style of leadership is primarily concerned with:
(A) Inspiring followers to transcend self-interest for goals.
(B) Maintaining the status quo.
(C) A system of rewards and punishments.
(D) Strictly monitoring employee tasks and deadlines.

123. The shift from 'development planning' to 'market-led development' is a direct impact of:
(A) The rise of coalition politics.
(B) The introduction of the Panchayati Raj system.
(C) The increase in population.
(D) The policy of liberalization.

124. The budget is not merely a financial document but also an instrument of:
(A) Judicial review of executive actions.
(B) Public policy and economic management.
(C) Private investment for foreign companies.
(D) Foreign policy exclusively.

125. An applicant is denied information under the RTI Act. The first appeal lies with:
(A) The President of India.
(B) The Central Information Commission.
(C) A senior officer in the same public authority.

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2. Joint Consultative Machinery (JCM)
3. Written Examination and Interview
4. Case Study Method

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

191. 'Suspension' pending a disciplinary inquiry is:
(A) A temporary removal from duties for a fair inquiry.
(B) A final punishment.
(C) A promotion.
(D) A reward for good service.

192. According to critics, the hierarchical structure of a bureaucracy primarily stifles:
(A) Downward communication.
(B) Upward and horizontal communication.
(C) Formal communication.
(D) Written communication.

193. The concept of 'development' in 'development administration' implies:
(A) Merely economic growth.
(B) Socio-economic and political change.
(C) Maintaining law and order.
(D) Preserving the status quo.

194. The 'Appropriation Act' passed by the legislature:
(A) Authorizes withdrawal of funds from the Consolidated Fund.
(B) Authorizes the government to collect taxes.
(C) Is the annual report of the CAG.
(D) Is the President's speech to the Parliament.

195. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct answer.
Assertion (A) : Good governance requires strong accountability mechanisms.
Reason (R) : Without accountability, public officials may misuse power.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

196. The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) in India was established on the recommendation of the:
(A) Gorwala Committee
(B) Appleby Report
(C) First Administrative Reforms Commission
(D) Santhanam Committee

197. 'Whistle blowing' is an act of:
(A) Praising the management publicly.
(B) Participating in office sports.
(C) Exposing wrongdoing or corruption.
(D) Demanding a higher salary.

198. The primary objective of a Public Service Commission is to:
(A) Conduct training for government employees.
(B) Recruit public services and advise on personnel matters.
(C) Audit government accounts.
(D) Formulate government policy.

199. Which of the following is a major reason for the failure of development plans?
(A) An overly efficient and flexible bureaucracy.
(B) Excessive public participation and feedback.
(C) A lack of ambitious goals.
(D) A wide gap between formulation and implementation.

200. Consider the following statements regarding the bureaucracy-development relationship:
1. A rigid, rule-bound bureaucracy is suited for development.
2. Development administration requires a flexible bureaucracy.
3. Corruption can severely undermine development efforts.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1 and 3 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

201. The 'principle of legality' in audit means checking if:
(A) The expenditure is wise.
(B) The expenditure is economical.
(C) Expenditure conforms to law and rules.
(D) The expenditure has achieved the desired

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job-oriented.
(C) There is no difference between the two terms.
(D) Training is for senior managers; education is for juniors.

137. Which of the following is an example of a penalty of 'removal' from service?
(A) The employee's next increment is stopped for one year.
(B) The employee is transferred to another location.
(C) The employee is terminated but can be re-employed later.
(D) The employee is terminated and disqualified from future service.

138. The morale of employees in an organization is likely to be low if:
(A) Promotions are based on favoritism and nepotism.
(B) The leadership is effective and participative.
(C) Communication channels are open and transparent.
(D) Good work is consistently recognized and rewarded.

139. The 'New Public Management' (NPM) paradigm emphasizes which of the following?
(A) Hierarchy, rules, and rigid procedural manuals.
(B) Increasing the complexity of bureaucratic layers.
(C) Maintaining traditional state-owned monopoly models.
(D) Market mechanisms, efficiency, and performance measures.

140. Consider the following statements about Financial Administration:
1. Budget is a statement of estimated receipts and expenditures.
2. Audit is an ex-post facto examination of accounts.
3. The legislature has no role in the enactment of the budget.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 2 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

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141. The term 'bureau-pathology' refers to:
(A) The positive aspects of bureaucratic organization.
(B) The medical benefits provided to government officials.
(C) Dysfunctional consequences or diseases of bureaucracy.
(D) The psychological evaluation of new civil servants.

142. A leader who consults with subordinates and encourages their participation in decision-making is demonstrating a(n):
(A) Autocratic style
(B) Laissez-faire style
(C) Bureaucratic style
(D) Democratic style

143. Which of the following is a key element of 'Good Governance'?
(A) Consensus-oriented decision making.
(B) Centralization of all powers.
(C) Absence of a legal framework.
(D) Lack of transparency.

144. An information request under RTI Act 2005 can be rejected if it falls under the exemptions listed in:
(A) The Preamble of the Act.
(B) Section 8 of the Act.
(C) The section on the definition of Public Authority.
(D) The section on the constitution of the Information Commission.

145. Arrange the following events in the evolution of anti-corruption bodies in India in chronological order:
1. Enactment of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act.
2. Establishment of the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC).
3. Constitution of the Santhanam Committee.
4. Establishment of the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI).

(A) 4, 3, 2, 1
(B) 3, 4, 2, 1
(C) 4, 2, 3, 1
(D) 3, 2, 4, 1

(D) The Supreme Court of India.

126. The Lokayukta is appointed by the:
(A) Prime Minister of India.
(B) Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.
(C) Chief Minister of the state.
(D) Governor of the state.

127. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the promotion system.
(A) Promotion is a form of disciplinary action.
(B) It is a key incentive for employees.
(C) The seniority principle is easy to apply and objective.
(D) The merit principle can be subjective if not implemented properly.

128. 'On-the-job training' has the advantage of:
(A) Being highly theoretical.
(B) Allowing the employee to learn while being productive.
(C) Completely isolating the trainee from the work environment.
(D) Being very expensive due to the need for separate infrastructure.

129. Who focused on the 'bifurcation of bureaucracy' into punishment-centered and representative types?
(A) Robert Merton
(B) Alvin Gouldner
(C) Philip Selznick
(D) Michel Crozier

130. Match the items in List I (Budget Type) with the items in List II (Main Focus) and select the correct answer.
List I:
P. Line-item Budget
Q. Performance Budget
R. Zero-base Budget
S. PPBS
List II:
1. Re-evaluation of all programs annually
2. Linkage of planning and budgeting
3. Control of expenditure on specific objects
4. Correlation of physical and financial aspects
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

131. The concept of 'political neutrality' of the civil service is challenged by the practice of:
(A) Regular and timely promotions.
(B) Providing training in modern management techniques.
(C) Frequent and arbitrary transfers for political reasons.
(D) Using competitive exams for recruitment.

132. A 'barrier' to communication is something that:
(A) Facilitates understanding.
(B) Is the message itself.
(C) Is the channel of communication.
(D) Prevents or hinders effective communication.

133. The concept of 'accountability' is closely linked to:
(A) Discretion
(B) Secrecy
(C) Answerability
(D) Autonomy

134. Which of the following best describes the 'Whitley Councils' established in the UK?
(A) A disciplinary body for punishing errant civil servants.
(B) A joint council of representatives for resolving disputes.
(C) A recruitment agency for the government.
(D) A training institute for senior administrators.

135. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct answer.
Assertion (A) : Weber's ideal type of bureaucracy is an analytical tool.
Reason (R) : It represents a pure form of legal-rational organization.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

136. What is the fundamental difference between 'training' and 'education'?
(A) Training is specific and job-oriented; education is broad.
(B) Training is broad and general; education is

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(A) Promotion
(B) Training
(C) Morale
(D) Discipline

157. A major critique of Max Weber's bureaucracy is its failure to adequately consider:
(A) The formal structure of the organization.
(B) The importance of written rules and regulations.
(C) The informal social dynamics and human element.
(D) The principle of hierarchy.

158. The ideal relationship between a minister and a civil servant should be one of:
(A) Mutual distrust and conflict.
(B) Complete subservience of the civil servant.
(C) The civil servant dictating policy to the minister.
(D) Mutual respect, cooperation, and understanding.

159. A leader who gives the group complete freedom in decision-making and does not participate themselves is using which style of leadership?
(A) Laissez-faire
(B) Autocratic
(C) Democratic
(D) Paternalistic

160. Match the items in List I (Term) with the items in List II (Meaning) and select the correct answer.
List I:
P. Accountability
Q. Transparency
R. Rule of Law
S. Participation
List II:
1. Decisions and their enforcement are open to public scrutiny.
2. Legal frameworks are fair and enforced impartially.
3. Citizens have a voice in decision-making.
4. Officials are answerable for their actions.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

161. 'Semantic barriers' in communication arise from:
(A) The hierarchical structure of the organization.
(B) Problems with the meaning of words and symbols.
(C) The emotional state of the sender or receiver.
(D) Physical distance between the sender and receiver.

162. One of the main challenges for Indian bureaucracy in the post-liberalization era is to:
(A) Adapt to a new role as a facilitator of economic activity.
(B) Re-establish state monopolies.
(C) Resist all forms of technological adoption.
(D) Increase the number of procedural hurdles for businesses.

163. The first stage in the budgetary process is:
(A) Enactment by the legislature.
(B) Execution of the budget.
(C) Preparation and formulation of estimates by executive.
(D) Audit of accounts.

164. 'Preventive Vigilance' as a strategy to combat corruption focuses on:
(A) Punishing corrupt officials after the act.
(B) Investigating cases of corruption.
(C) Only conducting raids and searches.
(D) Simplifying rules to reduce opportunities for corruption.

165. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct answer.
Assertion (A) : The institution of Lokpal is intended to be independent.
Reason (R) : It must investigate high-ranking officials without fear.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

166. A government department decides to promote the senior-most clerk even though a junior has better performance. This is based on the:

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146. 'Promotion' serves as a motivator for employees primarily because it meets their need for:
(A) Esteem, recognition, and growth.
(B) Security and stability.
(C) Social interaction.
(D) Basic physiological needs.

147. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The relationship between a Minister and a Civil Servant is based on ministerial responsibility.
Statement II : The Civil Servant is directly accountable to the Parliament.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

148. The most comprehensive definition of 'Personnel Administration' is:
(A) Activities concerning recruitment, development, and motivation.
(B) The process of only hiring new employees.
(C) The management of an organization's finances.
(D) The enforcement of discipline within an organization.

149. Michel Crozier's analysis of bureaucracy in The Bureaucratic Phenomenon" emphasizes which of the following?
(A) The unmatched efficiency of the Weberian ideal model.
(B) The role of cultural context and power relationships.
(C) The elimination of informal groups within the structure.
(D) The necessity of strict adherence to written rules.

150. A major aim of 'Development Planning' in a country like India is to:
(A) Maximize industrial output without social concern.
(B) Promote economic growth along with social justice.
(C) Encourage regional disparities between different states.
(D) Reduce the role of the state in the economy.

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151. 'Propriety Audit' is concerned with:
(A) Checking the mathematical accuracy of accounts.
(B) Ensuring expenditure conforms to relevant rules.
(C) Scrutinizing the legality of financial transactions.
(D) Scrutinizing the wisdom and economy of expenditure.

152. 'Quid pro quo' corruption refers to:
(A) A specific exchange of a public service for a private benefit.
(B) A situation where a public official acts out of a sense of duty.
(C) Corruption that is endemic to the entire system.
(D) A public official bending rules for the greater public good.

153. What is the maximum time limit for a Public Information Officer (PIO) to provide information under the RTI Act, 2005, in a normal case?
(A) 15 days
(B) 45 days
(C) 30 days
(D) 60 days

154. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Lokayukta.
(A) Powers of the Lokayukta are uniform across all states.
(B) It is a state-level anti-corruption ombudsman.
(C) It investigates allegations of corruption.
(D) Recommendations are generally advisory in nature.

155. The 'Spoils System' in recruitment is most famously associated with:
(A) The British Civil Service reforms of the 19th century.
(B) The ancient Mandarin system used in Imperial China.
(C) The modern French administrative state structure.
(D) The United States of America in the 19th century.

156. The process of imparting skills and knowledge for a specific job is called:

179. A citizen's 'right to know' is the philosophical foundation for which of the following?
(A) The system of promotion in the civil service.
(B) The process of budget formulation.
(C) The Right to Information Act.
(D) The disciplinary proceedings against an official.

180. The institution of Lokpal in India has jurisdiction over:
(A) Only junior level government officials.
(B) Only the employees of state governments.
(C) Only the judiciary.
(D) Prime Minister, ministers, and Members of Parliament.

181. A 'dry' promotion, where an employee is given a higher designation but without an increase in salary, is generally considered to be:
(A) A positive factor for morale.
(B) The best form of promotion.
(C) A negative factor for morale.
(D) The only form of promotion allowed in government.

182. 'Caste Bureaucracy' according to F.M. Marx bases recruitment on:
(A) Merit and competence.
(B) Privileged birth or social class.
(C) Open competitive examination.
(D) Political connections.

183. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : The minister is the political head of a department.
Statement II : The civil servant is the administrative head.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

184. The 'laissez-faire' leadership style is most effective when the followers are:
(A) Highly skilled, motivated, and capable of working alone.
(B) Unskilled and unmotivated.
(C) In a crisis situation requiring urgent direction.
(D) New to the organization and need close supervision.

185. A key change in the post-liberalization era is the growing importance of 'Public-Private Partnership' (PPP). This signifies:
(A) The complete withdrawal of the state from service provision.
(B) The nationalization of all private industries.
(C) A collaborative effort to deliver public services.
(D) A return to a fully state-controlled economy.

186. The legislative control over the budget is exercised through:
(A) Discussion, voting on grants, and passing appropriation bills.
(B) The judiciary's intervention.
(C) The CAG's audit report.
(D) The executive's power to spend at will.

187. The Santhanam Committee was appointed to study the problem of:
(A) Centre-State relations.
(B) Electoral reforms.
(C) Panchayati Raj institutions.
(D) Corruption in administration.

188. Which of the following is an example of 'mal-administration'?
(A) A government office providing a service promptly.
(B) An official losing a file due to negligence.
(C) A policy decision to increase taxes.
(D) An employee getting a promotion based on merit.

189. The 'sandwich' method of training is a type of:
(A) On-the-job training.
(B) Off-the-job training.
(C) A hybrid model combining both elements.
(D) Informal training.

190. Match the items in List I (Process) with the items in List II (Tool) and select the correct answer.
List I:
P. Recruitment
Q. Training
R. Performance Appraisal
S. Grievance Redressal
List II:
1. Annual Confidential Report (ACR)

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(D) Harmonious relations between government and employees.

104. A budget prepared with a focus on 'what the government buys' rather than 'what the government does' is characteristic of:
(A) A Line-Item Budget
(B) A Performance Budget
(C) A Zero-Base Budget
(D) A Programme Budget

105. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct answer.
Assertion (A) : Development administration requires a different bureaucratic orientation.
Reason (R) : It is change-oriented, goal-oriented, and citizen-centric.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

106. The main purpose of providing training to civil servants is to:
(A) Bridge the gap between capabilities and job requirements.
(B) Increase the gap between their knowledge and job requirements.
(C) Encourage them to leave public service for the private sector.
(D) Ensure they remain confined to their initial skill set.

107. Which of the following is an example of 'upward communication'?
(A) A government order issued to a subordinate office.
(B) A policy circular sent to all departments.
(C) A press release issued by the ministry.
(D) A performance report submitted by a field officer.

108. The term 'accountability' in public administration means:
(A) The ability to count the number of government employees.
(B) The obligation to answer for actions and decisions.
(C) The financial accounts of the government.
(D) The freedom of an official to act without any checks.

109. Which of the following is NOT a technique for measuring employee morale?
(A) Attitude surveys
(B) Study of productivity records
(C) Analysis of recruitment records
(D) Imposition of fines

110. Consider the following statements about bureaucracy:
1. Max Weber considered bureaucracy to be most rational form.
2. Critics argue that bureaucracy suffers from rigidity.
3. Patronage bureaucracy is based on merit and competence.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

111. 'Guardian Bureaucracy', as described by F.M. Marx, is best exemplified by the:
(A) Chinese Mandarins.
(B) British Civil Service in the 19th century.
(C) American 'spoils system' under Andrew Jackson.
(D) Modern French Civil Service.

112. The principle of 'merit-cum-seniority' for promotion implies that:
(A) Only the senior-most person gets promoted.
(B) Merit is the main factor among those with minimum seniority.
(C) Only the most meritorious person gets promoted.
(D) Seniority is the main factor, but merit is ignored.

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113. A key challenge to the traditional model of minister-civil servant relationship in recent times is the:
(A) Growing demand for politically committed bureaucracy.
(B) Complete abolition of the permanent civil service.
(C) Removal of all discretionary powers from

outcome.

202. The concept of 'Ombudsman' is designed to protect the citizen from:
(A) Injustice and maladministration by the executive.
(B) Foreign invasion.
(C) The decisions of the judiciary.
(D) The laws passed by the legislature.

203. The term 'Red Tape' is often used to criticize bureaucracy for its:
(A) Efficiency and speed.
(B) High levels of transparency.
(C) Innovative and flexible approach.
(D) Excessive adherence to formal rules causing delays.

204. Which of the following is a key component of building and sustaining high morale?
(A) An autocratic and secretive leadership style.
(B) A sense of shared purpose and communication.
(C) Unfair and inconsistent disciplinary practices.
(D) Limited opportunities for growth and development.

205. Arrange the following stages of the recruitment process in a logical sequence:
1. Attracting a pool of candidates.
2. Determining the vacancies.
3. Selecting the most suitable candidates.
4. Placing the selected candidates.
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 1, 3, 4
(C) 2, 3, 1, 4
(D) 1, 3, 2, 4

206. 'Dismissal' from service is more severe than 'removal' because:
(A) Removal allows re-employment; dismissal does not.
(B) Dismissal is temporary, while removal is permanent.
(C) Dismissal comes with a pension, while removal does not.
(D) Dismissal disqualifies from future government employment.

207. According to Weber, the legitimacy of traditional authority is based on:
(A) Established customs and age-old traditions.
(B) The exceptional qualities of a leader.
(C) A system of impersonal laws and rules.
(D) The outcome of a democratic election.

208. The ultimate responsibility for the affairs of a government department rests with the:
(A) Secretary of the department.
(B) Minister in charge of the department.
(C) Head of the field office.
(D) A junior clerk in the department.

209. In the context of leadership, 'transactional leaders' focus on:
(A) Inspiring and motivating followers.
(B) Exchanges between the leader and follower.
(C) A hands-off approach.
(D) Radical organizational change and vision.

210. A major challenge for 'development planning' has been the difficulty in:
(A) Mobilizing sufficient resources.
(B) Setting low targets.
(C) Avoiding participation from the public.
(D) Maintaining a rigid, top-down approach.

211. The impact of liberalization has led to a call for bureaucracy to be more:
(A) Inward-looking and rule-bound.
(B) Elitist and structurally rigid.
(C) Entrepreneurial and citizen-focused.
(D) Focused on expanding state ownership.

212. The 'Finance Bill' in the Indian Parliament contains:
(A) The demands for grants of various ministries.
(B) The CAG's report on government spending.
(C) The authorization for withdrawal of money.
(D) The government's proposals for taxation.

213. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : Corruption undermines principles of good governance.
Statement II : It leads to inequitable distribution of resources.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.

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(B) Creative and self-motivated individuals.
(C) Complex social beings.
(D) The most valuable asset of the organization.

259. A civil servant's role in policy formulation is ideally to:
(A) Make the final policy decision.
(B) Ignore the minister's political priorities.
(C) Present alternatives with pros and cons to the minister.
(D) Implement their own preferred policy.

260. Consider the following statements about 'Good Governance':
1. It is only concerned with efficiency.
2. It includes rule of law, transparency, and participation.
3. It aims to minimize corruption and be responsive.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

261. The 'New Public Management' (NPM) approach advocates for:
(A) More hierarchy and centralization.
(B) Expanding the size of the bureaucracy.
(C) Treating citizens as customers.
(D) Increasing the number of rules.

262. The final report of the audit conducted by the CAG is submitted to the:
(A) Prime Minister
(B) President, to be laid before Parliament
(C) Finance Minister
(D) Supreme Court

263. A 'social sanction' against corruption would involve:
(A) Legal punishment like imprisonment.
(B) A departmental inquiry.
(C) A monetary fine.
(D) Public condemnation and ostracism.

264. The primary objective of the Right to Information Act is to empower citizens to:
(A) Question the functioning of government.
(B) Overthrow the government.
(C) Access personal information of other citizens.
(D) Interfere in national security matters.

265. Arrange the following personnel administration functions in a logical life-cycle:
1. Promotion
2. Training
3. Recruitment
4. Retirement

(A) 3, 2, 1, 4
(B) 2, 3, 1, 4
(C) 3, 1, 2, 4
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4

266. Which one of the following is NOT a characteristic of development administration?
(A) Status-quo orientation
(B) Change-orientation
(C) Goal-orientation
(D) Citizen-participation orientation

267. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : Indian bureaucracy has been criticized as elitist.
Statement II : Development requires an empathetic bureaucracy.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

268. The idea of a 'committed bureaucracy' advocates for commitment to:
(A) The ideology of the ruling party.
(B) National development and Constitutional principles.
(C) Personal career advancement.
(D) The interests of their own caste.

269. The main advantage of a 'written' communication over an 'oral' one is that it:
(A) Is faster and allows for immediate feedback.
(B) Is informal and personal.
(C) Provides a permanent record and ensures accuracy.
(D) Is less expensive.

270. A key aspect of the 'rule of law' is:
(A) The supremacy of the ruler.
(B) Different laws for different people.

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(D) A focus on maintaining the status quo.

224. A 'cut motion' is a tool used by the legislature to:
(A) Increase the amount of a grant.
(B) Express disapproval of a government policy.
(C) Approve the budget without any discussion.
(D) Congratulate the Finance Minister.

225. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct answer.
Assertion (A) : Communication is the lifeblood of an organization.
Reason (R) : No organization functions without information flow.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

226. 'Social audit' differs from traditional financial audit in that it focuses on:
(A) Social and ethical performance and community impact.
(B) The financial accounts of the organization.
(C) Compliance with legal regulations only.
(D) The efficiency of the production process.

227. The Right to Information Act, 2005 replaced which previous legislation?
(A) The Official Secrets Act, 1923
(B) The Freedom of Information Act, 2002
(C) The Information Security Protocol Act, 2001
(D) No previous legislation existed on the subject.

228. The concept of permanent but politically neutral" best describes the ideal role of a:
(A) Minister
(B) Member of Parliament
(C) Political Party Worker
(D) Civil Servant

229. Which of these is a method of 'off-the-job' training?
(A) Coaching
(B) Job Rotation
(C) Case Study
(D) Apprenticeship

230. Consider the following statements about promotion:
1. It is a downward movement of an employee.
2. It involves higher pay, status, and responsibility.
3. Principles of promotion are seniority and merit.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1 and 3 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

231. Which of the following best describes the role of a leader in an organization?
(A) To solely focus on their own tasks.
(B) To strictly enforce rules without flexibility.
(C) To act as a passive observer.
(D) To influence and motivate a group towards goals.

232. The term 'bureaucracy' often has a negative connotation in popular usage, implying:
(A) Inefficiency and red tape
(B) Efficiency and speed
(C) Neutrality and fairness
(D) Innovation and flexibility

233. The failure of bureaucracy to adapt to development needs is often attributed to its:
(A) Goal-oriented nature
(B) Citizen-friendly approach
(C) Procedural rigidity and elitist attitude
(D) High level of motivation for social change

234. A Zero-Base Budgeting (ZBB) approach was first implemented in a business context by:
(A) Peter A. Pyhrr
(B) Peter Drucker
(C) Robert McNamara
(D) Aaron Wildavsky

235. The concept of 'Good Governance' emphasizes:
(A) Only the economic outcomes of policies.
(B) Strengthening of bureaucratic control.
(C) Reduction of citizen participation.
(D) The process of decision-making and implementation.

236. The Second Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) in its report on Ethics in

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Governance" recommended the establishment of:
(A) The NITI Aayog
(B) The Lokpal
(C) The National Development Council
(D) A new All-India Service

237. Which of these is a major cause of corruption in administration?
(A) High levels of transparency and accountability.
(B) Simple rules and procedures with minimal discretion.
(C) Monopoly of power with high discretion and low accountability.
(D) A strong ethical framework and code of conduct.

238. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I : High morale always guarantees high productivity.
Statement II : Morale creates willingness, but other factors also affect productivity.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.

239. 'Position classification' is a system that evaluates:
(A) The duties and responsibilities of the job itself.
(B) The person holding the job.
(C) The seniority of the employee.
(D) The performance of the employee.

240. The ideal relationship between a Minister and a civil servant requires the Minister to provide:
(A) Detailed administrative instructions.
(B) Policy guidance and political direction.
(C) Day-to-day supervision of office work.
(D) Protection for corrupt officials.

241. What does 'accountability' in the context of good governance primarily ensure?
(A) That officials can act with complete impunity.
(B) That public officials are answerable for their actions.
(C) That citizens have no recourse against errors.
(D) That all government information is kept secret.

242. 'Brainstorming' is a technique often used in training to foster:
(A) Creative thinking and problem-solving
(B) Rote learning
(C) Physical skills
(D) Adherence to rules

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243. The impact of liberalization on the Indian bureaucracy has necessitated a shift in skills from:
(A) IT literacy to manual file-keeping.
(B) A domestic focus to a disregard for global trends.
(C) Regulation to contract management and negotiation.
(D) Facilitation to command and control.

244. A 'Vote on Account' passed by the Parliament enables the government to:
(A) Present the full budget.
(B) Levy new taxes immediately.
(C) Discuss the economic survey.
(D) Withdraw money for expenditure for a part of the year.

245. The 'Collegium' for the selection of the Chairperson and members of the Lokpal is chaired by the:
(A) President of India
(B) Chief Justice of India
(C) Prime Minister of India
(D) Home Minister of India

246. 'Horizontal mobility' in the civil service refers to:
(A) Promotion to a higher post.
(B) Movement to another post at the same level.
(C) Demotion to a lower post.
(D) Retirement from service.

247. The 'Peter Principle', a satirical critique of promotion systems, suggests that:
(A) Only the most competent people reach the top.
(B) Promotion systems are always efficient.
(C) Seniority is the best principle for promotion.
(D) People are promoted until they reach their level of incompetence.

248. The 'rational' model of decision-making assumes that the decision-maker:
(A) Has complete information and evaluates all alternatives.
(B) Makes decisions based on emotion and intuition.
(C) Avoids making decisions altogether.
(D) Chooses the first satisfactory option available.

249. Which one of the following is NOT a feature of Max Weber's 'ideal type' bureaucracy?
(A) Division of labour
(B) A well-defined hierarchy
(C) A system of ad-hoc and arbitrary rules
(D) Impersonal application of rules

250. Match the items in List I (Theory) with the items in List II (Core Idea) and select the correct answer.
List I:
P. Trait Theory
Q. Behavioral Theory
R. Situational Theory
S. Transformational Theory
List II:
1. Focuses on the context and maturity of followers.
2. Focuses on what leaders do (task vs. relationship).
3. Focuses on inspiring and elevating followers.
4. Focuses on the personal qualities of the leader.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3

251. The primary purpose of mechanisms like Whitley Councils is to:
(A) Weaken the position of employees.
(B) Increase managerial prerogative.
(C) Function as a recruitment body.
(D) Provide a platform for cooperation and resolution.

252. The term 'Budget' is derived from the French word 'bougette', which means:
(A) A financial statement
(B) A leather bag or wallet
(C) To estimate
(D) An act of law

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253. Identify the correct statement regarding transparency and accountability.
(A) They are opposing concepts in public administration.
(B) Transparency is a prerequisite for accountability.
(C) Accountability is achieved by increasing bureaucratic secrecy.
(D) These concepts are only relevant for private companies.

254. The institution of Lokayukta is an example of a grievance redressal mechanism at the:
(A) Central level
(B) Municipal level
(C) International level
(D) State level

255. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct answer.
Assertion (A) : The seniority principle is easy to administer.
Reason (R) : It is based on length of service, which is objective.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

256. A major criticism of 'direct recruitment' at higher levels is that it can:
(A) Bring in new talent and ideas.
(B) Damage the morale of existing employees.
(C) Widen the pool of candidates.
(D) Lead to in-breeding.

257. The 'Halo Effect' is a potential error in:
(A) Budgeting
(B) Performance appraisal
(C) Audit
(D) Recruitment

258. The 'classical' theories of organization view employees as:
(A) Cogs in a machine, motivated by economic incentives.

(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

214. The jurisdiction of the Lokpal does NOT cover:
(A) The Prime Minister of India with certain safeguards.
(B) The Judiciary.
(C) Members of Parliament.
(D) Group A, B, C, and D officers of the central government.

215. 'Job enlargement' as a training and motivation technique involves:
(A) Increasing the depth of a job by adding responsibility.
(B) Promoting an employee to a higher-level job.
(C) Decreasing the number of tasks for senior officials.
(D) Adding more tasks at the same level of difficulty.

216. The concept of 'bureaucratic neutrality' implies that civil servants should:
(A) Serve the government regardless of political colour.
(B) Be committed to the ideology of the ruling party.
(C) Actively participate in party politics.
(D) Obstruct policies of a government they disagree with.

217. 'Feedback' is a crucial element in the communication cycle because it:
(A) Is the original message itself.
(B) Is a form of noise that distorts the message.
(C) Allows the sender to check if the message was understood.
(D) Is the channel used for communication.

218. Which of the following is NOT an objective of a good training programme?
(A) To ensure that employees do not learn new skills.
(B) To increase employee productivity and efficiency.
(C) To improve organizational climate and morale.
(D) To prepare employees for higher responsibilities.

219. The 'spoils system' of recruitment is often criticized for leading to:
(A) High levels of competence and professionalism.
(B) Political neutrality in the civil service.
(C) A highly motivated and skilled workforce.
(D) Inefficiency, corruption, and instability.

220. Match the items in List I (Body) with the items in List II (Nature) and select the correct answer.
List I:
P. Lokpal
Q. Lokayukta
R. Central Vigilance Commission
S. Administrative Tribunal
List II:
1. Service matters of government employees
2. Anti-corruption body at the State level
3. Anti-corruption body at the Union level
4. Deals with vigilance cases within the government
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1

221. A major problem in applying the 'merit principle' in promotion is:
(A) The ease of its application.
(B) Its tendency to favour senior employees.
(C) The difficulty in objectively measuring merit.
(D) Its universally accepted criteria.

222. The term 'bureaucracy' as used by Max Weber refers to:
(A) Government by inefficient and meddlesome officials.
(B) A system of personal rule by a monarch.
(C) Any large-scale organization, public or private.
(D) A social organization based on legal-rational authority.

223. What is the most critical factor for the success of development administration?
(A) Strong political will and administrative commitment.
(B) A rigid and inflexible administrative structure.
(C) A complete absence of public participation.

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(C) The right of officials to ignore the law.
(D) The absence of arbitrary power.

271. One of the main purposes of a 'departmental inquiry' is to:
(A) Adhere to the principles of natural justice.
(B) Punish the employee immediately.
(C) Promote the employee.
(D) Cover up the misconduct.

272. Herbert Simon's concept of 'bounded rationality' suggests that decision-makers:
(A) Are perfectly rational.
(B) Face limits on rationality and 'satisfice'.
(C) Make random choices.
(D) Always have complete and perfect information.

273. The 'Public Accounts Committee' (PAC) of the Parliament examines the:
(A) Budget estimates of various ministries.
(B) Audit reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General.
(C) Government's proposals for taxation.
(D) Policy decisions of the Cabinet.

274. The concept of 'institutional pluralism' for grievance redressal means:
(A) Having diverse institutions for seeking redress.
(B) Having only one powerful institution.
(C) Having no institutions for grievance redressal.
(D) Having institutions that only cater to the elite.

275. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct answer.
Assertion (A) : Liberalization has posed new challenges.
Reason (R) : The state's role shifted from controller to enabler.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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276. What is the most significant indicator of low morale in an organization?
(A) High productivity and low absenteeism.
(B) Proactive participation in activities.
(C) Low number of employee grievances.
(D) High employee turnover and frequent conflicts.

277. The 'Sandwich Course' for training involves:
(A) Only practical on-the-job training.
(B) Only theoretical classroom lectures.
(C) Alternating periods of institutional and field training.
(D) A single, short-duration training program.

278. Which of the following is a key feature of the 'merit system' of recruitment?
(A) Recruitment based on political affiliation.
(B) Open competition and selection based on competence.
(C) Recruitment based on heredity.
(D) Appointment based on personal friendship.

279. The Weberian model is often called an 'ideal type' because it:
(A) Is a perfect and achievable model in reality.
(B) Represents a morally superior form of organization.
(C) Is the most common form of organization found in practice.
(D) Is a mental construct of pure bureaucratic characteristics.

280. Match the items in List I (Bureaucracy Type) with the items in List II (Basis of Recruitment) and select the correct answer.
List I:
P. Guardian Bureaucracy
Q. Caste Bureaucracy
R. Patronage Bureaucracy
S. Merit Bureaucracy
List II:
1. Political favoritism (Spoils System)
2. Open competitive examination
3. Aristocratic or social class origin
4. Superior knowledge and virtue
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

ANSWERS

1. (B) The process of discovering applicants for organizational vacancies.
   Recruitment involves identifying and attracting potential candidates to fill available positions within an organization. It is a positive process that aims to build a wide pool of qualified individuals from which the most suitable can be selected. This stage is distinct from selection, which focuses on eliminating unfit applicants to finalize hires.

2. (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
   Off-the-job training occurs away from the actual workplace, allowing employees to focus entirely on learning without daily distractions. Conversely, vestibule training involves using specialized equipment or simulated environments in a separate area, which technically classifies it as a form of off-the-job training. Therefore, the second claim incorrectly categorizes vestibule training as an on-the-job method.

3. (C) Principle of Patronage
   Promotion in the public sector is generally governed by objective standards such as merit or length of service. Patronage refers to the practice of making appointments or granting advancements based on political or personal favoritism rather than competence. Since public administration seeks professional neutrality and efficiency, this subjective practice is not recognized as a legitimate principle of promotion.

4. (D) The total satisfaction derived from the job and group.
   Morale represents the collective mental attitude and emotional state of employees regarding their work environment. It reflects the degree of satisfaction, confidence, and enthusiasm individuals feel toward their roles and their colleagues. High morale is essential for fostering cooperation and productivity within any organization, as it indicates a strong willingness among the workforce to achieve common goals.

5. (C) It is a construct defined by rationality and impersonality.
   Max Weber conceptualized bureaucracy as an ideal-type organizational structure designed for maximum efficiency. It is characterized by a clear hierarchy, specialized division of labor, and a system of written rules. Central to this model is the principle of impersonality, ensuring that administrative decisions are made based on objective criteria rather than personal relationships or emotional considerations.

6. (B) Restricting applications to candidates from specific regions.
   Recruitment is typically a positive process aimed at attracting as many qualified candidates as possible. However, when policies impose restrictive criteria that exclude potential applicants based on factors like geographic location, it is termed negative recruitment. Such limitations reduce the diversity and size of the talent pool, contradicting the objective of finding the best possible individuals.

7. (D) Defining the problem and setting objectives for the policy.
   At the initial stage of policy creation, leadership must provide strategic direction by identifying the core issues at hand. Defining the problem accurately ensures that subsequent actions are relevant and targeted. Setting clear objectives provides a road map for the entire administrative process, allowing the organization to measure progress and ensure that the final policy effectively addresses societal needs.

8. (A) The civil servant holds final authority in policy formulation.
   In a parliamentary system, the relationship between the political executive and the permanent executive is based on ministerial responsibility. While civil servants provide expert advice and handle day-to-day implementation, the final authority for policy decisions rests with the minister. The minister is ultimately accountable to the legislature and the public for the actions and performance of their department.

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(A) Detailed discussion on all demands for grants.
(B) Increasing the time for budget discussion.
(C) Putting outstanding demands to vote at once.
(D) Rejecting the budget entirely.

294. The essence of 'Good Governance' lies in:
(A) The concentration of power in a single authority.
(B) The quality of relationship between state and citizens.
(C) The complete absence of rules and regulations.
(D) The primacy of bureaucratic interests.

295. Which of the following is NOT a tool for ensuring accountability in administration?
(A) Right to Information
(B) Social Audit
(C) Ombudsman
(D) Absolute discretion and secrecy

296. A 'show-cause notice' is issued to an employee in a disciplinary proceeding to:
(A) Ask why a proposed penalty should not be imposed.
(B) Inform them of their promotion.
(C) Congratulate them on their performance.
(D) Assign them a new task.

297. The concept of 'bureaucracy' is central to the work of which sociologist?
(A) Karl Marx
(B) Emile Durkheim
(C) Max Weber
(D) Auguste Comte

298. One of the impacts of liberalization on public administration is the increased use of:
(A) Outsourcing and contracting out of services
(B) Centralized planning
(C) State-owned enterprises
(D) The license-permit system

299. A 'Regularity Audit' checks whether:
(A) The policy behind the expenditure was sound.
(B) The expenditure was incurred with due regard to economy.
(C) The expenditure achieved its intended results.
(D) The expenditure conforms to the rules and sanctions.

300. The Lokpal and Lokayukta Act, 2013, came into force after a major anti-corruption movement led by:
(A) Jayaprakash Narayan
(B) Anna Hazare
(C) Medha Patkar
(D) Vinoba Bhave

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281. In the Minister-Civil Servant relationship, who is constitutionally accountable to the legislature?
(A) The Civil Servant
(B) The Prime Minister's Office
(C) The Minister
(D) Both equally

282. 'grapevine' as a communication channel is characterized by its:
(A) Speed and potential for distortion.
(B) Formality and accuracy.
(C) Slowness and official sanction.
(D) Use of written records only.

283. One of the main purposes of 'development planning' is to:
(A) Encourage unplanned and haphazard growth.
(B) Weaken the country's economic infrastructure.
(C) Promote regional imbalances.
(D) Allocate scarce resources per national priorities.

284. 'Performance Audit' goes beyond regularity audit to examine:
(A) Only the mathematical accuracy of accounts.
(B) The economy, efficiency, and effectiveness.
(C) Only the legality of the transaction.
(D) The personal wealth of the officials involved.

285. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Select the correct answer.
Assertion (A) : Training is a continuous process.
Reason (R) : Job demands and technology are constantly changing.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

286. Which of the following is a form of 'collective corruption' where corruption is deeply embedded?
(A) Extortion
(B) Bribery
(C) Nepotism
(D) Systemic Corruption

287. A 'Third Party Appeal' under the RTI Act refers to an appeal against the PIO's decision to:
(A) Disclose information related to a third party.
(B) Deny information to the applicant.
(C) Charge a fee for providing information.
(D) Delay the provision of information.

288. The institution of Ombudsman was created to act as a watchdog on behalf of the:
(A) Executive against the Legislature.
(B) Legislature against the Executive.
(C) Legislature against the citizen.
(D) Judiciary against the Executive.

289. The most significant weakness of the 'seniority' principle for promotion is that it:
(A) Is very subjective.
(B) Discourages merit and performance.
(C) Is difficult to administer.
(D) Creates favoritism.

290. Consider the following statements about communication:
1. It is a one-way process.
2. Feedback is essential for effectiveness.
3. 'Noise' helps clarify the message.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 2 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

291. Which style of leadership is characterized by a high concern for both people and production?
(A) Impoverished Management
(B) Country Club Management
(C) Team Management
(D) Authority-Compliance Management

292. The primary role of bureaucracy in 'development administration' should be that of a/an:
(A) Obstacle to change.
(B) Upholder of the status quo.
(C) Instrument of pure control.
(D) Agent of change and modernization.

293. The 'Guillotine' is a parliamentary procedure which involves:

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9. (C) Policy directives and orders.
Downward communication flows from higher levels of the organizational hierarchy to lower levels. This channel is primarily used by management to convey instructions, explain policies, and provide feedback on performance. Directives and official orders are classic examples, as they disseminate necessary information from leadership to subordinates to ensure that organizational goals are understood and carried out effectively.

10. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Personnel administration concepts are distinct in their focus and application. The spoils system relies on political ties, while the merit system prioritizes qualifications. Position classification organizes roles by evaluating specific duties and responsibilities. Collective bargaining involves formal negotiations between management and employee representatives. These frameworks work together to ensure that the workforce is managed, recruited, and rewarded.

11. (D) Justified in its entirety each year.
Zero-base budgeting is an approach where the budget for every departmental program starts from zero at the beginning of each fiscal period. Unlike incremental budgeting, which adjusts previous figures, this method requires managers to justify every expenditure from scratch. It aims to eliminate waste and ensure that resources are allocated based on current needs and organizational priorities.

12. (B) Transparency and accountability in public authority.
The Right to Information Act is designed to empower citizens by providing them access to data held by public authorities. By making government functioning more open, the legislation promotes transparency and ensures that officials are accountable for their decisions. This transparency acts as a check against corruption and maladministration, fostering a more democratic and responsive relationship between state and people.

13. (C) To investigate grievances against maladministration.
The Ombudsman is an independent official appointed to protect citizens from administrative injustice. This role involves investigating complaints regarding negligence, delays, or unfair treatment by government departments. By providing an external oversight mechanism, the Ombudsman ensures that public authorities act fairly and transparently. This institution serves as a critical link in the system of grievance redressal for the general public.

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14. (D) Vincent de Gournay.
The term bureaucracy was first introduced in the mid-eighteenth century by the French economist Vincent de Gournay. He used it to describe a government run by officials and clerks, often criticizing the rigid and cumbersome nature of administrative systems. While Max Weber later formalized the sociological study of bureaucracy, the linguistic origin of the word is attributed to Gournay.

15. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Morale describes the mental and emotional state of individuals within a group, directly influencing their willingness to cooperate and contribute to organizational goals. When employees possess a positive outlook and high job satisfaction, they are naturally more motivated to perform efficiently. Therefore, high morale acts as a psychological catalyst that often results in increased productivity across the administration.

16. (B) Coaching.
On-the-job training occurs within the actual work environment while the employee is performing their duties. Coaching is a prime example, where a senior staff member or supervisor guides a subordinate through tasks, providing immediate feedback and practical insights. This method is highly effective because it allows for hands-on learning and ensures that the skills acquired are directly applicable.

17. (B) A shift in the state's role to a facilitator and regulator.
The policy of liberalization in India has significantly transformed the role of the state in the economy. Rather than directly controlling all sectors through monopolies and licensing, the government has transitioned toward facilitating private enterprise. This shift involves creating a stable regulatory environment to ensure fair

spoils system allows the ruling party to appoint loyalists, thereby ensuring that the bureaucracy aligns with political objectives. In contrast, the merit system uses competitive processes to select the most qualified individuals. This approach fosters professionalism and ensures that the civil service remains competent and politically neutral despite governement changes.

36. (D) Personal and emotional relationships.
Max Weber's ideal-type bureaucracy is built on the principle of rationality and legal authority. It features a strict hierarchy, a division of labor based on specialization, and a comprehensive system of written rules. A defining characteristic is impersonality, meaning that officials are expected to perform their duties without personal bias or emotional involvement, ensuring that all citizens are treated equally.

37. (C) Analytical and problem-solving abilities.
The casework or case study method of training involves the detailed analysis of real or hypothetical administrative situations. It encourages trainees to identify core issues, evaluate various alternatives, and propose effective solutions based on logic and rules. This approach is specifically designed to develop critical thinking, judgment, and the ability to navigate complex organizational challenges beyond simple memorization.

38. (B) Lack of transparency.
The Right to Information Act is a direct response to the culture of secrecy that often pervades public administration. By providing citizens with a legal right to access government records, it brings official actions into the public eye. This increased openness directly addresses the lack of transparency, making it easier for the public to monitor decision-making and hold officials accountable.

39. (D) Sub-Saharan Africa.
The term good governance gained international prominence following a 1989 World Bank report focusing on the development challenges in Sub-Saharan Africa. The report argued that the region's economic crisis was largely a result of poor governance, characterized by a lack of accountability and the rule of law. This observation shifted the focus of international development aid toward improving administrative quality.

40. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3.
Various scholars have analyzed the dysfunctions and dynamics of bureaucratic systems. Robert Merton identified goal displacement and trained incapacity, while Alvin Gouldner distinguished between different types of bureaucracy. Philip Selznick focused on the process of co-optation within organizations like the TVA. Michel Crozier explored the vicious circles created by power relationships and the rigid application of rules within hierarchies.

41. (A) Balancing planned targets with actual achievements.
Development planning involves setting specific socio-economic goals to be achieved within a set timeframe. A primary challenge in this process is the often significant gap between the ambitious targets formulated by planners and the results realized during implementation. This discrepancy can arise from resource constraints, bureaucratic inefficiency, or external economic factors, making it difficult to maintain the plan's overall effectiveness.

42. (A) Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG).
In India, the Comptroller and Auditor General is a constitutional authority responsible for auditing all receipts and expenditures of the Union and State governments. This independent role is crucial for ensuring financial accountability to the Parliament and State Legislatures. The CAG's reports provide an objective assessment of whether public funds have been used legally and efficiently, checking executive power.

43. (D) Coaching.
Coaching is a personalized form of on-the-job training where a newcomer works under the direct supervision of an experienced senior officer. This method allows the trainee to observe professional behavior, receive immediate guidance on tasks, and benefit from the mentor's practical experience. It is an effective way to bridge the gap between theoretical knowledge and the actual administrative role requirements.

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rather than individual competence, ensuring that the administrative structure reflects and maintains the existing social hierarchy of the country.

27. (D) An excess of resources and trained manpower.
Bureaucracies in developing nations frequently face structural and attitudinal hurdles that impede progress. Common issues include excessive centralization, procedural rigidity, and a lack of accountability, which can lead to inefficiency and corruption. However, these organizations rarely suffer from an abundance of resources; instead, they are usually constrained by limited financial means and a shortage of specialized, highly trained personnel.

28. (B) The functions, programs, and activities performed.
Performance budgeting represents a shift in focus from what the government buys to what the government accomplishes. It links financial allocations to specific functions and activities, emphasizing the outputs and outcomes of various programs. By correlating physical achievements with monetary inputs, this method provides a clearer picture of administrative efficiency and helps in evaluating the effectiveness of public expenditure.

29. (B) The system of resolving complaints from stakeholders.
Grievance redressal is a vital function of modern administration that focuses on addressing and resolving the complaints of citizens and employees. It ensures that the concerns of stakeholders regarding poor service, delays, or unfair treatment are heard and rectified. An effective redressal system enhances public trust and organizational morale by providing a transparent mechanism for accountability and administrative correction.

30. (D) First Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC).
The concept of an Ombudsman-like institution in India was first formally proposed by the First Administrative Reforms Commission, headed by Morarji Desai, in the 1960s. The commission recommended the creation of Lokpal at the center and Lokayukta in the states to handle complaints against high-ranking officials. These early recommendations provided the foundational blueprint for the eventual legislation.

31. (A) Written and formal channels.
Bureaucratic structures are defined by their reliance on official procedures and a clear hierarchy. Consequently, communication within such organizations is predominantly formal and documented. Using written memos, official circulars, and reports ensures that information is recorded accurately and can be retrieved for future reference. This formality helps in maintaining accountability and provides a clear trail of decision-making throughout.

32. (B) A political head and a permanent executive.
The relationship between a minister and a civil servant is central to the functioning of a parliamentary democracy. The minister serves as the political head, responsible for setting policy directions and answering to the legislature. The civil servant acts as the permanent executive, providing expert advice and ensuring the continuous implementation of policies regardless of changes in political leadership.

33. (B) Promotion from within.
Recruitment can be classified as direct or indirect based on the source of candidates. Indirect recruitment, commonly known as promotion, involves filling higher-level vacancies by advancing existing employees from lower grades within the organization. This method serves as an incentive for staff performance and utilizes the experience they have already gained, distinguishing it from direct recruitment, which seeks candidates.

34. (A) Goal displacement in bureaucracy.
When an official prioritizes the strict adherence to formal rules over the actual achievement of organizational goals, it is described as goal displacement. This behavior often stems from a desire to avoid personal risk or accountability. While following rules is necessary, making them the ultimate objective can lead to rigidity and inefficiency, preventing the administration from effectively serving the public.

35. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Different recruitment systems serve distinct administrative and political purposes. The

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70. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2.
Different personnel processes serve distinct organizational functions. Recruitment aims to attract a pool of qualified candidates, while training focuses on improving their skills and knowledge for specific roles. Promotion provides a path for advancement to positions with greater responsibility and status. Discipline is used as a corrective measure to address undesirable behavior and ensure that employees adhere to standards.

71. (D) The context and the followers' maturity.
Situational theory of leadership argues that there is no single best way to lead; instead, the most effective style depends on the specific circumstances. A leader must adapt their behavior based on the task at hand and the readiness or maturity level of their followers. This approach emphasizes flexibility and the importance of understanding the environment in which leadership is exercised.

72. (A) Steering rather than rowing.
In the post-liberalization era, the role of the state has shifted from being a direct provider of goods and services to acting as a facilitator. This change is often described as steering rather than rowing. Regulatory bodies in sectors like telecom or insurance ensure that the market operates fairly and efficiently while the actual service delivery is increasingly handled by private.

73. (C) Accountability and transparency.
Social audit is a participatory process through which the community evaluates the performance and impact of government programs. Unlike traditional financial audits, it involves direct feedback from the beneficiaries of a project. By bringing the results of public spending into the community's view, social audits significantly enhance administrative accountability and ensure that programs are implemented transparently at the local level.

74. (A) The Rajya Sabha can reject a money bill.
In the Indian parliamentary system, the Lok Sabha holds primary authority over financial matters. While the Rajya Sabha can discuss the budget and a money bill, it does not have the power to reject or amend it. It must return the bill to the Lok Sabha within fourteen days. This constitutional arrangement ensures that the popularly elected house maintains ultimate control.

75. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Right to Information Act is a critical instrument for combating corruption because it breaks the traditional culture of secrecy in government. By allowing citizens to request and examine official records, the act subjects administrative decisions to public scrutiny. This transparency discourages unethical behavior, as officials are aware that their actions can be investigated and challenged by the people.

76. (B) Recruitment attracts many while selection eliminates unsuitable ones.
Recruitment is considered a positive process because its goal is to reach out to as many potential candidates as possible to create a large talent pool. Selection is described as a negative process because it involves evaluating those applicants and gradually eliminating those who do not meet the job requirements. Together, these stages ensure that the organization finds the best fit.

77. (C) Legal-Rational Authority.
Max Weber identified legal-rational authority as the defining basis for modern bureaucratic organizations. Unlike traditional or charismatic authority, which depend on custom or personality, legal-rational authority is rooted in a system of impersonal, enacted laws and rules. In this model, individuals obey the office or the position because it is legally established, rather than the person holding the role.

78. (D) Vestibule Training.
Vestibule training is a form of off-the-job training where employees are taught how to use specific equipment or follow procedures in a simulated environment. This setup mimics the actual workplace but is located in a separate area to avoid disrupting regular operations. It allows trainees to gain proficiency and confidence without the pressure of live production, making it ideal for technical.

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44. (B) Morale represents a psycho-physical state affecting willingness.
Morale is a multifaceted concept reflecting the psychological and emotional health of individuals or groups within an organization. It determines the degree of enthusiasm and willingness with which employees approach their duties and cooperate with others. While financial incentives are important, morale is influenced by many factors, including leadership, work environment, and personal fulfillment, making it dynamic.

45. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
High morale indicates a positive mental state among the workforce, which translates into a greater commitment to organizational objectives. When employees feel valued and satisfied, their willingness to cooperate increases, leading to more efficient performance. Consequently, the psychological condition of high morale serves as a foundational driver for high productivity, making the connection between the concepts logical.

46. (D) Informal social gatherings.
Employee-employer relations in the public sector are typically managed through structured and formal mechanisms. Systems like Joint Consultative Machinery, Whitley Councils, and collective bargaining provide recognized platforms for negotiation and dispute resolution. While informal social gatherings may occur, they are not considered formal administrative methods for managing the official relationship or determining terms and conditions of employment within organizations.

47. (A) Combat corruption and ensure integrity in administration.
The primary mandate of the Vigilance Commission is to act as the apex body for preventing and investigating corruption within government agencies. It oversees the vigilance functions of various departments and provides advice on disciplinary matters. By promoting transparency and holding officials to high ethical standards, the commission aims to ensure that public administration operates with integrity and without unethical practices.

48. (B) Incremental Budget.
An incremental budget is a traditional approach to financial planning where the previous year's actual expenditures or allocations serve as the starting point. Adjustments are then made by adding or subtracting a certain percentage to account for inflation or new activities. This method is relatively simple to prepare but is often criticized for failing to critically evaluate the necessity of existing programs.

49. (B) Country Club Management.
According to the Blake and Mouton Managerial Grid, Country Club Management is a leadership style characterized by a high concern for people's needs and relationships but a low concern for production or task completion. This approach prioritizes a comfortable and friendly organizational atmosphere, often at the expense of efficiency. It focuses on maintaining positive morale without exerting pressure.

50. (A) 3 only.
The Lokpal is a statutory anti-corruption body in India, not a constitutional one. Contrary to popular belief, the Prime Minister does fall under its jurisdiction, although with specific procedural safeguards. The law mandates that the body consists of a Chairperson and a maximum of eight members. Therefore, only the statement regarding the composition of the membership is accurate according to the Act.

51. (C) Succession Planning.
Succession planning is a strategic personnel management process aimed at identifying and developing internal talent to fill key leadership roles in the future. It involves grooming high-potential employees through targeted training and experience to ensure organizational continuity. By preparing subordinates to step into higher positions, the organization reduces the risks associated with sudden vacancies in critical administrative or executive functions.

52. (D) Past training and skills hindering adaptation to new conditions.
Robert Merton coined the term trained incapacity to describe a bureaucratic dysfunction where an official's extensive training in specific rules and procedures prevents them from responding effectively to changing circumstances. In these

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cases, the very skills that make the bureaucrat efficient in routine tasks become a liability when flexibility is required. This rigidity can lead to errors and inability to innovate.

53. (C) Increasing rationalization and rule-based control.
Max Weber used the term iron cage to illustrate the potential dangers of the pervasive rationalization in modern society. He argued that the growth of bureaucratic structures and the dominance of formal rules would eventually trap individuals in a rigid system of control. This process prioritizes efficiency and calculation over human values and individual freedom, leading to a disenchanted existence.

54. (B) Merit System.
The merit system is a personnel administration framework where recruitment and promotion are based on individual ability and performance. In this scenario, the use of competitive examinations and standardized interviews ensures that candidates are evaluated objectively against specific criteria. This approach aims to create a professional and competent civil service, free from the influences of political patronage or personal favoritism.

55. (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
Leadership is fundamentally the process of influencing and motivating individuals to work toward shared goals. While management involves planning and controlling organizational processes, not all managers possess the leadership qualities needed to inspire their teams. A manager may rely on formal authority to get tasks done, whereas a leader influences followers through vision, charisma, and personal relationships.

56. (A) Any factor that distorts or interferes with the message.
In the communication process, noise refers to any internal or external interference that prevents the receiver from accurately understanding the sender's intended message. This can include physical distractions, linguistic ambiguity, psychological biases, or technical failures in the transmission channel. Managing and minimizing noise is essential for ensuring that information is conveyed clearly and that the communication cycle is completed successfully.

57. (C) Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs).
Since the introduction of liberalization policies, the Indian government has increasingly adopted Public-Private Partnerships as a model for infrastructure development and service delivery. This approach involves a collaboration between government agencies and private sector companies, sharing both resources and risks. It reflects a move away from state-dominated production toward a more integrated system where the state leverages private expertise.

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58. (A) Line-Item Budget - Focus on control over expenditure items.
Line-item budgeting is a traditional financial method that organizes expenditures into specific categories, such as salaries, supplies, and equipment. Its primary objective is to maintain strict control over how much money is spent on each individual item. While effective for ensuring legal compliance and preventing overspending, it provides little information about the actual performance or outcomes of programs.

59. (D) Lokpal operates at the national level while Lokayukta is at state level.
Both Lokpal and Lokayukta are anti-corruption ombudsman institutions in India designed to investigate allegations of misconduct against public officials. The primary distinction between them lies in their geographic and administrative jurisdiction. The Lokpal is a central body that covers high-ranking union officials, including ministers. In contrast, Lokayuktas are established by individual states to handle cases within state administrations.

60. (B) Secrecy.
Good governance is defined by principles that promote openness and the public interest. These include accountability, transparency, citizen participation, and the rule of law. Secrecy is considered the antithesis of good governance, as it hides administrative actions from public scrutiny and can facilitate corruption. A well-governed system strives to be as open as possible to ensure that officials remain answerable.

61. (C) Informal communication channel.
The grapevine represents the informal communication network that exists within every organization alongside official channels. It relies

on social relationships and casual conversations among employees to spread information, often at high speeds. While the grapevine can be a source of rumors, it also helps employees make sense of their environment and provides management with insights into workforce attitudes.

62. (D) Grouping positions on the basis of duties and requirements.
Position classification is a systematic method used in personnel administration to organize various jobs based on the similarity of their duties, responsibilities, and required qualifications. It focuses on the job itself rather than the person performing it. This system provides a foundation for fair pay structures, standardized recruitment processes, and clear career paths, ensuring roles are treated consistently.

63. (A) Robert K. Merton.
Robert K. Merton was a prominent sociologist who critically analyzed the structure of bureaucracy. He identified goal displacement as a key dysfunction, occurring when bureaucrats become so preoccupied with following formal rules that they lose sight of the organization's actual objectives. This behavior can lead to a rigid and inefficient administration that prioritizes procedural compliance over public service delivery.

64. (B) Neutrality.
Political neutrality is a fundamental principle of the civil service, requiring officials to serve the government of the day with professional impartiality. A neutral civil servant provides advice based on objective facts and legal rules, regardless of their personal political beliefs. This ensures that the administration remains stable and efficient even when there are changes in the political leadership or ruling party.

65. (B) Not providing information on what government is actually doing.
Line-item budgeting is frequently criticized for its narrow focus on inputs and expenditure control. While it clearly shows how much money is allocated for specific objects like travel or stationery, it fails to explain the purposes or outcomes of those expenditures. Consequently, it is difficult for legislators or the public to evaluate whether activities are actually achieving their goals.

66. (A) A rigid, rule-bound structure that stifles innovation.
Development administration requires flexibility, creativity, and a focus on achieving tangible socio-economic results. However, traditional bureaucratic structures are often characterized by a strict adherence to formal rules and complex procedures. This rigidity can act as a major hurdle in developing contexts, as it prevents officials from adapting to unique local conditions or implementing innovative solutions to complex social problems.

67. (C) 48 hours.
The Right to Information Act generally allows Public Information Officers up to thirty days to respond to requests. However, when the requested information directly concerns the life or liberty of an individual, the law mandates a much faster response. In these urgent cases, the information must be provided within forty-eight hours to ensure that fundamental rights are protected.

68. (D) Sweden.
The institution of the Ombudsman was first established in Sweden in 1809. It was created as an independent office to investigate citizens' complaints against government officials and to protect individuals from administrative abuses. The success of this model in promoting accountability and fair treatment led many other countries, including India, to adopt similar grievance redressal mechanisms in their administrations.

69. (B) The mental and emotional attitude toward work and environment.
Morale describes the overall psychological state of an employee regarding their professional life. It encompasses feelings of satisfaction, confidence, and loyalty toward the organization and its goals. High morale is reflected in a positive attitude and a willingness to work collaboratively, whereas low morale often manifests as apathy and frustration. Understanding morale is crucial for management to maintain productivity.

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88. (A) Political executive and permanent executive relations.
The relationship between a minister and a civil servant represents the interaction between the political and permanent branches of the executive. The political executive consists of elected representatives who set the government's agenda, while the permanent executive is made up of career professionals who manage the administration. Their collaboration is essential for the effective formulation and implementation of public policy.

89. (C) The state has a central role in guiding economic development.
After independence, India adopted development planning based on the belief that the government must actively direct the economy to achieve social justice and rapid growth. This assumption placed the state at the center of resource allocation, industrialization, and infrastructure development. The planning process was designed to coordinate the efforts of various sectors and ensure national priorities were met.

90. (A) To hear.
The term audit is derived from the Latin word audire, which means to hear. In ancient times, public officials would report their financial transactions orally to authorized listeners or auditors, who would hear the accounts to verify their accuracy. While modern auditing involves complex documentary examination and digital tools, the linguistic origin reflects the traditional practice of personal reporting and verification.

91. (D) Decisions are taken following rules with available information.
Transparency in administration means that the processes and decisions of government are open to public understanding. It implies that officials follow established rules and procedures and that the information used to make decisions is accessible to citizens. This openness allows the public to verify that authority is being exercised fairly and legally, thereby reducing the potential for arbitrary or corrupt actions.

92. (B) Both (A) and (D) are correct.
The Lokpal is designed as a balanced multi-member body to ensure diversity and judicial expertise in its anti-corruption functions. The Act specifies that fifty percent of its members must be judicial members, such as former judges. Additionally, fifty percent of the total membership must consist of individuals from SC, ST, OBC, minority communities, and women, promoting broad social representation.

93. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Direct recruitment from the open market is valued for bringing fresh perspectives and new talent into the civil service, preventing the organization from becoming too insular. In contrast, relying solely on indirect recruitment or promotion can lead to inbreeding, where employees have similar backgrounds and mindsets. This may cause administrative stagnation and a lack of innovation as staff ascend.

94. (D) Spoils System.
Patronage bureaucracy, as described by scholars like F.M. Marx, is a system where appointments to government positions are made based on personal or political loyalty rather than objective merit. This practice is synonymous with the spoils system, famously practiced in the United States during the nineteenth century. In such a system, the victorious political party rewards its supporters with jobs.

95. (A) Converting an idea into a transmissible message by the sender.
Encoding is the initial step in the communication process where the sender transforms their internal thoughts or ideas into a symbolic form, such as words, gestures, or images. This symbolic message can then be transmitted through a chosen channel to the receiver. Effective encoding is crucial because it ensures that the message is structured in a way that can be clearly understood.

96. (B) Promotion.
Disciplinary penalties in government service are punitive measures intended to address misconduct or poor performance. Common penalties include formal censure, the withholding of increments, or dismissal from service. Promotion, on the other hand, is a positive advancement based on merit or seniority and signifies an increase in rank and responsibility. Therefore, it cannot be classified as a form of disciplinary punishment.

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79. (A) Is not publicly praised or blamed for policy outcomes.
The principle of anonymity holds that civil servants should work behind the scenes, away from the public spotlight. When a policy succeeds or fails, it is the minister who receives the credit or criticism in the legislature and the media. This practice protects the civil servant's professional impartiality and ensures that they can provide honest, objective advice without fear of repercussions.

80. (B) 2 and 3 only.
Leadership is vital for effective decision-making within an organization. While a leader may not make every decision personally, they facilitate the process by encouraging participation and ensuring that the group reaches a consensus. Furthermore, the specific style of the leader, whether autocratic or democratic, significantly impacts how decisions are made and how well they are accepted and implemented by the team.

81. (B) Employees at the same hierarchical level.
Horizontal communication, also known as lateral communication, occurs between individuals or departments at the same level of the organizational hierarchy. It is essential for coordinating activities, sharing information across functional areas, and solving problems that require cooperation between peers. This type of communication fosters teamwork and prevents the silos that can sometimes develop in highly structured, vertical organizational systems.

82. (A) Standardized procedures and the need for flexibility.
Development administration often requires rapid responses and tailored solutions to meet the diverse needs of the population. However, traditional bureaucracies are designed to follow standardized, uniform procedures to ensure fairness and legal compliance. This creates a fundamental conflict between the rigid adherence to rules and the necessary flexibility required to achieve the dynamic goals of socio-economic progress in developing countries.

83. (C) A clerk demanding a bribe to process a file faster.
Corruption in public administration involves the misuse of official power or position for private gain. Demanding a bribe to perform a duty that is already required by law is a classic example of this unethical behavior. Such actions undermine the fairness and efficiency of the administration, erode public trust, and can lead to a system where services are restricted.

84. (D) Maharashtra.
While several Indian states discussed the idea of an anti-corruption ombudsman in the late 1960s, Maharashtra was the first to formally establish the institution of the Lokayukta. The Maharashtra Lokayukta and Upa-Lokayuktas Act was passed in 1971, providing a legal framework to investigate complaints of corruption and maladministration against state officials. This pioneering step served as a model for other states.

85. (A) 2, 1, 4, 3.
The conceptual evolution of budgeting reflects a shift from simple control to strategic management. It began with the line-item budget, which focused on expenditure control. This was followed by performance budgeting in the 1950s and the more complex Planning, Programming, Budgeting System in the 1960s. Finally, zero-base budgeting emerged in the 1970s as a method to justify expenditures.

86. (B) Creating a positive work environment and recognition.
High employee morale is achieved through a supportive organizational culture that values individual contributions. Providing a safe and positive work environment, along with regular recognition for good performance, helps employees feel respected and motivated. These measures foster a sense of belonging and commitment, which is more effective at sustaining morale than punitive actions or the imposition of rigid rules.

87. (D) Formal and informal co-optation.
Philip Selznick's study of the Tennessee Valley Authority explored how organizations interact with their environment to survive and achieve their goals. He introduced the concept of co-optation, which involves absorbing new elements into the leadership or policy-making structure of an organization to avert threats to its stability. This process can be formal, involving official roles, or informal, through quiet influence.

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competition while the state focuses on oversight rather than direct production of goods.

18. (A) Ensuring expenditure follows rules and due economy.
Audit is an essential component of financial administration that involves an independent examination of government accounts. Its primary function is to verify that public funds are spent according to the laws and regulations sanctioned by the legislature. Beyond legality, it also assesses whether the expenditure was incurred with proper care and without unnecessary waste, ensuring fiscal accountability and transparency.

19. (C) CVC - A constitutional body for grievance redressal.
The Central Vigilance Commission is the apex integrity institution in India, tasked with monitoring vigilance activities and combating corruption within the central government. However, it is not a constitutional body; rather, it was established through an executive resolution and later given statutory status. Its primary focus is on anti-corruption and disciplinary matters rather than general grievance redressal.

20. (C) 1 and 3 only.
Good governance is a comprehensive concept that involves more than just economic progress. It fundamentally emphasizes the active participation of citizens in decision-making and the consistent application of the rule of law. Furthermore, it requires transparency and accountability in administrative processes. While economic growth is a desired outcome, the term primarily refers to the quality and fairness of governing.

21. (C) Trait Theory.
Trait theory is one of the earliest approaches to understanding leadership, suggesting that certain individuals possess inherent qualities that make them effective leaders. According to this perspective, leadership is a matter of birthright rather than something that can be learned or developed. It focuses on identifying specific physical, social, and psychological characteristics, such as charisma or intelligence, that distinguish leaders.

22. (B) It leads to goal displacement where rules replace goals.
A major criticism of Max Weber's bureaucratic model is its potential for rigidity. When an organization overemphasizes strict adherence to formal procedures, employees may begin to treat the rules as ends in themselves rather than means to achieve organizational objectives. This phenomenon, known as goal displacement, can hinder innovation and make the administration less responsive to the actual needs.

23. (D) The employee's length of service in a particular grade.
The principle of seniority is a traditional method of promotion that prioritizes the length of time an employee has spent in their current position. It is favored for its objectivity and simplicity, as it eliminates personal bias and favoritism in the advancement process. This system assumes that longer experience naturally leads to greater competence, although it is often criticized.

24. (C) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
Discipline in an organizational context is not merely about punishing misconduct but involves fostering orderly behavior and adherence to standards. While disciplinary actions may involve penalties, their primary objective is to correct the behavior of the employee and prevent future recurrences. Effective discipline aims to maintain a productive work environment and uphold organizational values through guidance rather than punishment.

25. (B) 2, 1, 4, 3.
A formal disciplinary procedure follows a logical sequence to ensure fairness and adherence to the principles of natural justice. It begins with a preliminary investigation to establish if there is a prima facie case. If justified, a charge-sheet is issued to the employee. This is followed by a formal inquiry to examine the evidence, and finally, the appropriate penalty is imposed.

26. (A) Caste Bureaucracy.
F.M. Marx identified several types of bureaucracy based on their recruitment patterns and social foundations. Caste bureaucracy is characterized by recruitment that is limited to individuals from specific social classes or privileged backgrounds. This system often relies on birthright or status

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97. (B) Job Rotation.
Job rotation is a training and development technique where employees are systematically moved through different roles or departments within the organization. This approach helps individuals gain a broader understanding of the various functions of the administration and prevents boredom from routine tasks. It also builds a more versatile workforce by ensuring that employees possess a diverse range of skills and perspectives.

98. (A) Shift from developmental/controlling to regulatory role.
Liberalization has fundamentally altered the Indian state's approach to economic management. Instead of the state acting as the primary developer and controller of all industries through licensing and direct production, it has moved toward a regulatory role. This involves creating independent bodies to oversee various sectors, ensuring fair competition and protecting consumer interests while allowing the private sector to lead.

99. (C) A formal and recorded disapproval of an employee's conduct.
Censure is one of the minor penalties used in disciplinary proceedings within public administration. It involves an official and written expression of the organization's dissatisfaction with an employee's specific act of misconduct or negligence. This formal disapproval is recorded in the employee's personal file and can affect their future prospects for promotion or other benefits within the civil service framework.

100. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2.
Various Indian institutions have specialized roles in maintaining administrative integrity. The Lokpal investigates allegations against high-level public functionaries. The Central Vigilance Commission advises government agencies on internal vigilance and anti-corruption matters. The Comptroller and Auditor General is responsible for auditing government accounts to ensure financial legality. The Central Bureau of Investigation is the primary agency for investigating specified criminal cases.

101. (C) That laws are clear, stable, and applied evenly.
As a pillar of good governance, the rule of law ensures that authority is exercised according to established legal principles rather than personal whims. It requires that laws be transparent, consistent, and predictable so that citizens understand their rights and duties. Most importantly, the law must be applied equally to everyone, including government officials, preventing the arbitrary use of power.

102. (B) Red Tapism.
While hierarchy, impersonality, and rationality are core features of Max Weber's bureaucratic model, they can sometimes lead to negative consequences. Red tapism is a well-known dysfunction characterized by an excessive adherence to formal rules and complex procedures, which causes significant delays in decision-making and service delivery. This inefficiency often makes the bureaucracy appear unresponsive and cumbersome to the public.

103. (D) Harmonious relations between government and employees.
The Joint Consultative Machinery was established in India to provide a formal platform for dialogue between the government and its employees. It aims to promote cooperation and resolve disputes regarding wages, working conditions, and other service matters through mutual discussion. By encouraging a collaborative approach to problem-solving, the JCM helps maintain industrial peace and fosters harmonious employee-employer relations.

104. (A) A Line-Item Budget.
A line-item budget is organized by the specific objects of expenditure, such as personnel costs, equipment, and office supplies. Its primary focus is on fiscal control, ensuring that departments do not exceed the authorized spending for each category. However, because it categorizes funds by what is bought rather than what is achieved, it provides limited insight into performance.

105. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Development administration is fundamentally different from traditional administrative models because it is designed to drive social and economic change. It requires a bureaucracy that

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176. (B) A written memo, email, or conversation.
In the communication process, the channel is the medium through which a message is transmitted from the sender to the receiver. Depending on the nature of the message and the organizational context, this can include formal methods like written memos and emails or informal ones like face-to-face conversations. Choosing the appropriate channel is essential for ensuring that information is conveyed effectively.

177. (B) Status-quo oriented and resistant to change.
A major hurdle for development administration is the inherent tendency of traditional bureaucratic structures to maintain the status quo. Bureaucrats are often socialized into following established rules and procedures, which can make them resistant to the innovative and dynamic changes required for socio-economic progress. This resistance can prevent the administration from being truly responsive to the evolving needs of people.

178. (A) Financial accountability.
Audit is an indispensable tool for ensuring financial accountability in public administration. By providing an independent and objective examination of government records, the audit process verifies that public funds have been spent legally and for the authorized purposes. This oversight ensures that the executive remains answerable to the legislature and the public for its management of the nation's financial resources.

179. (C) The Right to Information Act.
The Right to Information Act is built on the philosophical foundation that in a democracy, the public has an inherent right to know how they are being governed. This right to know is essential for ensuring transparency and holding the government accountable for its actions. By providing a legal mechanism for citizens to access information, the act empowers democratic participation.

180. (D) Prime Minister, ministers, and Members of Parliament.
The Lokpal is designed as a powerful anti-corruption body with a wide jurisdiction at the national level. According to the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, it has the authority to investigate allegations of corruption against high-ranking public functionaries, including the Prime Minister, central ministers, and Members of Parliament. This broad scope ensures that even the most powerful officials are accountable.

181. (C) A negative factor for morale.
A dry promotion occurs when an employee is given a higher rank or title but without a corresponding increase in salary or benefits. While it may provide some sense of status, it is generally seen as a negative factor for morale because it adds more responsibility without additional reward. Employees may feel that their hard work is not being valued, leading to frustration.

182. (B) Privileged birth or social class.
According to F.M. Marx, caste bureaucracy is a system where recruitment to government positions is restricted to individuals from a specific social class or privileged background. This model often relies on birthright rather than individual merit or competence. By limiting entry to a small elite group, this type of bureaucracy ensures the administrative structure reflects and protects the dominant social class.

183. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
In the structure of a government department, there is a clear distinction between political and administrative leadership. The minister is the political head, providing the overall policy direction and representing the department in the legislature. The senior-most civil servant, such as a Secretary, acts as the administrative head, responsible for the internal management of the department and implementation of policies.

184. (A) Highly skilled, motivated, and capable of working alone.
A laissez-faire leadership style is most effective when followers are experts in their fields and possess high levels of intrinsic motivation. These individuals do not require close supervision and can be trusted to make the best decisions for the organization. In such cases, the leader's role is to provide necessary resources and then step back, allowing autonomous work toward goals.

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114. (A) The process of choosing a course of action from alternatives.
Decision-making is the heart of administration, involving a systematic process of identifying a problem and selecting the best way to address it from a range of possible options. It requires evaluating the potential consequences of each alternative against the organization's goals. Whether it involves daily routine tasks or long-term strategic planning, effective decision-making is essential for successful organizational performance.

115. (C) Governance and regulatory functions.
Liberalization has shifted the focus of public administration away from the direct management of economic activities. Instead, the government now prioritizes governance and the creation of a robust regulatory framework. This allows the state to oversee private markets, protect consumer rights, and ensure fair competition, while the actual production of goods and services is increasingly left to the private.

116. (D) Post-audit to check legality and regularity of expenditure.
The Comptroller and Auditor General of India primarily conducts a post-audit, which involves examining financial transactions after they have occurred. The goal is to verify that the money spent by the executive was used for the purpose authorized by the legislature and in accordance with established rules. This retrospective check is a vital part of the system of democratic accountability.

117. (C) Strong and effective accountability mechanisms.
Corruption often thrives in environments where there is a lack of transparency, overly complex procedures, and high levels of discretionary power. These factors create opportunities for officials to act unethically for private gain. Conversely, the presence of strong and effective accountability mechanisms acts as a powerful deterrent to corruption, as it increases the risk of being caught and punished for misconduct.

118. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The Ombudsman is a globally recognized institution designed to protect citizens from administrative injustice and provide an external mechanism for grievance redressal. In India, this concept has been implemented at the national level through the establishment of the Lokpal. Both the general institution and its Indian counterpart aim to investigate complaints against public officials and ensure administrative accountability.

119. (D) Details specific charges of misconduct at the start.
A charge-sheet is a formal legal document issued at the beginning of a disciplinary proceeding. It provides the employee with detailed information about the specific allegations of misconduct or negligence made against them. By clearly outlining the charges, the organization gives the employee a fair opportunity to understand the case and prepare a defense, adhering to principles of natural justice.

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120. (A) Negotiation between an employer and a group of employees.
Collective bargaining is a key process in employee-employer relations where workers, usually through a union or representative group, negotiate with management over terms of employment. This can include discussions on wages, working hours, benefits, and safety standards. The goal is to reach a formal agreement that applies to the entire group, balancing the interests of the organization and its workforce.

121. (C) Formalism or Ritualism.
Formalism or ritualism is a bureaucratic pathology where the strict observance of rules and procedures becomes more important than the actual goals of the organization. Officials may follow the letter of the law while ignoring the intended outcome, leading to rigidity and inefficiency. This behavior often occurs because employees want to avoid personal responsibility or are overly socialized into hierarchy.

122. (A) Inspiring followers to transcend self-interest for goals.
Transformational leadership is a style that focuses on bringing about significant change within an organization and its people. Rather than relying on simple rewards and punishments, transformational leaders inspire their followers through a shared vision and charisma. They encourage individuals to look beyond their

A budget is essentially an estimate of the government's expected income and spending for the coming year. Audit is an retrospective examination to verify that the funds were used properly. Contrary to the third statement, the legislature plays a crucial role.

141. (C) Dysfunctional consequences or diseases of bureaucracy.
The term bureau-pathology refers to the various negative behaviors and structural defects that can develop within a bureaucratic organization. These include issues like red tapism, goal displacement, and an excessive resistance to change. These diseases of administration hinder efficiency and prevent the bureaucracy from effectively serving the public. Studying these pathologies helps in identifying ways to reform and improve systems.

142. (D) Democratic style.
A democratic or participative leadership style is characterized by a leader who involves subordinates in the decision-making process. They seek input, encourage discussion, and value the contributions of their team members. This approach tends to improve employee morale and commitment, as individuals feel their opinions are respected and they have a stake in the organization's goals and overall performance.

143. (A) Consensus-oriented decision making.
Good governance is a multifaceted concept that aims to ensure that the processes of government are fair and inclusive. A key element is consensus-oriented decision-making, which involves mediating different interests in society to reach a broad agreement on what is in the best interest of the whole community. This approach fosters social stability and ensures policies have wider public acceptance.

144. (B) Section 8 of the Act.
While the Right to Information Act promotes transparency, it also recognizes that certain sensitive information must be protected in the national interest. Section 8 of the Act provides a detailed list of exemptions where a Public Information Officer can legally refuse to disclose information. These include matters related to national security, foreign relations, trade secrets, and personal privacy.

145. (B) 3, 4, 2, 1.
India's anti-corruption framework has evolved through several key milestones. The process began with the Santhanam Committee in 1962, which recommended the creation of the CVC. The CBI was established in 1963, and the CVC followed in 1964. Finally, after decades of debate and public movements, the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act was enacted in 2013 to provide oversight.

146. (A) Esteem, recognition, and growth.
Promotion is a powerful motivator because it addresses the higher-level needs of employees within the organizational hierarchy. By advancing to a higher position, an individual receives formal recognition of their competence and gains increased status and respect from their peers. This process also provides opportunities for personal and professional growth, making it a key element in sustaining long-term engagement.

147. (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
In a parliamentary system, the relationship between a minister and a civil servant is governed by the principle of ministerial responsibility. The minister is the one who is directly accountable to the Parliament for the actions of their department. Civil servants, while they must follow rules and regulations, are accountable to their administrative superiors and the minister.

148. (A) Activities concerning recruitment, development, and motivation.
Personnel administration is a comprehensive field of management that covers every stage of an employee's life cycle within an organization. It includes the recruitment of suitable candidates, the continuous training and development of their skills, and the implementation of policies to maintain high morale and motivation. By managing the human resources effectively, the administration ensures a competent and dedicated workforce.

149. (B) The role of cultural context and power relationships.
In his book The Bureaucratic Phenomenon," Michel Crozier challenged the idea that bureaucracy is a purely rational structure. He argued that administrative behavior is deeply influenced by cultural context and internal power

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reasons. Such transfers can be used by politicians to punish non-compliant bureaucrats or reward loyalists, undermining the professional stability and objectivity of the administrative structure.

132. (D) Prevents or hinders effective communication.
A communication barrier is any factor that blocks or distorts the flow of information between the sender and the receiver. These barriers can be physical, such as distance or noise; psychological, such as bias or emotion; or semantic, involving differences in the meaning of words. Identifying and overcoming these obstacles is essential for ensuring that organizational messages are understood.

133. (C) Answerability.
Accountability is fundamentally rooted in the concept of answerability, which is the obligation of public officials to explain and justify their decisions and actions. It ensures that authority is not exercised in a vacuum and that there are consequences for performance. When an official is answerable, they are subject to oversight and must provide reasons for their choices.

134. (B) A joint council of representatives for resolving disputes.
Whitley Councils were established in the United Kingdom as a system of joint consultation between the government as an employer and its employees. These councils consist of representatives from both management and staff unions. Their primary purpose is to provide a platform for discussing service conditions, resolving disputes, and fostering a spirit of cooperation and mutual understanding within the service.

135. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Max Weber's conceptualization of bureaucracy as an ideal type serves as a theoretical benchmark rather than a description of a specific existing organization. It represents a pure form of legal-rational structure, incorporating all the essential features like hierarchy and rules in their most logical state. By using this analytical tool, scholars can compare and study real-world organizations against this construct.

136. (A) Training is specific and job-oriented; education is broad.
While training and education are related concepts, they differ in their scope and focus. Training is a targeted process designed to provide individuals with the specific skills and knowledge needed to perform a particular job or task. Education, in contrast, is a broader process aimed at developing general intellectual capacities, values, and a wide understanding of various subjects.

137. (C) The employee is terminated but can be re-employed later.
In the context of disciplinary penalties, removal from service is a major punishment that terminates an employee's current tenure. However, it is distinguished from the more severe penalty of dismissal because it does not disqualify the individual from seeking future employment with the government. This distinction allows for a degree of flexibility in how the most serious misconduct cases are handled.

138. (A) Promotions are based on favoritism and nepotism.
Employee morale is heavily influenced by the perception of fairness and merit within the organization. If staff members believe that advancements and rewards are granted based on personal connections or favoritism rather than actual performance, their motivation and loyalty will decline. This sense of injustice creates a toxic work environment and leads to low morale throughout the administrative structure.

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139. (D) Market mechanisms, efficiency, and performance measures.
New Public Management is a paradigm that seeks to make the public sector more business-like and efficient. It emphasizes the use of market-based techniques, such as competition and outsourcing, and prioritizes measurable performance outcomes over traditional procedural compliance. By adopting these methods, NPM aims to improve the quality of public services and ensure that administration is responsive to citizens.

140. (C) 1 and 2 only.
Financial administration involves several key stages, including the preparation of the budget and the subsequent audit of expenditure.

is proactive, goal-oriented, and deeply focused on the needs of the citizens. Therefore, traditional rule-bound structures must be modified to create a more dynamic orientation that can effectively implement complex developmental projects across society.

106. (A) Bridge the gap between capabilities and job requirements.
The core objective of training in personnel administration is to ensure that employees possess the necessary skills and knowledge to perform their roles effectively. As job requirements change due to new technologies or policy shifts, training helps bridge the gap between a worker's current abilities and the demands of their position. This continuous learning process enhances overall administrative efficiency.

107. (D) A performance report submitted by a field officer.
Upward communication flows from the lower levels of an organizational hierarchy to the senior management. It is essential for providing feedback, reporting on progress, and informing leadership about potential problems. A performance report submitted by a field officer is a perfect example, as it conveys data from the point of service delivery up to the decision-makers at departmental headquarters.

108. (B) The obligation to answer for actions and decisions.
Accountability is a fundamental principle of public administration, meaning that officials must be prepared to explain and justify their actions to a higher authority or the public. It involves accepting responsibility for the consequences of one's decisions and being subject to scrutiny. Without strong accountability mechanisms, there is a greater risk that public power will be exercised arbitrarily.

109. (D) Imposition of fines.
Measuring employee morale involves using tools that reveal the attitudes and feelings of the workforce. Attitude surveys and the analysis of productivity or turnover records are common techniques for assessing the psychological health of an organization. In contrast, the imposition of fines is a disciplinary penalty for misconduct and does not serve as a method for gathering data about morale.

110. (A) 1 and 2 only.
Max Weber famously described bureaucracy as the most rational and efficient form of human organization. However, many critics have pointed out that its rigid structure can lead to inefficiency and an inability to adapt to new challenges. While these observations are central to bureaucratic theory, the idea that patronage bureaucracy is based on merit is incorrect, as it prioritizes loyalty.

111. (A) Chinese Mandarins.
F.M. Marx used the term guardian bureaucracy to describe an administrative system where officials see themselves as the protectors of the public interest and traditional values. This type of bureaucracy is characterized by recruitment based on superior education and moral character. The ancient Chinese Mandarin system is the classic example, where entry into the civil service was based on rigorous examinations.

112. (B) Merit is the main factor among those with minimum seniority.
The principle of merit-cum-seniority is a hybrid approach to promotion that attempts to balance experience with competence. Under this system, only employees who have completed a minimum period of service in their current grade are considered for advancement. Among this group of senior candidates, the person with the highest merit or performance rating is selected, ensuring both stability and quality.

113. (A) Growing demand for politically committed bureaucracy.
The traditional model of the minister-civil servant relationship is based on professional neutrality and anonymity. However, this model is increasingly challenged by political leaders who desire a committed bureaucracy that shares their ideological goals. This demand can lead to tension, as it risks undermining the objectivity of the civil service and its ability to provide unbiased advice regardless of politics.

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struggles. Crozier highlighted how officials use the uncertainty in rules to gain power and how this can create rigid, self-reinforcing cycles of behavior that hinder efficiency.

150. (B) Promote economic growth along with social justice.
Since independence, development planning in India has aimed to achieve a dual objective. First, it seeks to drive rapid economic growth through industrialization and infrastructure development. Second, it emphasizes social justice by ensuring that the benefits of growth are distributed equitably and that the needs of marginalized sections of society are addressed, reflecting the welfare state ideal.

151. (D) Scrutinizing the wisdom and economy of expenditure.
Propriety audit goes beyond checking whether financial transactions are legal or follow formal rules. It involves an assessment of whether the expenditure was wise, necessary, and in the public interest. The auditor examines if the same results could have been achieved at a lower cost, acting as a safeguard against waste and extravagance in the management of public funds.

152. (A) A specific exchange of a public service for a private benefit.
Quid pro quo is a Latin phrase meaning something for something. In the context of corruption, it refers to a situation where a public official provides a specific favor, service, or decision in exchange for a direct private benefit, such as money or a gift. This type of transaction represents a clear violation of ethical standards and administrative integrity.

153. (C) 30 days.
Under the Right to Information Act, a Public Information Officer is legally obligated to respond to a request for information within a standard time frame. For most regular cases, the PIO must provide the information or a reason for its refusal within thirty days of receiving the application. This ensures that citizens receive timely access to government data while allowing officials time.

154. (A) Powers of the Lokayukta are uniform across all states.
The institution of the Lokayukta is established by individual state laws in India. As a result, the specific powers, jurisdiction, and procedures of the Lokayukta vary significantly from one state to another. Some Lokayuktas have the power to investigate a wide range of officials, including the Chief Minister, while others are more limited in their administrative scope.

155. (D) The United States of America in the 19th century.
The spoils system is most famously associated with the United States during the nineteenth century, particularly during the presidency of Andrew Jackson. Under this system, the winning political party would replace existing government officials with its own supporters as a reward for their political loyalty. This practice was later replaced by the merit system to ensure a professional civil service.

156. (B) Training.
Training is a focused and systematic process within personnel administration that aims to provide employees with the specific knowledge and technical skills required for their current or future jobs. It helps bridge the gap between an individual's existing abilities and the demands of the organization. By improving employee competence, training directly contributes to the overall efficiency of the administration.

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157. (C) The informal social dynamics and human element.
A common criticism of Max Weber's bureaucratic model is its failure to account for the informal relationships that exist within every organization. Weber focused almost exclusively on the formal structure, hierarchy, and rules. However, scholars have later shown that the social interactions, personal feelings, and informal groups of employees play a significant role in how an administration actually functions.

158. (D) Mutual respect, cooperation, and understanding.
For an administration to function effectively, the relationship between the political head and the permanent executive must be healthy. While the minister provides the political direction and the

civil servant provides expert advice, both must work together toward the common goal of public service. This requires a relationship based on mutual respect for each other's roles and a spirit of cooperation.

159. (A) Laissez-faire.
A laissez-faire leadership style is characterized by a hands-off approach where the leader provides very little guidance and gives the group complete freedom to make decisions. This style can be effective when working with highly skilled and self-motivated professionals who do not require close supervision. However, it can also lead to a lack of direction and coordination if not used.

160. (C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3.
Good governance is built on several interconnected principles. Accountability means that officials are answerable for their actions. Transparency ensures that government decisions and processes are open to public view. The rule of law requires that legal frameworks are fair and applied impartially. Participation involves ensuring that citizens have a voice in the decision-making processes that affect their lives and communities.

161. (B) Problems with the meaning of words and symbols.
Semantic barriers in communication occur when the sender and the receiver have different interpretations of the words, symbols, or language used in a message. This can happen due to technical jargon, poor translation, or linguistic ambiguity. These misunderstandings prevent the accurate transmission of ideas and can lead to confusion and errors within the administrative process, making clarity essential.

162. (A) Adapt to a new role as a facilitator of economic activity.
In the era following liberalization, the Indian bureaucracy has had to transition away from its traditional role as a direct controller of the economy. The new challenge is to act as a facilitator and enabler of private sector growth and investment. This requires a shift in mindset and skills, emphasizing regulatory oversight, contract management, and a more citizen-friendly approach.

163. (C) Preparation and formulation of estimates by executive.
The budgetary process follows a structured sequence of events each year. It begins with the preparation and formulation stage, where the executive branch, through the Ministry of Finance and various departments, estimates the expected revenues and expenditures for the upcoming fiscal period. This foundational stage determines the government's financial plan before it is presented to the legislature for approval.

164. (D) Simplifying rules to reduce opportunities for corruption.
Preventive vigilance is a proactive strategy used to combat corruption by addressing its root causes within the administrative system. Instead of focusing solely on punishment, it aims to reduce the opportunities for unethical behavior. This is achieved by simplifying complex rules, reducing the levels of discretionary power, and increasing the transparency of decision-making processes, making it harder to act corruptly.

165. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The effectiveness of the Lokpal as an anti-corruption body depends entirely on its independence from the executive it is tasked with monitoring. To investigate allegations against high-ranking officials fairly and thoroughly, the body must operate without fear of political interference or retaliation. Therefore, its independent status is a necessary condition for it to fulfill its mandate and maintain public trust.

166. (B) Principle of Seniority.
The principle of seniority is a traditional method of promotion that grants advancement to the employee who has served the longest in their current grade. It is favored by many because it provides a simple, objective, and predictable criterion for career growth. While it eliminates the risk of favoritism, it is often criticized for failing to recognize and reward individual merit.

167. (D) To harass and victimize employees.
Discipline in personnel administration is a corrective and constructive process. Its goals are to maintain high organizational standards, deter other employees from committing similar

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misconduct, and encourage the reform of the individual offender. Using disciplinary actions to harass or victimize staff members is a violation of ethical management practices and the legal principles that govern employer-employee relations in administration.

168. (A) Rules should be applied without personal favoritism.
Impersonality is a core feature of Max Weber's ideal-type bureaucracy, intended to ensure fairness and efficiency. It requires that administrative decisions be made according to objective, formal rules rather than personal feelings or relationships. By treating everyone equally regardless of their social status or connections, the bureaucracy upholds the principle of equality before the law and prevents misuse of authority.

169. (C) To guide the process of choosing the best course of action.
Leadership plays a pivotal role in the decision-making process by providing the necessary vision and direction. A leader guides the group through the various stages of identifying problems, evaluating alternatives, and selecting the most effective solution. Their ability to manage conflict and encourage participation ensures that the final decision is well-informed and has the support needed for successful implementation.

170. (B) 2 and 3 only.
Effective employee-employer relations are essential for the smooth functioning of any organization. Mechanisms like collective bargaining provide a recognized platform for negotiating terms and conditions of service. When these relations are healthy, they contribute to higher morale and increased productivity among the workforce. In contrast, the Joint Consultative Machinery is designed to resolve conflict rather than promote it.

171. (B) The US Department of Defense.
The Planning, Programming, Budgeting System was first introduced on a large scale by the United States Department of Defense in the early 1960s under Robert McNamara. This system aimed to link long-term planning with the annual budgeting process by focusing on goals and programs rather than just objects of expenditure. Its implementation represented a major innovation in management.

172. (B) Inefficiency, delay, negligence, and administrative apathy.
Maladministration is a broad term used by Ombudsman institutions to describe various forms of poor governance that negatively affect citizens. It goes beyond simple corruption to include administrative apathy, excessive delays, procedural errors, and negligence by government officials. Investigating these issues is a key function of the Ombudsman, ensuring the public is protected from all forms of administrative unfairness and incompetence.

173. (C) Ministerial Responsibility.
The anonymity of civil servants is a logical consequence of the principle of ministerial responsibility. Since the minister is the one who is constitutionally accountable to the legislature for the actions and policies of their department, they must also be the one who stands in the public spotlight. This allows the civil servant to remain behind the scenes, providing neutral advice.

174. (D) Competitive examinations open to all.
Direct recruitment involves filling vacancies by seeking candidates from the open market rather than from within the organization. In the public service, this is typically done through competitive examinations open to all eligible citizens. This method ensures that the civil service can attract the best talent from across the country, promoting fairness, meritocracy, and a diverse administrative workforce.

175. (A) The social and psychological factors at the workplace.
The Hawthorne experiments, conducted by Elton Mayo and his colleagues, marked a major turning point in management theory. The studies revealed that workers are not just motivated by physical conditions or economic rewards but are deeply influenced by social relationships and psychological factors. These findings led to the development of the human relations school of management, emphasizing group dynamics and morale.

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personal interests and work toward the greater good of the group, fostering innovation and high commitment.

123. (D) The policy of liberalization.
The transition from a state-centered model of development planning toward a more market-led approach is a direct result of the policy of liberalization. This policy shift involves reducing state intervention, deregulating industries, and encouraging private investment. It reflects a growing belief that market mechanisms are often more efficient at allocating resources and driving economic growth than a centralized planning process.

124. (B) Public policy and economic management.
While the budget is a technical financial document, it is also a powerful tool for implementing public policy. It reflects the government's priorities by showing where resources are being allocated and where they are being withheld. Furthermore, the budget is an instrument of economic management, as the government uses fiscal measures like taxation and spending to influence national growth and inflation.

125. (C) A senior officer in the same public authority.
If a citizen's request for information under the RTI Act is rejected, the law provides for a two-stage appeal process. The first appeal must be filed with an officer who is senior in rank to the Public Information Officer within the same department. This internal review mechanism allows the organization to correct any errors and ensure that law is applied.

126. (D) Governor of the state.
The Lokayukta is the state-level equivalent of the national Lokpal, responsible for investigating complaints of corruption against state public officials. The appointment is made by the Governor of the state, usually following a consultation process that includes the Chief Minister, the Chief Justice of the High Court, and the Leader of the Opposition in the State Legislative Assembly.

127. (A) Promotion is a form of disciplinary action.
Promotion is a positive administrative process that involves advancing an employee to a position with higher pay and greater responsibility. It serves as an important incentive for performance and career development. In contrast, disciplinary actions are punitive measures used to address misconduct. Therefore, characterizing promotion as a form of punishment or disciplinary action is fundamentally incorrect within personnel administration frameworks.

128. (B) Allowing the employee to learn while being productive.
On-the-job training is a highly practical method where employees learn new skills while actually performing their work duties. A major advantage of this approach is its cost-effectiveness, as it does not require separate facilities or time away from the workplace. Most importantly, it allows the organization to maintain productivity as the employee gains experience in a real-world setting.

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129. (B) Alvin Gouldner.
Alvin Gouldner was a sociologist who expanded on Max Weber's theories by identifying different patterns of bureaucratic behavior. He focused on the bifurcation of bureaucracy, distinguishing between punishment-centered bureaucracy, where rules are enforced through fear and sanctions, and representative bureaucracy, which is based on shared values and consent. This analysis highlighted the diverse ways that authority and control are exercised.

130. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2.
Budgetary systems have evolved to serve different administrative needs. Line-item budgeting focuses on controlling specific expenditure objects. Performance budgeting links physical achievements with financial inputs. Zero-base budgeting requires a complete re-evaluation of all programs every year. The Planning, Programming, Budgeting System integrates long-term planning with the annual budget to ensure that resources are allocated according to strategic organizational objectives.

131. (C) Frequent and arbitrary transfers for political reasons.
The principle of political neutrality ensures that civil servants serve the government impartially. However, this neutrality is often compromised by the practice of arbitrary transfers, where officials are moved from their positions for political

185. (C) A collaborative effort to deliver public services.
The rise of Public-Private Partnerships signifies a shift toward a more collaborative approach to governance. Instead of the state acting as the sole provider of essential services, it partners with private sector entities to leverage their financial resources and technical expertise. This model allows for the sharing of both risks and rewards, aiming to improve the efficiency and quality of infrastructure.

186. (A) Discussion, voting on grants, and passing appropriation bills.
The legislature exercises control over the nation's finances through a structured budgetary process. This includes a detailed discussion of the government's spending plans and the voting on demands for grants for each ministry. Finally, the passing of an appropriation bill provides the legal authority for the government to withdraw and spend money, ensuring that the executive remains financially accountable.

187. (D) Corruption in administration.
The Santhanam Committee was appointed by the Indian government in 1962 to study the growing problem of corruption in the public service and to recommend measures for its prevention. The committee's report provided a comprehensive analysis of the causes of corruption and led to the establishment of important integrity institutions, such as the Central Vigilance Commission. Its work remains a foundational element.

188. (B) An official losing a file due to negligence.
Maladministration involves various forms of administrative failure that fall short of corruption but still harm the citizen's interest. Negligence, such as losing an important file or failing to respond to an application, is a classic example. These actions reflect a lack of professional care and can be investigated by an Ombudsman to ensure administrative accountability and protect stakeholder rights.

189. (C) A hybrid model combining both elements.
The sandwich method of training is a hybrid approach that alternates periods of institutional or classroom learning with periods of practical field experience. This structure allows trainees to apply theoretical knowledge in a real-world setting and then return to the classroom to reflect on their experiences. This integrated approach ensures that training is both intellectually rigorous and practically relevant for administrators.

190. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2.
Personnel administration uses specific tools for different functions. Recruitment often involves competitive written examinations and interviews to select the best candidates. Training can use the case study method to develop problem-solving skills. Performance appraisal is frequently documented through the Annual Confidential Report. Grievance redressal is facilitated through mechanisms like the Joint Consultative Machinery, which provides a platform for resolving disputes.

191. (A) A temporary removal from duties for a fair inquiry.
Suspension is an interim administrative measure used during a disciplinary proceeding. It involves temporarily removing an employee from their duties while an inquiry into alleged misconduct is being conducted. The goal is to ensure a fair and impartial investigation, especially if the employee's presence might interfere with evidence or witnesses. It is not considered a final punishment until completed.

192. (B) Upward and horizontal communication.
While the hierarchical structure of a bureaucracy is designed to ensure a clear chain of command, it can sometimes hinder the free flow of information. Critics argue that this structure primarily stifles upward communication, as subordinates may be reluctant to share bad news. It can also impede horizontal communication between different departments, leading to silos and a lack of coordination.

193. (B) Socio-economic and political change.
Development administration is a specialized field focused on the management of socio-economic and political change in developing nations. Unlike traditional administration, which often prioritizes the maintenance of law and order and the status quo, development administration is change-oriented and goal-directed. It aims to actively drive the process of modernization and improve the quality of life through public intervention.

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skills. At this point, they stop being promoted and remain in a role where they are incompetent, causing inefficiency.

248. (A) Has complete information and evaluates all alternatives.
The rational model of decision-making is based on the assumption that individuals act logically to maximize the outcomes of their choices. In this ideal model, the decision-maker possesses complete and perfect information about the problem and all possible solutions. They then systematically evaluate each alternative against a set of objective criteria to choose the one providing highest benefit.

249. (C) A system of ad-hoc and arbitrary rules.
Max Weber's ideal-type bureaucracy is defined by its commitment to rationality, order, and consistency. Key features include a clear division of labor, a well-defined hierarchy, and the impersonal application of formal procedures. A system of ad-hoc or arbitrary rules is the complete opposite of this model, as it would lead to the very unpredictability bureaucracy is designed to prevent.

250. (D) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3.
Leadership theories have evolved from focusing on traits to considering context. Trait theory looks at personal qualities, while behavioral theory examines what leaders actually do. Situational theory emphasizes the importance of the environment and follower maturity. Transformational theory focuses on the leader's ability to inspire and elevate their followers, bringing about significant organizational and personal change throughout the entire structure.

251. (D) Provide a platform for cooperation and resolution.
Whitley Councils were created to foster a more collaborative relationship between government management and its employees. By providing a formal platform where representatives from both sides can discuss service conditions and resolve disputes, these councils help prevent industrial action and promote a spirit of mutual understanding. This cooperative approach is essential for maintaining harmonious relations within the professional civil service.

252. (B) A leather bag or wallet.
The word budget is derived from the Old French term bougette, which means a small leather bag or wallet. This linguistic origin refers to the bag used by the British Chancellor of the Exchequer to carry financial proposals that were presented to the Parliament. Over time, the term shifted from describing the container to describing the financial plan.

253. (B) Transparency is a prerequisite for accountability.
Transparency and accountability are closely linked principles of good governance. Transparency involves making government actions and decisions open to public view. Without this openness, it is impossible for the public or oversight bodies to know what is happening, and therefore, they cannot hold officials accountable. Thus, transparency acts as a necessary foundation that enables the system to function effectively.

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254. (D) State level.
The Lokayukta is a key grievance redressal and anti-corruption institution in India that operates at the state level. It is designed to investigate complaints from citizens against state public officials, including ministers and senior bureaucrats. By providing an independent mechanism for oversight within the states, the Lokayukta helps ensure administrative integrity and protects individuals from sub-national level maladministration.

255. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The principle of seniority is widely used in promotion systems because it is very easy to administer and maintain. Its primary advantage is that it is based on length of service, which is a purely objective fact that can be easily verified from personnel records. By using this clear criterion, the organization eliminates the risk of favoritism in advancement.

256. (B) Damage the morale of existing employees.
While direct recruitment can bring fresh talent into an organization, it is often criticized when used for higher-level positions. This is because it can damage the morale of existing employees who have worked for years in the hopes of being

departments and officials. By investigating complaints and recommending corrective action, the Ombudsman ensures that the executive branch remains accountable and that rights are respected.

203. (D) Excessive adherence to formal rules causing delays.
Red tape is a popular term used to criticize the perceived inefficiency and cumbersome nature of bureaucratic organizations. It refers to an excessive and often rigid adherence to formal rules, procedures, and paperwork, which leads to significant delays in decision-making and service delivery. This obsession with process over results can make the administration feel unresponsive and frustrating to the public.

204. (B) A sense of shared purpose and communication.
Sustaining high employee morale requires an organizational culture that fosters a sense of shared purpose and open communication. When employees understand how their work contributes to larger goals and feel that their voices are heard by management, they are more likely to be motivated and committed. This inclusive environment is far more effective at building loyalty than autocratic leadership.

205. (B) 2, 1, 3, 4.
The recruitment process follows a logical sequence to ensure the organization finds the right people for the right jobs. It begins with identifying and determining the actual vacancies that need to be filled. This is followed by efforts to attract a pool of qualified candidates through advertising. Then, most suitable individuals are selected through evaluation, and finally, they are placed.

206. (D) Dismissal disqualifies from future government employment.
While both dismissal and removal from service are major disciplinary penalties that terminate an employee's tenure, dismissal is considered the more severe punishment. The primary reason for this is that a dismissed employee is legally disqualified from any future employment with the government. Removal, in contrast, terminates the current job but does not carry this permanent disqualification, allowing potential re-entry.

207. (A) Established customs and age-old traditions.
According to Max Weber, traditional authority derives its legitimacy from the belief in the sanctity of age-old customs and traditions. In such a system, the ruler's power is accepted because it has been passed down through generations or is based on long-standing social structures, such as monarchy. Obedience is owed to the person of the ruler rather than impersonal rules.

208. (B) Minister in charge of the department.
In a parliamentary democracy, the principle of ministerial responsibility ensures that ultimate authority for a government department rests with the minister. While civil servants handle the administrative work and provide expert advice, it is the minister who is politically accountable to the legislature and the public for the department's performance. The minister must answer for any successes or failures.

209. (B) Exchanges between the leader and follower.
Transactional leadership is a style that focuses on the basic exchange relationship between a leader and their followers. The leader provides rewards, such as pay or recognition, in return for the follower's performance and compliance with organizational rules. This approach emphasizes clarity of roles, the achievement of specific targets, and the maintenance of the status quo through incentives and sanctions.

210. (A) Mobilizing sufficient resources.
A recurring challenge in development planning is the difficulty in mobilizing enough financial and human resources to achieve ambitious goals. Plans often require significant investments in infrastructure, social services, and industrial projects. However, limited tax bases, low national savings, and a shortage of technical expertise can create a persistent gap between what is planned and what can be realistically funded.

211. (C) Entrepreneurial and citizen-focused.
In the era of liberalization, there is an increasing demand for the bureaucracy to become more entrepreneurial and citizen-focused. This shift requires officials to be more proactive in problem-solving and to prioritize the quality of service delivery over traditional rule-bound procedures. By being more responsive to public needs and adopting a results-oriented approach,

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the administration can better support economic growth.

212. (D) The government's proposals for taxation.
The Finance Bill is a crucial part of the annual budget presented to the Parliament. It contains the government's detailed proposals for imposing new taxes, making changes to existing tax laws, or continuing current taxation for another year. While the Appropriation Bill deals with government spending, the Finance Bill focuses on the revenue side, providing the legal authority for taxation.

213. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Corruption has a deeply corrosive effect on society and the quality of governance. It undermines the fundamental principles of fairness, transparency, and the rule of law that are essential for good governance. Furthermore, corruption leads to an inequitable distribution of resources, as public funds are diverted to benefit those with power, leaving the most vulnerable sections with less support.

214. (B) The Judiciary.
While the Lokpal has a broad jurisdiction that covers most of the executive branch and the legislature, it does not have the authority to investigate members of the judiciary. This exclusion is intended to protect the independence of the courts and ensure the judicial process is not compromised. Complaints against judges are handled through separate, specialized internal mechanisms and constitutional processes.

215. (D) Adding more tasks at the same level of difficulty.
Job enlargement is a motivational technique that involves increasing the variety of a job by adding more tasks at the same level of difficulty. The goal is to reduce the monotony of repetitive work and to give the employee a broader range of responsibilities. While it does not necessarily increase the depth or challenge of the job, it can help.

216. (A) Serve the government regardless of political colour.
The principle of bureaucratic neutrality is essential for a stable and professional civil service. It requires officials to serve the government of the day with total impartiality, regardless of which political party is in power. A neutral bureaucrat provides objective advice based on expertise and implements policies faithfully, ensuring that the administration remains efficient even when leadership changes.

217. (C) Allows the sender to check if the message was understood.
Feedback is the final and crucial stage in the communication cycle. It involves the receiver sending a response back to the sender, indicating that the message has been received and interpreted. This allows the sender to verify that their intended meaning was understood correctly and to correct any misunderstandings. Without feedback, the communication process remains incomplete and prone to significant errors.

218. (A) To ensure that employees do not learn new skills.
A well-designed training program is intended to be a positive and transformative process for both the individual and the organization. Its objectives include increasing productivity, improving employee morale, and preparing staff for higher levels of responsibility. Ensuring that employees do not learn new skills is the opposite of what training aims to achieve, as continuous learning is essential.

219. (D) Inefficiency, corruption, and instability.
The spoils system of recruitment is frequently criticized for its negative impact on administrative quality. Because appointments are based on political loyalty rather than objective merit, it often leads to a workforce that lacks necessary skills and experience. This results in significant inefficiency and can foster a culture of instability, as the entire administration may be replaced whenever politics shift.

220. (B) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1.
Different Indian bodies serve specialized functions in the system of governance. The Lokpal is the national anti-corruption ombudsman, while Lokayuktas perform a similar role at state level. The Central Vigilance Commission oversees vigilance matters and integrity. Administrative Tribunals are specialized bodies established to handle disputes specifically related to the service

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matters of government employees, providing a faster alternative to courts.

221. (C) The difficulty in objectively measuring merit.
While the merit principle is widely considered the fairest basis for promotion, its practical application is often difficult. The primary problem lies in objectively measuring merit, as it can be a complex and subjective concept. Different supervisors may have varying ideas about what constitutes high performance, and tools like performance appraisals can be influenced by personal bias, making consistency hard.

222. (D) A social organization based on legal-rational authority.
Max Weber used the term bureaucracy to describe a specific type of social organization that is rooted in legal-rational authority. Unlike personal or traditional forms of rule, this model is defined by a clear hierarchy, specialized roles, and a system of impersonal, formal rules. Weber saw it as a highly rational and efficient tool for managing large-scale organizations in modern society.

223. (A) Strong political will and administrative commitment.
The success of development administration depends on a combination of clear political leadership and a dedicated bureaucracy. Strong political will is needed to set ambitious goals and allocate the necessary resources. At the same time, the administration must be deeply committed to achieving those goals and willing to adapt its procedures to meet the needs of people. This partnership drives progress.

224. (B) Express disapproval of a government policy.
A cut motion is a parliamentary tool used by the opposition during the discussion on the budget to express disapproval of the government's policies or spending plans. By moving to reduce the amount of a specific grant, even by a symbolic amount, legislators can signal their lack of confidence in a particular program, ensuring executive accountability to the legislature.

225. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Communication is often described as the lifeblood of an organization because it is the mechanism through which information flows between individuals and departments. Without this constant exchange of ideas, instructions, and feedback, it would be impossible to coordinate activities, make decisions, or achieve organizational goals. Therefore, the continuous flow of communication is a fundamental requirement for any administrative structure.

226. (A) Social and ethical performance and community impact.
Social audit is a process that examines the impact of government programs from the perspective of the people they are intended to help. Unlike traditional financial audits, which focus on receipts and expenditures, social audit evaluates the social and ethical performance of a project. It looks at whether the program has achieved its community-oriented goals fairly, ensuring broader administrative accountability.

227. (B) The Freedom of Information Act, 2002.
The Right to Information Act, passed in 2005, replaced the earlier Freedom of Information Act of 2002. While the 2002 legislation was a first step toward transparency, it was criticized for having too many exemptions and lacking a strong enforcement mechanism. The 2005 Act provided a more comprehensive and robust legal framework, significantly strengthening the citizen's right to information.

228. (D) Civil Servant.
The ideal role of a civil servant is often described as being permanent but politically neutral. This means that unlike politicians, who are elected for specific terms and have ideological commitments, civil servants are career professionals who stay in their positions regardless of changes in government. Their primary duty is to provide expert advice and to implement the policies of the ruling.

229. (C) Case Study.
Off-the-job training methods occur away from the actual work environment, allowing employees to focus entirely on learning without daily distractions. The case study method is a classic example, where trainees analyze real or hypothetical administrative problems in a classroom setting. This approach helps develop critical thinking and decision-making skills in a

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194. (A) Authorizes withdrawal of funds from the Consolidated Fund.
The Appropriation Act is a critical piece of legislation passed by the Parliament each year as part of the budgetary process. It provides the legal authorization for the government to withdraw and spend money from the Consolidated Fund of India for the purposes specified in the budget. Without this act, the executive has no constitutional authority to incur any expenditure.

195. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
High standards of accountability are essential for good governance because they act as a check on the exercise of administrative power. When public officials are aware that they must answer for their decisions and may face consequences for misconduct, they are less likely to misuse their authority. This transparency ensures that the government acts in the public interest and upholds integrity.

196. (D) Santhanam Committee.
The Central Vigilance Commission was established in 1964 following the recommendations of the Committee on Prevention of Corruption, headed by K. Santhanam. The committee argued that a centralized body was needed to oversee the vigilance work of various government departments and to ensure administrative integrity. Its creation marked a major step forward in building a robust institutional framework to combat corruption.

197. (C) Exposing wrongdoing or corruption.
Whistleblowing is the act of an individual within an organization reporting misconduct, corruption, or illegal activities to relevant authorities or the public. It is a vital mechanism for ensuring administrative accountability, as employees are often the first to notice wrongdoing. Protecting whistleblowers from retaliation is essential for encouraging transparency and maintaining high ethical standards throughout the public and private.

198. (B) Recruit public services and advise on personnel matters.
A Public Service Commission is an independent constitutional body responsible for ensuring the fair and merit-based recruitment of the civil service. Its primary objectives are to conduct competitive examinations for various government posts and to advise the executive on important personnel matters, such as promotions and disciplinary cases. By safeguarding against favoritism, it helps build a professional and competent administration.

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199. (D) A wide gap between formulation and implementation.
One of the most common reasons for the failure of development plans is the significant gap between high-level goals set during formulation and the actual results achieved on the ground. This discrepancy can be caused by various factors, including bureaucratic inefficiency, resource constraints, a lack of coordination between departments, and a failure to adapt plans to local realities during implementation.

200. (C) 2 and 3 only.
The relationship between bureaucracy and development is complex and often characterized by tension. While traditional structures can be rigid, effective development administration requires a flexible and change-oriented bureaucracy that can respond to dynamic socio-economic needs. Furthermore, systemic corruption acts as a major barrier to progress, undermining the effectiveness of government programs and diverting resources away from the public.

201. (C) Expenditure conforms to law and rules.
The principle of legality is a fundamental aspect of the audit process, focusing on whether government expenditure has been incurred in accordance with relevant laws and administrative rules. The auditor verifies that every payment was authorized by a competent authority and falls within the purposes sanctioned by the legislature. This check ensures the executive operates within its legal and financial boundaries.

202. (A) Injustice and maladministration by the executive.
The institution of the Ombudsman is designed to provide citizens with an independent and accessible mechanism for seeking redress against administrative unfairness. It protects individuals from various forms of injustice and maladministration committed by government

such as the availability of resources, the level of technical skill, and the efficiency of organizational processes. Therefore, while morale creates the necessary psychological condition, it is just one required element.

239. (A) The duties and responsibilities of the job itself.
Position classification is a systematic method for organizing the various jobs within an organization based on the nature of the work performed. It evaluates the specific duties, responsibilities, and qualifications required for each role, rather than the characteristics of the individual who happens to hold the job. This objective approach ensures that similar positions are treated consistently regarding pay.

240. (B) Policy guidance and political direction.
In the ideal relationship between a minister and a civil servant, there is a clear division of labor. The minister's role is to provide the high-level policy guidance and political direction that reflects the government's agenda. They should not be involved in the day-to-day details of administration, which is the responsibility of the professional civil service. This clarity allows efficiency.

241. (B) That public officials are answerable for their actions.
As a cornerstone of good governance, accountability ensures that those who exercise public power remain responsible to the people they serve. It requires that officials be prepared to provide explanations for their decisions and that there are mechanisms for addressing errors. This answerability acts as a powerful check against the arbitrary or corrupt use of authority, fostering administrative public trust.

242. (A) Creative thinking and problem-solving.
Brainstorming is a popular technique used in training and management to generate a wide range of ideas in a short amount of time. It encourages participants to think creatively and to share even unconventional thoughts without fear of immediate criticism. This approach is highly effective for problem-solving, as it helps groups explore new perspectives and find innovative solutions.

243. (C) Regulation to contract management and negotiation.
The move toward liberalization and Public-Private Partnerships has required a major shift in the skills of the Indian bureaucracy. As the state moves away from direct production, officials must develop new competencies in managing complex contracts and negotiating with private sector partners. This transition requires a move from traditional command-and-control methods toward a more sophisticated and collaborative regulatory role.

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244. (D) Withdraw money for expenditure for a part of the year.
A Vote on Account is a special parliamentary procedure that allows the government to withdraw funds for essential expenditures at the beginning of a new fiscal year. This is typically done when the full budget has not yet been passed, ensuring that government operations do not come to a halt. It provides financial cover for a few months until completion.

245. (C) Prime Minister of India.
The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act specifies a formal process for selecting the members of the national anti-corruption body. This is done by a high-level selection committee, or collegium, which is chaired by the Prime Minister of India. Other members of this committee include the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, the Leader of the Opposition, and the Chief Justice of India.

246. (B) Movement to another post at the same level.
Horizontal mobility, or lateral movement, refers to the transfer of an employee from one position to another at the same rank or hierarchical level within the organization. Unlike promotion, it does not involve an increase in status or pay. This type of movement is often used to provide employees with a broader range of experience or to meet departmental needs.

247. (D) People are promoted until they reach their level of incompetence.
The Peter Principle is a satirical but insightful observation about promotion systems in hierarchical organizations. It suggests that employees are often promoted based on their performance in their current role until they reach a position for which they lack the necessary

266. (A) Status-quo orientation.
Development administration is fundamentally defined by its commitment to driving socio-economic progress and change. It is change-oriented, goal-directed, and emphasizes the active participation of citizens in the development process. A status-quo orientation, which focuses on maintaining existing structures and avoiding radical change, is the opposite of what is required for an effective and dynamic development administration in modernizing.

267. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The Indian bureaucracy has historically been criticized for being elitist and disconnected from the realities of the common people. However, for development programs to be successful, it is widely recognized that the administration must be empathetic and deeply committed to the welfare of all citizens. Therefore, both historical criticism and the need for a responsive orientation are central reform themes.

268. (B) National development and Constitutional principles.
While the term committed bureaucracy is sometimes misused to demand ideological loyalty to a political party, its proper administrative meaning is quite different. It refers to a civil service that is deeply committed to the goals of national development and the fundamental principles enshrined in the Constitution. This orientation ensures that bureaucrats are motivated by a sense of public duty.

269. (C) Provides a permanent record and ensures accuracy.
In the formal environment of a bureaucracy, written communication is often preferred over oral methods for important messages. The primary advantage is that it provides a permanent, official record that can be referred to in the future. Furthermore, the process of writing allows for more careful structure, which helps ensure that the information is conveyed accurately without the risk of distortion.

270. (D) The absence of arbitrary power.
A key aspect of the rule of law is the principle that the exercise of power must be governed by established legal rules rather than personal whims. This means there is an absence of arbitrary power, and every action taken by the government must have a legal basis. By preventing the discretionary use of authority, the law protects individual rights and consistency.

271. (A) Adhere to the principles of natural justice.
A departmental inquiry is a formal procedure used to investigate allegations of misconduct against an employee. Its primary purpose is to ensure that the disciplinary process is fair and follows the principles of natural justice. This includes providing the employee with a clear statement of the charges and a reasonable opportunity to present their defense before any final administrative punishment.

272. (B) Face limits on rationality and 'satisfice'.
Herbert Simon introduced the concept of bounded rationality to challenge the idea of the perfectly rational decision-maker. He argued that in the real world, individuals face significant limits on their time, information, and mental capacity. Consequently, they do not search for the single best possible solution but instead satisfice, which means they choose the first alternative that is good enough.

273. (B) Audit reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General.
The Public Accounts Committee is a powerful parliamentary committee that serves as a key link in the system of financial accountability. Its primary function is to examine the annual audit reports prepared by the Comptroller and Auditor General. By scrutinizing these reports, the PAC verifies that money spent by the government was used properly for authorized purposes, acting as a watchdog.

274. (A) Having diverse institutions for seeking redress.
Institutional pluralism in grievance redressal refers to the existence of multiple and diverse organizations that citizens can turn to when they have a complaint against the administration. This includes bodies like the Lokpal, Lokayuktas, information commissions, and administrative tribunals. Having a variety of institutions ensures multiple pathways for seeking justice and that no single body has a monopoly over accountability.

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promoted. When top roles are filled externally, internal staff may feel that their experience and loyalty are undervalued.

257. (B) Performance appraisal.
The halo effect is a cognitive bias that can occur during the performance appraisal process. It happens when a supervisor allows their overall positive impression of an employee to influence their evaluation of specific, unrelated traits. For example, if an employee is very personable, the manager might also rate their technical skills higher than they actually are, leading to inaccuracy.

258. (A) Cogs in a machine, motivated by economic incentives.
Classical theories of organization tended to view employees in highly mechanistic terms. Workers were often seen as simple cogs in a machine whose primary motivation was economic reward. These theories focused on maximizing efficiency through standardized tasks and strict control, often ignoring the social and psychological needs that were later highlighted by the human relations school of organizational management.

259. (C) Present alternatives with pros and cons to the minister.
In the process of policy formulation, the ideal role of the civil servant is to act as a professional and unbiased advisor. They should use their expertise to develop a range of different policy alternatives and present them to the minister. By clearly outlining the pros and cons of each option, the political head can make an informed decision.

260. (B) 2 and 3 only.
Good governance is a multifaceted concept that focuses on the quality and fairness of the governing process. It is built on principles such as the rule of law, transparency, accountability, and the active participation of citizens. Furthermore, it aims to minimize corruption and to ensure that the administration is responsive to the needs of the people across all sectors.

261. (C) Treating citizens as customers.
A key feature of New Public Management is the shift in how the government views and interacts with the people. NPM advocates for treating citizens as customers or clients who deserve high-quality and efficient services. By adopting this customer-focused mindset, the public sector aims to become more responsive and to improve the overall quality and accessibility of government programs.

262. (B) President, to be laid before Parliament.
Once the Comptroller and Auditor General of India completes the audit of government accounts, the final reports are submitted to the President. The President then causes these reports to be laid before each House of Parliament for discussion. This process ensures that findings of the independent auditor are made available to representatives, allowing the legislature to hold executive accountability.

263. (D) Public condemnation and ostracism.
While legal punishments are important for fighting corruption, social sanctions also play a powerful role. A social sanction involves the collective expression of disapproval by the community against corrupt individuals. This can include public condemnation, the loss of social status, and ostracism. By making corruption socially unacceptable, these informal measures can act as a significant deterrent and build integrity.

264. (A) Question the functioning of government.
The fundamental aim of the Right to Information Act is to empower citizens by providing them with a legal mechanism to access government records. By making information available, the act allows the public to examine and question the functioning of government authorities. This scrutiny is essential for ensuring transparency, combating corruption, and making sure that officials remain accountable for decisions.

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265. (A) 3, 2, 1, 4.
The life-cycle of an employee within an organization follows a logical progression of personnel functions. It begins with recruitment, where the individual is first selected for a position. This is followed by training to develop their skills. Over time, the employee may be considered for promotion to higher levels of responsibility. Finally, the cycle concludes when the employee reaches retirement.

structured environment before they are applied in reality.

230. (C) 2 and 3 only.
Promotion is a positive and upward movement of an employee within an organization's hierarchy. It is characterized by an increase in salary, status, and level of responsibility. The two primary principles used to determine who should be promoted are seniority, based on length of service, and merit, based on performance and competence. Together, these principles provide a framework for career.

231. (D) To influence and motivate a group towards goals.
Leadership is a dynamic process that involves more than just managing tasks or enforcing rules. The primary role of a leader is to provide vision and to influence and motivate their team to work together toward common objectives. By building strong relationships and fostering a positive environment, effective leaders inspire their followers to give their best effort and commitment.

232. (A) Inefficiency and red tape.
In popular usage, the term bureaucracy is often used as a synonym for inefficiency and poor service. This negative connotation reflects public frustration with red tape, complex procedures, and significant delays that can sometimes characterize large government organizations. While bureaucratic structures are designed for rationality and order, their perceived rigidity and lack of responsiveness have led to this widespread negative perception.

233. (C) Procedural rigidity and elitist attitude.
The failure of traditional bureaucracies to meet development needs is often blamed on a combination of structural and attitudinal problems. Procedural rigidity, or an obsession with following complex rules, can slow down progress and stifle innovation. Furthermore, an elitist attitude among officials can create a gap between the administration and the citizens, making it difficult to implement development projects.

234. (A) Peter A. Pyhrr.
Zero-base budgeting as a formal financial management tool was first developed and implemented by Peter A. Pyhrr while he was working at Texas Instruments in the 1970s. Pyhrr's approach required managers to justify every part of their budget from scratch each year, rather than just adjusting previous figures. This innovative method gained wider attention when adopted by government entities later.

235. (D) The process of decision-making and implementation.
Good governance is a comprehensive concept that goes beyond simple outcomes of government policy. It places a primary emphasis on the quality of the processes through which decisions are made and carried out. This includes ensuring the administration is transparent, accountable, participatory, and follows the rule of law. By focusing on the process, it ensures that authority is exercised fairly.

236. (B) The Lokpal.
The Second Administrative Reforms Commission, in its report on Ethics in Governance, highlighted the need for a strong and independent anti-corruption body at the national level. The commission strongly recommended the establishment of the Lokpal to investigate allegations of misconduct against high-ranking public officials. This recommendation added momentum to the long-standing public demand for a more effective institutional mechanism.

237. (C) Monopoly of power with high discretion and low accountability.
Corruption often occurs when the structure of administration allows officials to act without enough oversight. As famously described by scholars, corruption thrives when there is a monopoly of power combined with a high degree of discretionary authority and very low levels of accountability. This combination creates many opportunities for officials to misuse their positions for private gain with minimal risk.

238. (C) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
While high morale indicates a positive mental state and a willingness to work, it does not always guarantee high productivity on its own. Productivity is also affected by other factors,

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275. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The shift toward liberalization has significantly challenged traditional administrative models in India. As the state moves away from its role as a direct controller of the economy and becomes a facilitator of private growth, the bureaucracy has had to adapt to new tasks. This transition from rowing to steering requires different skills and a regulatory mindset for the administrative structure.

276. (D) High employee turnover and frequent conflicts.
Low morale in an organization is often revealed through negative patterns of behavior among the workforce. High employee turnover, where people frequently leave their jobs for other opportunities, and a high level of conflict between staff and management are significant indicators of a poor psychological climate. These issues suggest that employees are dissatisfied, which can significantly damage organizational productivity and effectiveness.

277. (C) Alternating periods of institutional and field training.
The sandwich course is an integrated training model designed to bridge the gap between theory and practice. It involves alternating periods of classroom-based institutional training with periods of actual field experience. This structure allows trainees to apply what they have learned in a real-world setting and then return to the academy to reflect on their experiences, ensuring a comprehensive learning process.

278. (B) Open competition and selection based on competence.
The merit system is a cornerstone of professional personnel administration. Its key feature is that recruitment and promotion are based on individual ability and performance rather than political connections. This is typically achieved through open competitive examinations and standardized interviews, which ensure that only the most competent and qualified individuals are selected to serve in the administration, fostering a professional culture.

279. (D) Is a mental construct of pure bureaucratic characteristics.
Max Weber used the term ideal type to describe a theoretical model that highlights the most essential and logical characteristics of a social phenomenon, such as bureaucracy. It is not intended to be a description of any specific, real-world organization, nor is it necessarily ideal in a moral sense. Instead, it is a mental construct used by scholars as a benchmark.

280. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2.
F.M. Marx's typology of bureaucracy is based on different recruitment patterns. Guardian bureaucracy is rooted in superior knowledge and virtue. Caste bureaucracy draws its members from privileged social classes. Patronage bureaucracy, often called the spoils system, is based on political favoritism. Merit bureaucracy is defined by its use of open, competitive examinations to ensure individuals are selected based on objective competence and qualifications.

281. (C) The Minister.
In the Indian parliamentary system, the principle of ministerial responsibility is a fundamental constitutional requirement. While civil servants handle the administrative work of the government, they are not the ones who must answer to the legislature. It is the minister who is constitutionally accountable to the Parliament for the policies, decisions, and overall performance of their department, ensuring democratic control.

282. (A) Speed and potential for distortion.
The grapevine is the informal communication network that exists in every organization alongside the official channels. It is known for its remarkable speed, as information can spread across departments much faster than through formal memos. However, because it lacks official verification and relies on word-of-mouth, it also has a high potential for distortion and rumors, which affects organizational morale.

283. (D) Allocate scarce resources per national priorities.
The primary goal of development planning is to ensure that a nation's limited financial and human resources are used as effectively as possible. By setting clear goals and priorities, the planning process helps coordinate the activities

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(B) Ethnic dispute
(C) Systemic war
(D) Biochemical war

38. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A) : The process of globalization challenges the traditional authority and autonomy of nation-states.
Reason (R) : Transnational flows of capital, information, and culture, along with the rise of international institutions, can limit a state's control over its domestic affairs.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

39. The main difference between 'Arms Control' and 'Disarmament' is that:
(A) Disarmament is a realist concept, while arms control is an idealist one.
(B) Arms control applies only to nuclear weapons, while disarmament applies to all weapons.
(C) Arms control focuses on managing weaponry, while disarmament aims at reducing it.
(D) There is no difference; the terms are interchangeable.

40. Which of the following best represents the Idealist view on human nature and its role in international relations?
(A) Human nature is fundamentally good and capable of cooperation.
(B) Human nature is inherently selfish and driven by power-seeking.
(C) Human nature is irrelevant to the study of the international system.
(D) Human nature is a product of strategic games and theory payoffs.

41. The establishment of military alliances like NATO and the Warsaw Pact was a defining characteristic of which historical period?
(A) The era of Globalization
(B) The post-Cold War era
(C) The Cold War
(D) The Non-Aligned Movement

42. What does the concept of 'power' in international relations primarily refer to?
(A) The ability of a state to influence the specific actions of others.
(B) The legal authority granted by the United Nations and its Charter.
(C) The absolute moral superiority of a specific national ideology.
(D) The total land area and geographic features of a sovereign country.

43. Which of the following is an example of an intangible element of national power?
(A) The size of the armed forces
(B) The amount of crude oil reserves
(C) The number of advanced fighter jets
(D) The quality of political leadership

44. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:
List I: (Concept)
P. Disarmament
Q. Deterrence
R. Diplomacy
S. Intervention
List II: (Description)
1. Preventing an action by threatening retaliation
2. The reduction or abolition of armaments
3. Coercive interference in another state's affairs
4. The conduct of relations between states through official agents
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

45. The 'end of the cold war' is most closely associated with which of the following outcomes?
(A) The reinforcement of a stable bipolar world order.
(B) The total dissolution of the Non-Aligned Movement.
(C) A fundamental shift in the global balance of

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deeply committed to implementing the socio-economic goals of the state and willing to adapt its own structures and procedures to drive national development.

293. (C) Putting outstanding demands to vote at once.
The Guillotine is a parliamentary procedure used at the end of the budget discussion when the time allotted for debating the various demands for grants has expired. To ensure the budget is passed on schedule, all the remaining, undiscussed demands are put to a vote at once without further debate. While necessary for efficiency, it is often criticized for limiting thorough scrutiny.

294. (B) The quality of relationship between state and citizens.
While good governance involves many technical and administrative elements, its true essence lies in the quality of the relationship between the government and the people it serves. A well-governed society is one where the state is transparent, accountable, and responsive to the needs of its citizens. This relationship is built on trust, the rule of law, and the meaningful participation of stakeholders.

295. (D) Absolute discretion and secrecy.
Accountability in public administration is ensured through a variety of tools that promote openness and oversight. Mechanisms like the Right to Information, social audits, and the institution of the Ombudsman are all designed to subject government actions to scrutiny. Absolute discretion and secrecy are the opposites of accountability, as they allow officials to act without being answerable to the public.

296. (A) Ask why a proposed penalty should not be imposed.
A show-cause notice is a formal requirement in the final stages of a disciplinary proceeding. Once a formal inquiry has established misconduct, the organization must inform the employee of the penalty it intends to impose. The notice asks the employee to show cause or provide a final explanation as to why that punishment should not be carried out, ensuring natural justice.

297. (C) Max Weber.
The sociological study of bureaucracy is most deeply associated with the work of Max Weber. He developed the ideal-type model to analyze how large organizations function based on legal-rational authority. Weber's work explored the essential characteristics of bureaucratic structures, such as hierarchy and impersonal rules, and remains the foundational framework for understanding administrative organizations in both the public and private sectors.

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298. (A) Outsourcing and contracting out of services.
The policy of liberalization has led to a significant change in how government services are delivered in India. One major impact is the increased use of outsourcing, where the state contracts out specific administrative or technical tasks to private companies rather than performing them internally. This approach aims to improve efficiency, reduce costs, and allow the government to focus its resources.

299. (D) The expenditure conforms to the rules and sanctions.
A regularity audit is the most traditional form of financial oversight, focusing on whether government spending has followed the formal rules. The auditor checks if every expenditure was properly authorized by the legislature and whether it complies with all relevant administrative regulations and sanctions. This process ensures the executive is operating within its authorized financial limits and following the established laws.

300. (B) Anna Hazare.
The enactment of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act in 2013 was significantly influenced by a major nationwide anti-corruption movement. This movement, often referred to as India Against Corruption, was led by the social activist Anna Hazare in 2011. The campaign's protests and hunger strikes put significant pressure on the government to pass a stronger legal framework for investigating misconduct by public officials.

is central to which model within the Decision-Making approach?
(A) The Bureaucratic Politics model
(B) The Rational Actor model
(C) The Idealist model
(D) The Systemic model

57. Alliances in international relations are typically formed for the primary purpose of:
(A) Promoting global disarmament.
(B) Encouraging non-alignment among member states.
(C) Abolishing the concept of the nation-state.
(D) Enhancing collective security or power against a common threat.

58. From a Realist perspective, what is the primary cause of the 'arms race' phenomenon?
(A) The anarchic structure of the international system and the resulting security dilemma.
(B) The inherent goodness of human nature.
(C) The binding nature of international disarmament treaties.
(D) The success of global communication in fostering trust.

59. In the context of international law, 'intervention' is generally considered a violation of a state's:
(A) Treaty obligations
(B) Alliance commitments
(C) Sovereignty
(D) Deterrence posture

60. Which of the following represents a limitation on a state's power?
(A) The existence of a powerful opposing alliance.
(B) A large and technologically advanced military.
(C) A robust and growing economy.
(D) A strong sense of national unity.

61. Identify the incorrect statement about ideology in international relations.
(A) Ideology can provide a framework for interpreting world events.
(B) Ideology can be used to legitimize a state's foreign policy actions.
(C) Competing ideologies were a central feature of the Cold War.
(D) Ideology plays no role in the formulation of national interest in the modern era.

62. The use of a third party to facilitate talks between disputing states is an example of which method of peaceful settlement?
(A) Negotiation
(B) Mediation
(C) Intervention
(D) Deterrence

63. Consider the following statements regarding the Non-Aligned Movement:
Statement I : The Non-Aligned Movement was created to form a third military bloc to rival the US and USSR.
Statement II : The core idea of non-alignment was to maintain independence from the superpower blocs during the Cold War.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

64. What is the fundamental difference between a bilateral treaty and a multilateral treaty?
(A) Bilateral treaties are about war, while multilateral treaties are about peace.
(B) Bilateral treaties are not legally binding, unlike multilateral treaties.
(C) Bilateral treaties are part of Realism, while multilateral treaties are part of Idealism.
(D) A bilateral treaty involves two states, while a multilateral treaty involves more than two.

65. A nation that rapidly builds up its military capabilities with the stated goal of matching or surpassing a rival is engaging in an:
(A) Arms race
(B) Arms control process
(C) Disarmament initiative
(D) Act of non-alignment

66. The prevention and abolition of war" is a primary objective associated with which of the following?
(A) The Realist theory of power politics.
(B) The development of international law and organizations.
(C) The concept of an arms race.
(D) The promotion of nationalist ideologies.

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statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A) : Realist theory posits that in an anarchic international system, states prioritize their own security and power above all else.
Reason (R) : The absence of a central world government to enforce rules compels states to operate in a self-help environment.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

9. All of the following are considered elements of national power EXCEPT:
(A) Military strength and technological advancement.
(B) Economic capacity and resource endowment.
(C) The complete absence of ideology in policy-making.
(D) Geographical location and population size.

10. The Communication approach to international relations focuses on which central element in the interactions between states?
(A) Information flow and the specific processes of perception.
(B) The strategic balance of opposing military forces.
(C) The structure of the global economic trade system.
(D) The legal framework governing international treaties.

11. A state justifying its expansionist foreign policy by claiming a mission to spread a particular political system is an example of:
(A) The use of diplomacy for peaceful settlement of disputes.
(B) The application of international treaty law.
(C) The process of conventional arms control.
(D) The role of ideology in shaping and justifying national interest.

12. A conflict arising from disputes over identity, language, and cultural autonomy within or between states is best classified as which type of conflict?
(A) A purely economic conflict
(B) An ethnic dispute
(C) A nuclear war scenario
(D) A systemic conflict

13. What is the primary concept behind nuclear deterrence?
(A) The belief that a state can win a nuclear war with minimal damage to its core infrastructure.
(B) The official process of completely eliminating all categories of nuclear arsenals globally.
(C) Preventing attacks by maintaining the capacity to inflict unacceptable retaliatory damage.
(D) The specific strategy of using small, tactical nuclear weapons during conventional battles.

14. Match List I with List II regarding approaches to International Relations and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Approach)
P. Realist
Q. Idealist
R. Game Theory
S. Decision-Making
List II: (Core Concept)
1. International Law and Morality
2. Bureaucratic Politics and Perception
3. Power and National Interest
4. Strategic Interaction and Payoffs
Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

15. Consider the following statements about the arms race:
Statement I : An arms race is a competitive acquisition of superior weapon systems by two or more states.
Statement II : The arms race dynamic is often driven by a security dilemma, where one state's defensive measures are perceived as a threat by another.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

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(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

16. Which of the following is considered a method for the peaceful settlement of disputes in international relations?
(A) Military intervention
(B) Diplomatic negotiation
(C) Economic sanctions
(D) Arms race

17. The Cold War period was predominantly characterized by:
(A) A multipolar world order with many competing great powers.
(B) A bipolar confrontation between two superpower-led ideological blocs.
(C) A global consensus on disarmament and collective security.
(D) The universal adoption of non-alignment by all major states.

18. What is the core principle of the Non-Alignment policy?
(A) The refusal to formally align with or against any major power bloc.
(B) The mandatory joining of a military alliance for protection.
(C) The pursuit of isolationism and complete withdrawal from international affairs.
(D) The promotion of a single global ideology.

19. The increasing interconnectedness of economies, cultures, and societies across the globe, diminishing the significance of national borders, is best described as:
(A) Intervention
(B) Deterrence
(C) Globalization
(D) National Interest

20. Consider the following statements regarding international law:
1. It includes the rights and duties of states.
2. It addresses the legal framework for treaties.
3. It is primarily concerned with the internal politics of a single state.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

21. Which of the following is NOT considered a fundamental right of a state under traditional international law?
(A) The right to sovereign equality.
(B) The right to territorial integrity.
(C) The right to intervene in the internal affairs of other sovereign states.
(D) The right to self-defense.

22. The concept of 'Intervention' in international relations refers to:
(A) The process of signing and ratifying an international treaty.
(B) The coercive interference by a state in the internal affairs of another state.
(C) The use of diplomatic channels for communication.
(D) The voluntary participation in an international organization.

23. The body of rules that governs the creation, interpretation, and termination of agreements between states is known as:
(A) Communication Theory
(B) National Interest Doctrine
(C) Deterrence Policy
(D) Treaty Law

24. A political leader states, Our foreign policy is not about wishful thinking; it is about the acquisition and preservation of power to secure our nation in a dangerous world." This statement most closely reflects the tenets of which approach?
(A) Realist approach
(B) Idealist approach
(C) Communication approach
(D) Systems approach

25. Identify the incorrect pair.
(A) Tangible element of power : Military hardware
(B) Intangible element of power : National morale
(C) Limitation of power : Perpetual arms race
(D) Use of power : Coercion

26. When a government prioritizes securing access to vital oil reserves abroad in its foreign policy, it is primarily acting upon its perceived:
(A) National interest
(B) Ideological duty

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(C) Commitment to disarmament
(D) Adherence to non-alignment

27. The term 'ideology' in international relations refers to:
(A) A state's total gross domestic product and economic output.
(B) The total number of soldiers in a nation's standing army.
(C) A formal treaty signed between two or more sovereign states.
(D) A systematic body of ideas and values forming political theory.

28. Identify the correct statement about the nature of war in international relations.
(A) Wars are always caused by a single, easily identifiable factor.
(B) The nature and causes of war can be political, economic, or ideological.
(C) International law has completely succeeded in abolishing all forms of conflict.
(D) All modern conflicts are classified as nuclear wars.

29. The term 'Arms control' is best understood as:
(A) The complete elimination of all weaponry.
(B) The unilateral increase in military spending.
(C) International or bilateral agreements to regulate the production, deployment, or use of certain weapons.
(D) The promotion of a global arms race to ensure stability.

30. Arrange the following actions in a logical sequence of escalating dispute settlement efforts, moving from most peaceful to least peaceful:
1. Diplomatic protest and negotiation
2. Breaking off diplomatic relations
3. Arbitration or legal adjudication
4. Limited military intervention
(A) 1, 3, 2, 4
(B) 3, 1, 2, 4
(C) 1, 2, 3, 4
(D) 3, 2, 4, 1

31. In Game Theory, a situation where one actor's gain is exactly balanced by another actor's loss is known as a:
(A) Zero-sum game
(B) Non-zero-sum game
(C) Positive-sum game
(D) Communication game

32. The 'perception' of national interest is crucial because:
(A) It is always objective and free from bias.
(B) It determines how policymakers interpret events and formulate responses.
(C) It is fixed and cannot be changed by leaders.
(D) It is only relevant in idealist theory.

33. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : The end of the Cold War resulted in a unipolar international system, at least temporarily.
Statement II : Globalization has strengthened the absolute sovereignty of the nation-state without exception.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

34. Which of the following is NOT a primary function of diplomacy?
(A) Negotiation
(B) Representation
(C) Reporting and observation
(D) Unilateral military conquest

35. A scholar arguing that international politics is shaped by the structure of the system, specifically the distribution of power (unipolar, bipolar, multipolar), is using which approach?
(A) Decision-making approach
(B) Communication approach
(C) Systems approach
(D) Idealist approach

36. The principle in international law that states are bound to honor the treaties they have signed is known as:
(A) Jus cogens
(B) Pacta sunt servanda
(C) Rebus sic stantibus
(D) Erga omnes

37. A war fought with weapons of mass destruction, such as anthrax or sarin gas, would be classified as a:
(A) Conventional war

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CHAPTER 07
International Relations

1. Which approach to the study of international relations emphasizes moral principles, international law, and organizations as the keys to peace?
(A) Realist approach
(B) Idealist approach
(C) Systems approach
(D) Game theory approach

2. The Realist approach to international relations primarily focuses on which of the following as the central actor and unit of analysis?
(A) The sovereign state
(B) International organizations
(C) Non-governmental organizations
(D) Transnational corporations

3. Consider the following statements regarding the Systems approach to international relations:
Statement I : It analyzes the international system as a whole, focusing on the structure and the interactions between its component units.
Statement II : It primarily concerns itself with the internal psychological motivations of individual leaders.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

4. Which of the following best describes the core focus of the Game theory approach in international relations?
(A) Analyzing the historical narratives of various diplomatic communications.
(B) Studying the specific impact of ideology on foreign policy formulation.
(C) Evaluating the moral and ethical dimensions of a state's daily actions.
(D) Modeling strategic interactions where outcomes depend on choices of all.

5. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Decision-making approach to international relations.
(A) It seeks to understand how and why foreign policy decisions are made.
(B) It often examines the internal dynamics of a state, including bureaucratic politics.
(C) It treats the state as a unitary, rational actor in all circumstances.
(D) It considers the perceptions and psychological factors of the decision-makers.

6. State A, a small nation, leverages its strategic location and its control over a critical waterway to influence the policies of larger, more powerful states. This is an application of which concept in international relations?
(A) Establishing ideological conformity among allied nations.
(B) Acquiring and using a specific element of national power.
(C) Adhering to the principle of international non-alignment.
(D) Implementing the formal process of voluntary disarmament.

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7. What is the most appropriate definition of 'National Interest' in the context of international relations?
(A) The collective moral values and ethical aspirations of a nation's people.
(B) A fixed and unchanging doctrine that dictates foreign policy at all times.
(C) The official state ideology promoted by the ruling party of a government.
(D) The goals a state pursues to ensure its security and national well-being.

8. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two

power.
(D) The complete cessation of all ethnic disputes worldwide.

46. Which international relations theory would be most skeptical about the effectiveness of international law in preventing war between major powers?
(A) Idealism
(B) Communication Theory
(C) Decision-Making Theory
(D) Realism

47. Consider the following statements about the formulation of national interest:
Statement I : The formulation of national interest is an objective, scientific process free from political influence.
Statement II : It often involves a complex process of debate and compromise among various domestic actors and institutions.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

48. A state's duty not to interfere in the domestic affairs of other states is a cornerstone of which fundamental principle of international law?
(A) The principle of deterrence
(B) The principle of sovereignty
(C) The principle of the arms race
(D) The principle of globalization

49. One of the primary limitations on the use of power by a state is:
(A) The absence of any potential rivals.
(B) The actions and potential reactions of other states in the international system.
(C) The complete reliance on ideology.
(D) A lack of national interest.

50. Consider the following statements regarding key contentions of the Idealist approach:
1. The importance of power politics and anarchy.
2. The potential for harmony of interests among states.
3. The belief in the efficacy of international institutions and law.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

51. A 'biochemical war' is a conflict involving the use of:
(A) Conventional artillery and tanks.
(B) Propaganda and ideological messaging.
(C) Living organisms or their toxic products to cause death.
(D) Economic sanctions and trade embargoes.

52. The promotion of national interest can be achieved through various means. Which of the following is a 'hard power' tool for promoting national interest?
(A) Cultural exchange programs
(B) Military force or threat of force
(C) Diplomatic negotiations
(D) Foreign aid for development

53. The study of how information flows, perceptions are formed, and misperceptions lead to conflict is central to which approach?
(A) The Realist approach
(B) The Systems approach
(C) The Idealist approach
(D) The Communication approach

54. The period of intense geopolitical tension between the Soviet Union-led bloc and the United States-led bloc after World War II is known as the:
(A) Cold War
(B) Globalization Era
(C) Era of Disarmament
(D) Age of Intervention

55. Identify the correct pair.
(A) Idealism : Focus on inevitable conflict
(B) Realism : Focus on international law and morality
(C) Game Theory : Focus on rational decision-making in strategic situations
(D) Systems Theory : Focus on individual psychology of leaders

56. The argument that foreign policy is often the result of bargaining and compromise among different government agencies and departments

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of various sectors and directs investment toward the most critical areas, such as infrastructure and health. This systematic approach aims to achieve balanced socio-economic growth.

284. (B) The economy, efficiency, and effectiveness.
Performance audit represents a sophisticated level of financial oversight that goes beyond checking for simple legal compliance. It evaluates government programs based on the three Es: economy, which is minimizing costs; efficiency, which is maximizing output from given inputs; and effectiveness, which is achieving desired results. This comprehensive assessment provides a clearer picture of whether public funds deliver value to citizens.

285. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Personnel administration treats training as a continuous process because the environment in which the government operates is always changing. New technologies and shifts in policy mean the skills required for an administrative role are constantly updated. To remain effective and professional, employees must regularly participate in training programs that help them adapt to these new conditions throughout their entire careers.

286. (D) Systemic Corruption.
Systemic corruption occurs when unethical behavior is not just limited to a few individuals but is deeply embedded in the entire structure and culture of an organization. In such cases, corruption becomes the rule rather than the exception, and it may be necessary to participate in corrupt practices to obtain basic services. Dealing with this requires fundamental and wide-ranging administrative reforms.

287. (A) Disclose information related to a third party.
While the Right to Information Act promotes transparency, it also protects the privacy and interests of individuals who are not directly involved in an information request. If a Public Information Officer decides to disclose information that relates to a third party, that person has a legal right to be informed and to appeal. This safeguard ensures that transparency is balanced with protection.

288. (B) Legislature against the Executive.
Historically and conceptually, the Ombudsman is an officer created by the legislature to act as a watchdog over the activities of the executive branch. The institution provides the parliament with an independent mechanism for monitoring the administration and ensuring it acts fairly. By investigating citizen complaints on behalf of the legislature, the Ombudsman strengthens democratic oversight and protects individuals from potential abuse.

289. (B) Discourages merit and performance.
While the principle of seniority is valued for its objectivity and simplicity, it has a significant weakness in personnel administration. Because it prioritizes length of service above all else, it can discourage employees from striving for excellence. If staff members know they will be promoted based on time rather than performance, they may lose the motivation to innovate or work hard.

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290. (A) 2 only.
Communication is fundamentally a two-way process that requires both the transmission and the reception of information. Feedback is essential for its effectiveness, as it allows the sender to verify that their message has been understood correctly. In contrast, noise represents anything that distorts the message, hindering the process. Therefore, only the statement regarding the importance of feedback is accurate for administrators.

291. (C) Team Management.
According to the Blake and Mouton Managerial Grid, Team Management is considered the most effective leadership style. It is characterized by a high concern for both the needs of the people and the achievement of organizational goals. This approach fosters a culture of trust and commitment, where employees are motivated to work together to produce high-quality results for the organization.

292. (D) Agent of change and modernization.
In the context of development administration, the bureaucracy is expected to move beyond its traditional role as a simple maintainer of order. Instead, it must act as a proactive agent of change and modernization. This requires a bureaucracy

67. Which of the following is the most significant consequence of the 'end of the cold war'?
(A) The strengthening of the bipolar world order.
(B) The universal end of all ethnic disputes.
(C) The emergence of new global security challenges.
(D) The complete disappearance of ideology from relations.

68. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A) : Idealist thinkers champion the role of international law and organizations in world politics.
Reason (R) : They believe that such institutions can overcome the anarchic nature of the international system and foster cooperation.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

69. The successful use of diplomacy often requires:
(A) Skilled negotiation, communication, and a willingness to find common ground.
(B) A complete disregard for the national interest of other parties.
(C) The immediate threat of nuclear war.
(D) The rejection of all international legal norms.

70. Which of the following is NOT a right of a state under international law?
(A) Independence and sovereignty
(B) Territorial integrity
(C) Equality with other states
(D) The right to impose its ideology on other nations by force

71. A state's natural resources, geographic size, and population are examples of what kind of elements of power?
(A) Intangible and ideological
(B) Tangible and measurable
(C) Communicative and perceptual
(D) Legal and normative

72. In a hypothetical scenario, Country X and Country Y are rivals. Country X fears an attack from Y and increases its defense budget. Country Y sees this as a threat and also increases its military spending. This escalating cycle is a classic example of:
(A) Successful disarmament
(B) The application of game theory for peace
(C) The security dilemma leading to an arms race
(D) A non-aligned policy

73. The spread of democratic ideals and capitalist economic models across the world after 1991 can be seen as a facet of:
(A) The Cold War
(B) Globalization
(C) Non-alignment
(D) Deterrence

74. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:
List I: (Term)
P. National Interest
Q. Power
R. Ideology
S. Diplomacy
List II: (Definition)
1. A coherent set of beliefs and values about politics and society
2. The ability to influence the behavior of others
3. The goals a state pursues for its security and prosperity
4. The practice of conducting negotiations between states
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4

75. The concept that a state is the final authority for all law and has no superior is:
(A) Intervention
(B) Alliance
(C) Diplomacy
(D) Sovereignty

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(A) Arms control
(B) Deterrence
(C) Disarmament
(D) Diplomacy

139. A state's formulation and promotion of National interest" is most accurately described as a process that is:
(A) Entirely internal, with no regard for the external environment.
(B) Entirely external, dictated only by other countries' actions.
(C) A dynamic interplay between domestic factors and the external international environment.
(D) A simple matter of applying a fixed ideological text.

140. Consider the following statements regarding the central tenets of the Realist theory:
1. The state is the principal actor.
2. The international system is anarchic.
3. States are primarily motivated by the pursuit of power and security.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

141. The Non-Aligned Movement was a group of states that:
(A) States seeking to remain neutral during the Cold War.
(B) States that were primarily communist in their ideology.
(C) States that formed a powerful third military alliance.
(D) States that all possessed a suite of nuclear weapons.

142. A formal, binding agreement concluded between states in written form and governed by international law is a:
(A) Declaration of war
(B) Diplomatic protest
(C) National interest statement
(D) Treaty

143. A war fought primarily within the boundaries of a state between the government and a rebel group is a type of:
(A) Interstate conflict
(B) Intrastate or civil conflict
(C) Nuclear war
(D) Systemic war

144. Which of the following is the best example of 'Arms control'?
(A) A unilateral decision to double the size of a country's army.
(B) The complete elimination of all armies worldwide.
(C) A treaty that bans the testing of nuclear weapons in the atmosphere.
(D) The development of a new, more powerful type of bomb.

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145. In contrast to Realism, the Idealist approach places strong faith in:
(A) The potential for human progress and international cooperation.
(B) The inevitability of conflict.
(C) The balance of power.
(D) The primacy of the state over all other actors.

146. A scholar who analyzes how misperceptions and cognitive biases among leaders led to the outbreak of a war is working within the framework of:
(A) The Systems approach
(B) The Communication and Decision-Making approaches
(C) The Realist approach
(D) Game Theory

147. A limitation on the use of a state's power could be:
(A) Its own large population.
(B) Its vast natural resources.
(C) Its advanced technological base.
(D) Domestic public opinion opposing a foreign intervention.

148. The end of the cold war" is often symbolized by:
(A) The fall of the Berlin Wall.
(B) The formation of the Warsaw Pact.
(C) The Cuban Missile Crisis.
(D) The beginning of the Korean War.

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Warsaw Pact.
(B) The division of Germany into two separate states.
(C) The collapse of communist regimes in Eastern Europe and the dissolution of the Soviet Union.
(D) A global move towards isolationism and the rejection of international trade.

88. If two countries in a trade dispute agree to let an independent judicial body make a binding decision, they are using which method of peaceful settlement?
(A) Diplomatic negotiation
(B) Mediation
(C) Good offices
(D) Arbitration or Adjudication

89. A scholar analyzing a foreign policy crisis by examining the flow of memos, the influence of the defense ministry versus the foreign ministry, and the personal beliefs of the prime minister is employing which approach?
(A) Decision-making approach
(B) Systems approach
(C) Realist approach
(D) Idealist approach

90. Arrange the following historical phases in their correct chronological order:
1. The height of the Cold War bipolar confrontation.
2. The rise of the Non-Aligned Movement.
3. The post-Cold War era of globalization.
4. The formulation of Idealist theories after World War I.

(A) 4, 1, 2, 3
(B) 1, 2, 4, 3
(C) 4, 2, 1, 3
(D) 2, 4, 1, 3

91. Which theory of international relations would most likely view alliances as temporary marriages of convenience based on shared interests against a common foe?
(A) Idealism
(B) Communication Theory
(C) Realism
(D) Decision-Making Theory

92. The argument that states are, or should be, rational actors seeking to maximize their payoffs is central to:
(A) Game theory
(B) Communication theory
(C) The idealist approach
(D) The study of ethnic disputes

93. Consider the following statements about globalization:
Statement I : It is a process that only affects the economic sphere of international relations.
Statement II : It has led to the rise of non-state actors, such as multinational corporations and NGOs, as influential players on the world stage.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

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94. An armed conflict between different identity groups within the borders of a single state is classified as:
(A) An interstate war
(B) A nuclear war
(C) A systemic war
(D) An ethnic conflict or civil war

95. The complete elimination of a specific category of weapons from all states is the goal of:
(A) Arms control
(B) Disarmament
(C) Deterrence
(D) An arms race

96. The right of a state to exercise jurisdiction over its territory, population, and resources, to the exclusion of other states" is the definition of:
(A) Intervention
(B) Alliance
(C) Sovereignty
(D) Ideology

97. The use of propaganda, public diplomacy, and cultural exports to promote a country's values and achieve foreign policy goals is an exercise in:
(A) The acquisition of power through military conquest.
(B) The process of formal treaty ratification.
(C) The strategy of nuclear deterrence.

(A) Power is infinite and can be used without consequence.
(B) Power is an outdated concept in international relations.
(C) Only military power is subject to limitations.
(D) Even the most powerful states face constraints on their ability to achieve their goals.

119. Which approach is most likely to argue that war is a mistake, a result of misunderstanding and failed communication"?
(A) Communication approach
(B) Realist approach
(C) Systems approach
(D) Game Theory

120. Identify the incorrect pair regarding the nature of conflict.
(A) Ethnic dispute : Conflict over identity and culture
(B) Peaceful settlement : Conflict involving armed struggle
(C) Nuclear war : Conflict involving weapons of mass destruction
(D) Biochemical war : Conflict using disease as a weapon

121. The end of the Cold War led to a debate about the new structure of the international system, with some describing it as:
(A) Bipolar
(B) Non-aligned
(C) Unipolar or multipolar
(D) Permanently stable

122. A state's constitution proclaiming its commitment to a specific political ideology (e.g., socialism, liberalism) can influence its foreign policy. This is an example of:
(A) The role of ideology in international relations.
(B) The process of disarmament.
(C) The function of treaty law.
(D) The mechanics of nuclear deterrence.

123. The capacity of a state to be self-sufficient and secure its own survival in an anarchic world is referred to by Realists as:
(A) Interdependence
(B) Global governance
(C) Non-alignment
(D) Self-help

124. Which of the following is a fundamental assumption of the Idealist approach?
(A) The international system is in a permanent state of war.
(B) Human reason and cooperation can lead to a more peaceful world.
(C) States are the only actors that matter in international relations.
(D) Military power is the only true measure of a nation's strength.

125. Which of the following defines a security dilemma"?
(A) A situation where two states agree to disarm completely.
(B) A situation where a state has too many military alliances.
(C) A situation where the actions one state takes to increase its security are perceived as threatening by other states, leading them to respond in kind.
(D) A situation where a state's national interest is unclear.

126. The prevention and abolition of war" through legal norms and collective action is a central theme in:
(A) The Realist theory of power politics.
(B) The concept of the arms race.
(C) The practice of coercive intervention.
(D) Idealist thought and international law.

127. If a country's foreign ministry, defense ministry, and intelligence services disagree on how to respond to an international crisis, it highlights the core tenet of which theoretical approach?
(A) Decision-Making (Bureaucratic Politics)
(B) Systems Theory
(C) Idealism
(D) Realism

128. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A) : The Cold War was characterized by the formation of rival military alliances.

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(B) Entering into bilateral negotiations.
(C) Seeking mediation from a neutral third party.
(D) Submitting the dispute to the International Court of Justice.

107. The concept of 'globalization' implies a decrease in the importance of:
(A) National economies
(B) International trade
(C) Geographic boundaries and state sovereignty
(D) Communication technology

108. Which approach would be most interested in analyzing a conflict by setting up a payoff matrix to understand the choices of the actors involved?
(A) Game theory approach
(B) Idealist approach
(C) Communication approach
(D) Decision-making approach

109. Identify the correct statement regarding 'national interest'.
(A) It is universally agreed upon and identical for all states.
(B) It is a static concept that does not change over time.
(C) It is only concerned with military power.
(D) Its formulation is a political process influenced by a country's leadership.

110. Consider the following as tools for the promotion of national interest:
1. Diplomacy and negotiation
2. Economic aid and sanctions
3. Military force and alliances

Which of the above can be used by a state to advance its objectives in the international system?
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 3 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

111. Which of the following is NOT typically classified as a distinct type of war or conflict?
(A) Wars of philosophical debate
(B) Ethnic disputes
(C) Nuclear wars
(D) Biochemical wars

112. The idea that no one state or coalition of states can be allowed to become so powerful that it dominates all others is known as:
(A) The right of intervention
(B) The end of the Cold War
(C) The balance of power
(D) The principle of non-alignment

113. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : Arms control always means the complete destruction of all weapons.
Statement II : Disarmament refers to the regulation and limitation of specific types of weapons through agreements.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

114. The legal framework governing the conduct of states during armed conflict is a part of:
(A) International law.
(B) The theory of deterrence.
(C) The concept of the arms race.
(D) The policy of non-alignment.

115. A distinguishing feature of the post-Cold War world has been:
(A) A clear bipolar structure.
(B) The disappearance of all military alliances.
(C) The end of all forms of nationalism.
(D) The increasing impact of globalization.

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116. A Realist would argue that international law is:
(A) The most powerful force in international relations.
(B) Only effective when it reflects the interests of powerful states.
(C) A tool for achieving global harmony and justice.
(D) The primary cause of war.

117. The process of states making their agreements legally enforceable under international law is a central part of:
(A) Deterrence
(B) An arms race
(C) Treaty Law
(D) An ethnic dispute

118. The use and limitations of power" suggests that:

76. A war fought between two or more sovereign states using conventional weapons is known as:
(A) An ethnic conflict
(B) An interstate war
(C) A biochemical war
(D) An internal dispute

77. Consider the following statements regarding the Realist approach:
Statement I : It views international relations as a struggle for power among self-interested states.
Statement II : It prioritizes human rights and international morality over national security.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

78. The study of international relations as a complex web of interactions, inputs, outputs, and feedback loops is characteristic of which approach?
(A) Systems
(B) Idealist
(C) Game Theory
(D) Decision-Making

79. The acquisition of power can involve all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Building a strong economy
(B) Actively pursuing total disarmament and dismantling the military
(C) Developing military strength
(D) Forging strategic alliances

80. Consider the following statements regarding the concept of 'power' in international relations:
1. Power is a multidimensional concept, including military, economic, and cultural aspects.
2. The possession of power resources does not automatically translate into influence.
3. Power is solely defined by the number of nuclear weapons a state possesses.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

81. The formulation and promotion of National interest" involves:
(A) A process of identifying goals and then using tools like diplomacy to achieve them.
(B) Only the head of state acting in isolation.
(C) Ignoring the power and interests of all other states.
(D) Strictly following the dictates of a single, unchanging ideology.

82. The relevance of ideology in contemporary international relations is often debated, but it can still be seen in:
(A) The purely technical aspects of arms control treaties.
(B) The geographic location of a state.
(C) The calculation of gross domestic product.
(D) Disputes over human rights and forms of government.

83. Which cause of war relates to a conflict over territory, resources, or strategic advantage?
(A) Ideological cause
(B) Ethnic cause
(C) Political/geopolitical cause
(D) Systemic cause

84. The idea of Mutually Assured Destruction" (MAD) is a core component of:
(A) Nuclear deterrence theory
(B) The Idealist approach
(C) The Non-Aligned Movement
(D) International treaty law

85. Which of the following is a key component of Treaty Law?
(A) The unilateral right to intervene
(B) The concept of the arms race
(C) The principle of non-alignment
(D) The process of ratification and entry into force

86. What is the principal duty of a state under international law?
(A) To expand its territory at all costs.
(B) To abide by its international legal obligations.
(C) To form military alliances.
(D) To promote a single global culture.

87. A key feature of the end of the cold war" was:
(A) The strengthening and expansion of the

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Reason (R) : In a bipolar system, states often seek to augment their power and security by aligning with one of the two superpowers.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

129. The term 'diplomacy' encompasses all of the following activities EXCEPT:
(A) The peaceful negotiation of treaties.
(B) The representation of a state's interests abroad.
(C) The unilateral declaration of war.
(D) The gathering of information about foreign countries.

130. The legal equality of all states, regardless of size or power, is a foundational principle of:
(A) International law
(B) The Realist approach
(C) The Systems approach
(D) Deterrence theory

131. In Game Theory, a Prisoner's Dilemma" scenario illustrates:
(A) Why states always cooperate to achieve a significant mutual benefit.
(B) The diplomatic process of achieving a successful global disarmament.
(C) The heavy importance of personal ideology in rational decision-making.
(D) How rational decisions can lead to a collectively suboptimal outcome.

132. Which of the following is a primary duty of a state in international law?
(A) To maximize its military power at all costs.
(B) To refrain from the threat or use of force against other states.
(C) To reject all international treaties.
(D) To intervene in the affairs of weaker states.

133. Consider the following statements about the causes of war:
Statement I : Wars can arise from tangible disputes over resources and territory.
Statement II : Wars can also be caused by intangible factors like rival ideologies or ethnic hatred.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

134. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:
List I: (Term)
P. Globalization
Q. Cold War
R. Non-Alignment
S. Disarmament
List II: (Defining Feature)
1. Bipolar ideological struggle
2. Increased global interconnectedness
3. The reduction or elimination of weapons
4. Policy of independence from power blocs
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

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135. The concept of 'Intervention' on humanitarian grounds challenges the traditional principle of:
(A) Alliance formation
(B) The arms race
(C) State sovereignty and non-interference
(D) Nuclear deterrence

136. A state's national leadership, its governmental efficiency, and the morale of its population are all considered:
(A) Tangible elements of power
(B) Irrelevant to national power
(C) Products of globalization only
(D) Intangible elements of power

137. Which theoretical approach would explain a state's foreign policy by looking at its position within the global structure (e.g., core, periphery)?
(A) Systems approach
(B) Idealist approach
(C) Decision-making approach
(D) Communication approach

138. The idea that a massive nuclear arsenal prevents war because any aggressor would face annihilation is the logic of:

(D) The promotion of national interest through 'soft power'.

98. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A) : The Decision-making approach critiques the Realist assumption of the state as a unitary actor.
Reason (R) : It highlights that foreign policy decisions are often the product of complex interactions, conflicts, and compromises among various individuals and groups within the state apparatus.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

99. Which of these is a limitation on the exercise of a state's power?
(A) Its own military strength
(B) International law and norms
(C) Its economic resources
(D) Its defined national interest

100. The Idealist approach to international relations is also often referred to as:
(A) Power Politics
(B) Liberalism or Utopianism
(C) Structural Realism
(D) Game Theory

101. A perception" of threat, even if not based on objective reality, can lead a state to take actions that provoke a real conflict. This highlights the importance of which approach?
(A) Communication approach
(B) Systems approach
(C) Realist approach
(D) Game Theory

102. The role of ideology in international relations is most evident when states:
(A) Engage in trade based on comparative advantage.
(B) Negotiate fishing rights in international waters.
(C) Justify their actions based on a mission or set of beliefs.
(D) Follow standard diplomatic protocols.

103. The primary nature of war is that it is:
(A) A random and senseless act with no political purpose.
(B) An instrument of policy used to achieve political goals.
(C) An event that only occurred in pre-modern times.
(D) A phenomenon that has been completely abolished by treaty law.

104. Match List I with List II regarding Cold War era terms and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Term)
P. Bipolarity
Q. Alliances
R. Non-Alignment
S. Deterrence
List II: (Description)
1. Military pacts like NATO and the Warsaw Pact
2. Maintaining independence from superpower blocs
3. International system structured around two major powers
4. Preventing attack through the threat of retaliation
Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

105. A state that refuses to join a military alliance and pursues an independent foreign policy is practicing:
(A) Interventionism
(B) Deterrence
(C) Arms racing
(D) Non-alignment

106. A key duty of states under international law is the 'peaceful settlement of disputes'. Which of the following would violate this duty?
(A) Launching an unprovoked military attack to resolve a border issue.

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149. Identify the incorrect statement regarding international law.
(A) It provides a framework for relations between states.
(B) Its sources include treaties, custom, and general principles of law.
(C) It relies heavily on a centralized world police force for enforcement.
(D) It addresses the rights and duties of sovereign states.

150. Arrange the following steps in the typical life cycle of an international treaty in correct chronological order:
1. Entry into force
2. Negotiation and drafting
3. Ratification by states
4. Signature
(A) 2, 4, 3, 1
(B) 1, 2, 4, 3
(C) 4, 2, 1, 3
(D) 2, 3, 4, 1

151. Ideology" can be a source of conflict in international relations when:
(A) Two states share the same ideology.
(B) Two states with competing and missionary ideologies see each other as threats.
(C) Ideology is completely separated from foreign policy.
(D) States prioritize pragmatic interests over ideological purity.

152. Which of the following is a method of peaceful settlement of disputes that is legally binding on the parties?
(A) Judicial settlement/arbitration
(B) Good offices
(C) Mediation
(D) Negotiation

153. A state's power derived from the attractiveness of its culture, political ideals, and policies is often referred to as:
(A) Hard Power
(B) Military Power
(C) Economic Power
(D) Soft Power

154. Which theory views the international system's structure, particularly the distribution of power, as the primary determinant of state behavior?
(A) Decision-making theory
(B) Communication theory
(C) Systems theory (or Structural Realism)
(D) Idealism

155. Consider the following statements about Alliances:
Statement I : Alliances are always permanent and can never be broken.
Statement II : Alliances are a key feature of balance of power politics, where states band together to counter a common threat.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

156. The prevention of war through the threat of overwhelming force is the central logic of:
(A) Disarmament
(B) Deterrence
(C) Diplomacy
(D) Non-alignment

157. The principle of non-intervention is a direct corollary to the principle of:
(A) Globalization
(B) Deterrence
(C) Alliance
(D) Sovereignty

158. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A) : The promotion of national interest is a primary goal of any state's foreign policy.
Reason (R) : National interest is an objectively defined and universally accepted list of goals that all states pursue equally.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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159. A war that is characterized by the use of nuclear fission or fusion is a:
(A) Biochemical war
(B) Conventional war
(C) Nuclear war
(D) Ethnic dispute

160. Which theoretical approach to IR is most likely to emphasize the importance of shared norms, values, and democratic institutions in fostering peace?
(A) Idealist
(B) Realist
(C) Systems
(D) Game Theory

161. The process by which a state's leadership defines its goals and objectives in the world is known as:
(A) The process of disarmament.
(B) The practice of intervention.
(C) The dynamics of the arms race.
(D) The formulation of national interest.

162. A key effect of globalization on the state has been:
(A) The total erosion of state power in all areas.
(B) Increased pressure on states to conform to global economic and political norms.
(C) A universal return to isolationist policies.
(D) The complete elimination of national identities.

163. The study of how individual leaders' personalities, belief systems, and cognitive processes influence foreign policy is a key part of the:
(A) Systems approach
(B) Realist approach
(C) Decision-making approach
(D) Game Theory approach

164. Match List I with List II regarding concepts from International Law and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:
List I: (Concept)
P. Sovereignty
Q. Intervention
R. Treaty
S. Peaceful Settlement
List II: (Meaning)
1. Coercive interference in another state's affairs
2. A formal agreement between states
3. Resolving disputes without resorting to force
4. Supreme authority of the state within its territory
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2

165. The Cold War is described as 'cold' because:
(A) It was fought in arctic regions.
(B) There was no direct large-scale fighting between the two superpowers.
(C) It was a conflict devoid of any passion or ideology.
(D) It ended without a clear winner.

166. Which of the following is NOT a method for the peaceful settlement of disputes?
(A) Negotiation
(B) Mediation
(C) Adjudication
(D) Arms race

167. An idealist would argue that the prevention and abolition of war is best achieved through:
(A) A global balance of power.
(B) Unilateral military build-ups.
(C) The spread of democracy and the strengthening of international law.
(D) A policy of strict non-alignment.

168. The acquisition of power refers to the ways in which a state can:
(A) Decrease its international commitments.
(B) Isolate itself from the international community.
(C) Abandon its national interests.
(D) Increase its capacity to influence others.

169. Identify the correct statement regarding the limitations of power.
(A) The cost of using power, both in material and reputational terms, can be a significant limitation.
(B) A state with immense power faces no limitations.
(C) International law is the only limitation on

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power.
(D) Limitations on power only apply to small states.

170. Consider the following regarding the study of international relations:
1. Realist and Idealist approaches
2. Systems and Game theory approaches
3. Communication and Decision-making approaches

Which of the above are recognized as prominent contending approaches for the study of international relations?
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

171. A state's claim to be acting on behalf of a suppressed minority in another state to justify an armed attack is an example of:
(A) Peaceful settlement of a dispute.
(B) The process of disarmament.
(C) A commitment to non-alignment.
(D) The use of intervention, often linked to ethnic disputes.

172. The central assumption of Game Theory in IR is that states are:
(A) Irrational and unpredictable.
(B) Rational actors who calculate the costs and benefits of their choices.
(C) Altruistic and self-sacrificing.
(D) Primarily driven by historical grievances.

173. The 'end of the cold war' created a 'unipolar moment' which refers to:
(A) The division of the world into two equal poles.
(B) The rise of the Non-Aligned Movement to global leadership.
(C) The dominance of a single major power, the United States.
(D) The elimination of all nuclear weapons.

174. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched?
(A) Realism : State-centric
(B) Idealism : Optimistic view of human nature
(C) Systems Theory : Focus on international structure
(D) Decision-Making Theory : State as a monolithic, unitary actor

175. The fundamental right of a state to exist and defend itself is intrinsically linked to which duty under international law?
(A) The duty to refrain from aggression against other states.
(B) The duty to intervene in other states.
(C) The duty to form alliances.
(D) The duty to pursue an arms race.

176. Propaganda that dehumanizes an enemy population, making it easier to justify war, highlights the role of what in conflict?
(A) Diplomacy
(B) Ideology and communication
(C) Peaceful settlement
(D) Treaty law

177. A state choosing to join a military pact like NATO is entering into an:
(A) Act of non-alignment
(B) Agreement for disarmament
(C) Alliance
(D) Intervention

178. Consider the following statements about power:
Statement I : Tangible elements of power like military hardware are the only factors that determine outcomes in international relations.
Statement II : Intangible elements like national morale and diplomatic skill can significantly affect a state's ability to achieve its goals.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

179. A conflict driven by the desire of a particular identity group for self-determination or autonomy falls under the category of:
(A) A purely economic war.
(B) An ethnic dispute.
(C) A war of global conquest.
(D) A systemic transition war.

180. The concept of pacta sunt servanda" in treaty law means:
(A) Agreements must be kept in good faith.
(B) Treaties are not binding.

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(C) A fundamental change in circumstances can void a treaty.
(D) Only powerful nations need to follow treaties.

181. Globalization has facilitated the rise of which actors that challenge the state-centric view of international relations?
(A) National legislatures and local governments.
(B) Traditional diplomatic corps.
(C) Historical societies and museums.
(D) Transnational corporations and international non-governmental organizations.

182. A Realist analysis of the end of the Cold War would likely focus on:
(A) The moral superiority of democratic ideals.
(B) The shift in the balance of power caused by the internal collapse of the Soviet Union.
(C) The success of international law in ending the conflict.
(D) The role of improved communication in fostering trust.

183. The main goal of diplomacy is to:
(A) Prepare for an inevitable war.
(B) Promote a single global ideology.
(C) Manage international relations and resolve conflicts without resorting to violence.
(D) Enforce a state's will through coercion.

184. The argument that no state should have the right to intervene in the internal affairs of another state is based on the principle of:
(A) Collective security
(B) The arms race
(C) Globalization
(D) Sovereign equality

185. A state that defines its national interest in terms of spreading its revolutionary ideology to other countries is an example of:
(A) The role and relevance of ideology in international relations.
(B) A commitment to the peaceful settlement of disputes.
(C) The practice of non-alignment.
(D) A policy of complete disarmament.

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186. Which theory would be most likely to view the United Nations as a valuable tool for international cooperation and peace?
(A) Realism
(B) Game Theory
(C) Idealism
(D) Systems Theory

187. The competitive, and often rapid, increase in the quantity or quality of military instruments by rival states is called:
(A) An arms race
(B) Disarmament
(C) Arms control
(D) Diplomacy

188. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A) : During the Cold War, many newly independent nations adopted a policy of Non-Alignment.
Reason (R) : They wished to avoid being drawn into the ideological and military confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

189. A state's ability to use economic aid or sanctions to influence another state's behavior is an element of its:
(A) Ideology
(B) Non-alignment policy
(C) Disarmament strategy
(D) Power

190. What is the primary difference between a nuclear war and a conventional war?
(A) The location where it is fought.
(B) The type of weaponry used and the scale of potential destruction.
(C) The ideology of the combatants.
(D) The duration of the conflict.

191. A key duty of a state under the UN Charter and customary international law is to settle international disputes by:
(A) Coercive intervention
(B) Forming alliances
(C) Peaceful means
(D) Declaring ideological supremacy

192. Which of the following is a limitation on the use of military power?
(A) The existence of a large army.
(B) The possession of advanced technology.
(C) The clarity of the national interest.
(D) The potential for high casualties and economic costs.

193. The concept that events in one part of the world can have rapid and significant effects on other parts of the world is central to the idea of:
(A) Globalization
(B) Non-alignment
(C) The Cold War
(D) Deterrence

194. Match List I with List II regarding theories of International Relations and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:
List I: (Theory)
P. Realism
Q. Idealism
R. Decision-Making
S. Systems
List II: (Primary Focus)
1. The state as a non-unitary actor; bureaucratic and psychological factors
2. The structure of the international system; polarity
3. The state as a unitary actor in a struggle for power and security
4. International law, organizations, and morality
Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

195. An agreement between two countries to limit the number of intercontinental ballistic missiles they deploy is an example of:
(A) An arms race
(B) Disarmament
(C) Arms control
(D) Intervention

196. The notion that war is an extension of politics by other means" is most closely associated with which perspective?
(A) Idealist, which seeks to abolish war.
(B) Realist, which sees war as a tool of the state.
(C) Communication, which sees war as a misunderstanding.
(D) Game Theory, which sees war as a suboptimal outcome.

197. The formal process by which a state indicates its consent to be bound by a treaty is called:
(A) Intervention
(B) Negotiation
(C) Proclamation
(D) Ratification

198. The rise of nationalism can be a cause of conflict when it becomes aggressive and expansionist, a phenomenon often fueled by:
(A) Ideology
(B) Disarmament
(C) Diplomacy
(D) Non-alignment

199. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : The concept of national interest is dynamic and can change based on new threats and opportunities.
Statement II : The promotion of national interest is solely achieved through military means.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

200. Consider the following as fundamental duties of states under international law:
1. To respect the sovereignty of other states.
2. To settle disputes peacefully.
3. To refrain from the use of force.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

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266. A state sending its foreign minister to negotiate a trade deal is engaging in:
(A) Intervention
(B) Diplomacy
(C) Deterrence
(D) War

267. The principle of sovereign immunity in international law is a direct consequence of the concept of:
(A) Globalization
(B) The arms race
(C) Non-alignment
(D) The state as a sovereign equal

268. Which theory would be most interested in the role of misperception or faulty information in leading to an accidental war?
(A) Communication Theory
(B) Realist Theory
(C) Systems Theory
(D) Idealist Theory

269. The end of the Cold War challenged the relevance of which major foreign policy stance for many countries?
(A) Globalization
(B) Intervention
(C) Non-alignment
(D) Diplomacy

270. Arrange the following events in the logical order of a state's policy escalation:
1. Use of military force (War)
2. Diplomatic protest
3. Imposition of economic sanctions
4. Severing diplomatic ties
(A) 2, 4, 3, 1
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 3, 1, 4
(D) 3, 4, 2, 1

271. According to Realist theory, what is the most important element of power?
(A) Cultural attractiveness
(B) Moral authority
(C) International legal status
(D) Military and economic capability

272. A key objective of international law concerning war is its:
(A) Promotion and encouragement
(B) Prevention and abolition
(C) Glorification
(D) Expansion

273. The primary reason for the formation of alliances like NATO was:
(A) To promote free trade among members.
(B) To create a new global currency.
(C) To provide collective security against a perceived threat.
(D) To advance the cause of non-alignment.

274. The concept of a unipolar" system refers to an international structure dominated by:
(A) Two superpowers
(B) Multiple great powers
(C) International organizations
(D) A single great power

275. If a state leader says, We must build a world founded on cooperation and law, not conflict and power," they are expressing a sentiment central to which approach?
(A) Idealist
(B) Realist
(C) Systems
(D) Game Theory

276. The use of chemical weapons like chlorine or mustard gas in a conflict would make it a:
(A) Nuclear War
(B) Biochemical War
(C) Conventional War
(D) Systemic War

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277. The body of rules and principles that states consider legally binding in their relations with each other is:
(A) National Interest
(B) Ideology
(C) International Law
(D) Power Politics

278. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A) : The Decision-making approach studies how foreign policy choices are made

(D) Deterrence

213. When diplomacy fails, and states resort to force, this represents a failure of which process?
(A) The arms race
(B) Alliance formation
(C) National interest formulation
(D) The peaceful settlement of disputes

214. The concept of 'sovereignty' in international law implies:
(A) The right to invade neighboring countries.
(B) The absence of a higher authority than the state itself.
(C) The obligation to join a military alliance.
(D) The superiority of international law over domestic law in all matters.

215. A war caused by conflicting claims to holy land" or motivated by religious extremism would have which type of cause?
(A) Primarily economic
(B) Systemic
(C) Ideological/Religious
(D) Geographic

216. A treaty signed by almost every country in the world to ban a certain type of weapon is a prime example of international cooperation for:
(A) An arms race
(B) Intervention
(C) Promoting national interest
(D) Arms control or disarmament

217. In the Decision-Making approach, the 'Rational Actor Model' assumes that:
(A) The state acts as a single, coherent entity that makes choices to maximize its strategic objectives.
(B) Decisions are a result of bureaucratic infighting.
(C) Leaders are often irrational and driven by emotion.
(D) Perceptions and misperceptions are the most important factors.

218. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

Assertion (A) : Globalization can be perceived as a threat to national identity and culture.
Reason (R) : The global flow of media, consumer products, and ideas can lead to cultural homogenization and challenge local traditions.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

219. The acquisition of nuclear weapons by a state is often justified by its leaders as a means to:
(A) Promote global disarmament.
(B) Fulfill requirements for non-alignment.
(C) Ensure national survival through deterrence.
(D) Comply with international treaty law.

220. The meaning, role, and relevance of Ideology" is crucial for understanding conflicts like the Cold War, which was framed as a struggle between:
(A) Capitalism and Democracy versus the Communist system.
(B) Two rival ethnic groups in a territorial boundary dispute.
(C) Two states competing for the same limited natural resources.
(D) The economic competition between the global North and South.

221. Which approach to IR would be most concerned with how a crisis" is defined and framed in the communication between two states?
(A) Realist
(B) Systems
(C) Game Theory
(D) Communication

222. The most fundamental right of a state in international law is the right to:
(A) Intervention
(B) Existence and self-preservation
(C) An arms race
(D) Globalization

223. A process of interaction and integration among the people, companies, and governments of different nations" is a good definition of:
(A) The Cold War

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201. Which theory would argue that even in an anarchic system, states can create institutions that promote cooperation by reducing uncertainty and facilitating communication?
(A) Idealism (and Neoliberal Institutionalism)
(B) Realism
(C) Systems Theory
(D) Game Theory

202. The post-Cold War era witnessed a rise in what type of conflict?
(A) Global nuclear war between superpowers.
(B) Intrastate conflicts, including ethnic disputes.
(C) Colonial wars for independence.
(D) Formal wars between major European powers.

203. A state's diplomatic corps, intelligence agencies, and military are all instruments for:
(A) The pursuit of total disarmament.
(B) The practice of non-alignment.
(C) The promotion of national interest.
(D) The abolition of war.

204. The ability to get what you want through attraction rather than coercion or payments" is a description of:
(A) Military power
(B) Hard power
(C) Economic power
(D) Soft power

205. The international legal principle that prohibits intervention is NOT absolute and is often debated in cases of:
(A) Trade disputes
(B) Cultural exchange disagreements
(C) Alleged gross human rights violations
(D) Standard diplomatic negotiations

206. A key difference between 'arms control' and 'disarmament' is that arms control seeks to ____ risk, while disarmament seeks to ____ weapons.
(A) manage; eliminate
(B) increase; increase
(C) eliminate; manage
(D) ignore; proliferate

207. A country's decision to go to war is analyzed by examining the world views and psychological states of its top leaders. This analysis is using the:
(A) Systems approach
(B) Realist approach
(C) Idealist approach
(D) Decision-making approach

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208. The policy of Non-Alignment was a direct response to:
(A) The rise of globalization.
(B) The bipolar structure of the Cold War.
(C) The establishment of the United Nations.
(D) The process of European integration.

209. The very existence of a massive nuclear arsenal by a state, intended to prevent an attack from another nuclear state, is an example of the policy of:
(A) Disarmament
(B) Intervention
(C) Deterrence
(D) Non-alignment

210. Arrange the following conceptual developments in the study of International Relations in correct chronological order of their prominence:
1. Realist focus on power politics after WWII.
2. Idealist hopes for peace through international organizations after WWI.
3. Focus on globalization and non-state actors after the Cold War.
4. Rise of Non-Alignment as a concept during the Cold War.

(A) 2, 1, 4, 3
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 4, 1, 3
(D) 3, 1, 2, 4

211. Which of the following is a core assumption of the Realist school of thought?
(A) International institutions can enforce peace.
(B) States prioritize cooperation over security.
(C) The international system is anarchic.
(D) Human nature is inherently good.

212. The increasing integration of national economies through trade, investment, and capital flows is a key dimension of:
(A) Globalization
(B) The Cold War
(C) Non-alignment

234. Consider the following statements:
Statement I : The end of the Cold War meant the end of all major conflicts in the world.
Statement II : The post-Cold War era has been characterized by new types of conflicts and security threats, including ethnic disputes and terrorism.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

235. A state that prioritizes its own security and interests above all else, and views other states with suspicion, is acting in accordance with the principles of:
(A) Idealism
(B) Communication Theory
(C) Realism
(D) Non-alignment

236. The use of persuasion, negotiation, and compromise in international relations is the hallmark of:
(A) Diplomacy
(B) Intervention
(C) Deterrence
(D) Arms Race

237. The fundamental duty of a state to not violate the territorial integrity of another state is a cornerstone of:
(A) The concept of globalization.
(B) The policy of non-alignment.
(C) Game Theory.
(D) International Law.

238. The argument that foreign policy decisions are not perfectly rational but are instead a 'satisficing' compromise between competing bureaucratic interests is a key insight of the:
(A) Realist approach
(B) Decision-making approach
(C) Idealist approach
(D) Systems approach

239. The 'acquisition, use and limitations of power' is a central theme in which school of thought?
(A) Idealism
(B) Communication Theory
(C) Realism
(D) Game Theory

240. The main purpose of forming an alliance during the Cold War was to:
(A) Promote economic globalization.
(B) Encourage non-alignment.
(C) Work towards complete disarmament.
(D) Create a collective defense against the opposing bloc.

241. Identify the incorrect statement.
(A) National interest is always defined in purely moral and altruistic terms.
(B) National interest is about a state's goals for survival and well-being.
(C) The perception of national interest can be shaped by ideology.
(D) The promotion of national interest can involve diplomacy or force.

242. A conflict that draws in multiple major powers and has the potential to transform the entire international system could be described as a:
(A) Limited war
(B) Systemic war
(C) Police action
(D) Minor ethnic dispute

243. The idea of creating a new world order" based on international law and collective security after the Cold War was an expression of which school of thought?
(A) Realist
(B) Systems
(C) Idealist
(D) Game Theory

244. Which concept best explains why a state might feel less secure even as it builds up its military, because its neighbors are doing the same?
(A) Non-Alignment
(B) Peaceful Settlement
(C) Treaty Law
(D) The Security Dilemma

245. What is the role of diplomacy in the peaceful settlement of disputes?
(A) It is the primary means of communication, negotiation, and compromise.
(B) It is irrelevant, as disputes are only settled by force.

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(C) Its only role is to deliver declarations of war.
(D) It is a tool of intervention.

246. The right of a state to be free from external control is called:
(A) Intervention
(B) Sovereignty
(C) Deterrence
(D) Globalization

247. The Cold War was fundamentally a contest between two opposing:
(A) Ethnic groups
(B) Environmental policies
(C) Ideologies
(D) Forms of non-alignment

248. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A) : International law lacks a central enforcement mechanism like a global police force.
Reason (R) : Enforcement in international law often relies on self-interest, reciprocity, and countermeasures by states themselves.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

249. A state's military-industrial complex, its level of technological innovation, and its economic output are all tangible elements relevant to the:
(A) Acquisition of power
(B) Policy of non-alignment
(C) Process of disarmament
(D) Renunciation of national interest

250. A war fought between two states using tanks, aircraft, and infantry, but not weapons of mass destruction, is a:
(A) Nuclear War
(B) Biochemical War
(C) Conventional War
(D) Cyber War

251. The end of history" thesis, which posited the universal triumph of Western liberal democracy after the Cold War, was a powerful statement about the perceived triumph of a particular:
(A) Military alliance
(B) Ethnic group
(C) Economic model only
(D) Ideology

252. A scholar modeling the choices of two states in a nuclear standoff as a game of chicken" is using which approach?
(A) Idealist
(B) Game Theory
(C) Systems
(D) Communication

253. Which of the following is NOT a duty of a state under traditional international law?
(A) To observe treaty obligations.
(B) To respect the sovereignty of other states.
(C) To expand its borders to its maximum possible extent.
(D) To settle disputes by peaceful means.

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254. Match the IR theory in List I with its view on the prevention of war" in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:
List I: (Theory)
P. Realism
Q. Idealism
R. Communication Theory
S. Game Theory
List II: (View on War Prevention)
1. Prevented by changing payoff structures to favor cooperation
2. Prevented by clarifying signals and avoiding misperception
3. Prevented by creating international institutions and promoting law
4. Prevented (or managed) through balance of power and deterrence
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1

255. The rapid increase in cross-border trade and the rise of global supply chains are key features of economic:
(A) Globalization
(B) Deterrence
(C) Non-alignment
(D) Intervention

256. A state's decision to remain neutral and not take sides in a conflict between two other major powers is an example of:
(A) An alliance
(B) Non-alignment
(C) An intervention
(D) An arms race

257. What is the fundamental difference between 'intervention' and 'diplomacy'?
(A) Intervention is entirely peaceful, while diplomacy is often violent.
(B) There is no functional difference; both terms are used interchangeably.
(C) Intervention is legal in all cases, while diplomacy is strictly illegal.
(D) Intervention is coercive, while diplomacy is based on negotiation.

258. The study of international relations from the perspective of how the overall system (bipolar, multipolar, etc.) constrains and shapes the behavior of states is the core of the:
(A) Systems approach
(B) Decision-making approach
(C) Idealist approach
(D) Communication approach

259. A state's power is considered 'limited' because:
(A) It is always morally wrong to use it.
(B) Power is an illusion and does not actually exist.
(C) Other states may act to balance against it, and its use incurs costs.
(D) International law has completely eliminated the use of power.

260. Consider the following as potential causes of war:
1. Wars can be caused by disputes over territory.
2. Wars can be caused by conflicts between ideologies.
3. Wars can be caused by ethnic tensions and quests for self-determination.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

261. The concept of deterrence is most closely associated with which type of weaponry?
(A) Conventional artillery
(B) Biochemical agents
(C) Small arms
(D) Nuclear weapons

262. Anarchy" in realist theory means:
(A) Chaos and disorder
(B) The absence of a central authority above states
(C) A world without rules
(D) A system governed by a world emperor

263. An international agreement to ban the production and stockpiling of biological weapons is an act of:
(A) Deterrence
(B) Arms race
(C) Disarmament/Arms Control
(D) Intervention

264. Consider the following statements about Alliances:
Statement I : Alliances are formal associations of states for the purpose of mutual military assistance.
Statement II : A policy of non-alignment is a form of alliance.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

265. The promotion of national interest" refers to the actions a state takes to:
(A) Achieve its foreign policy goals.
(B) Weaken its own economy.
(C) Isolate itself from the world.
(D) Follow the lead of other states without question.

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(B) An Alliance
(C) Globalization
(D) Intervention

224. Match the IR term in List I with its opposite or contrasting concept in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:
List I: (Term)
P. Arms Race
Q. Intervention
R. Alliance
S. War
List II: (Contrasting Concept)
1. Non-Alignment
2. Peaceful Settlement
3. Disarmament
4. Sovereignty
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

225. A policy of deterrence is only credible if:
(A) The state possesses both the capability to retaliate and the perceived will to use it.
(B) A state publicly renounces the use of force.
(C) A state has no nuclear weapons.
(D) The state has dismantled its military.

226. An idealist would argue that the relevance of ideology:
(A) Is only to justify power politics.
(B) Can be overcome by rational institutions and laws that promote peace.
(C) Is the most important factor in all state calculations.
(D) Is non-existent in the 21st century.

227. The formulation of national interest in a democracy often involves:
(A) Only the will of the supreme leader.
(B) Adherence to ancient traditions without change.
(C) A random selection of policies.
(D) A process of public debate, expert opinion, and political leadership.

228. The Cold War created a system of rival ____, such as NATO and the Warsaw Pact.
(A) Non-aligned movements
(B) Alliances
(C) Disarmament committees
(D) Globalization initiatives

229. Which of the following is a key question addressed by the Decision-Making approach?
(A) What is the distribution of power in the international system?
(B) What are the universal moral laws that should govern states?
(C) Who makes foreign policy decisions, and how?
(D) What are the payoffs in a strategic game between two countries?

230. Consider the following regarding the elements of a state's power:
1. Tangible elements, such as military forces and economic size.
2. Intangible elements, such as national morale and quality of leadership.
3. Ideological elements, such as the attractiveness of its political system.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

231. The prevention of war, according to the Idealist tradition, relies heavily on:
(A) The balance of power
(B) The principle of self-help
(C) The constant threat of nuclear annihilation
(D) The development of international law and institutions

232. A war fought not with soldiers and tanks, but with viruses and toxins, is a:
(A) Conventional War
(B) Biochemical War
(C) Nuclear War
(D) Systemic War

233. The principle that treaties must be observed in good faith is central to:
(A) Deterrence theory
(B) The realist approach
(C) Treaty law
(D) The concept of an arms race

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within a state.
Reason (R) : This approach rejects the idea that a state is a monolithic entity and instead examines the roles of individuals, groups, and bureaucracies.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

279. A limitation on a powerful state's ability to use its military might be the fear of international condemnation and becoming a pariah state. This is a limitation based on:
(A) Tangible power
(B) Lack of military hardware
(C) Economic collapse
(D) Normative and reputational costs

280. A civil war within a country that pulls in neighboring states and major powers due to strategic interests and ethnic ties demonstrates the link between:
(A) Ethnic disputes and broader international conflict
(B) Disarmament and peace
(C) Non-alignment and isolation
(D) Treaty law and its universal application

281. The term 'detente', often used in the context of the Cold War, referred to a period of:
(A) Increased hostility and arms racing.
(B) The final collapse of the Soviet Union.
(C) Eased tensions and improved diplomatic relations between superpowers.
(D) The peak of the Non-Aligned Movement.

282. The 'formulation' of national interest is a process that is primarily:
(A) Domestic
(B) International
(C) Judicial
(D) Irrelevant

283. Which theory would suggest that war can be prevented by strengthening the United Nations and promoting international human rights law?
(A) Realism
(B) Systems Theory
(C) Game Theory
(D) Idealism

284. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:
List I: (Concept)
P. Sovereignty
Q. Intervention
R. Alliance
S. Disarmament
List II: (Characteristic)
1. Mutual defense commitment
2. Reduction of weapons
3. Supreme state authority
4. Coercive interference
Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

285. A nation's belief in its 'Manifest Destiny' or its role as a 'leader of the free world' is an example of how _____ can shape its national interest and foreign policy.
(A) treaty law
(B) disarmament
(C) ideology
(D) deterrence

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286. What is the main difference between mediation and arbitration for peaceful settlement of disputes?
(A) Mediation is binding, while arbitration is not.
(B) Arbitration results in a binding decision, while mediation is a facilitated negotiation.
(C) Mediation involves military force, while arbitration does not.
(D) There is no difference between the two terms.

287. The end of the Cold War led to a period of rethinking in IR, with _____ emerging as a major theme of the new era.
(A) Bipolarity
(B) The arms race
(C) The Warsaw Pact
(D) Globalization

288. A state's right to territorial integrity is protected under:
(A) The theory of the arms race
(B) International law
(C) The concept of intervention
(D) Game theory

289. The possession of a large, well-equipped army is a _____ element of power.
(A) intangible
(B) ideological
(C) tangible
(D) communicative

290. Consider the following regarding national interest:
1. The security and survival of the state.
2. The economic prosperity of the nation.
3. The promotion of the nation's values and ideology.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

291. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of the Cold War?
(A) A global alliance of non-aligned states against the superpowers
(B) Bipolar international system
(C) Ideological competition
(D) Proxy wars and an arms race

292. The study of how a decision to go to war was influenced by the competing interests of different military branches and government departments falls under the _____ approach.
(A) Systems
(B) Realist
(C) Idealist
(D) Decision-making

293. The concept of 'power' in international relations is best understood as:
(A) A fixed quantity that cannot be changed.
(B) A relational concept, depending on context and the actors involved.
(C) A purely military phenomenon.
(D) An outdated idea in the age of globalization.

294. The legal principle that a state cannot be sued in the courts of another state without its consent is an expression of its:
(A) Intervention
(B) Alliance commitment
(C) Sovereignty
(D) Ideology

295. Which theory posits that states are like billiard balls, whose movements are determined by their collisions with other balls, not by what's inside them?
(A) Decision-making theory
(B) Communication theory
(C) Idealism
(D) Systems theory (Structural Realism)

296. A treaty signed by two states is _____, while a treaty signed by many states is _____.
(A) bilateral; multilateral
(B) multilateral; bilateral
(C) illegal; legal
(D) realist; idealist

297. The global struggle against terrorism after 2001, involving a coalition of states, can be seen as the formation of a new type of _____ against a non-state actor.
(A) Non-alignment
(B) Alliance
(C) Disarmament pact
(D) Bipolar system

298. The argument that the spread of capitalism creates a globalized economic system that overrides state sovereignty is a key theme in the study of:
(A) The Cold War
(B) Deterrence
(C) Globalization
(D) Non-alignment

299. A primary cause of an arms race is:
(A) Mutual trust and cooperation
(B) A successful disarmament treaty
(C) The effectiveness of international law
(D) The security dilemma and mutual suspicion

300. The prevention and abolition of war through the establishment of a system of collective security is a core goal of:

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(A) Realist power politics.
(B) The Idealist tradition and organizations like the UN.
(C) The Non-Aligned Movement.
(D) The concept of the arms race.

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17. (B) A bipolar confrontation between two superpower-led ideological blocs.
The Cold War period was defined by a bipolar world order, where global politics centered on the rivalry between two superpowers. These states led opposing ideological and military blocs, representing capitalist and communist systems respectively. This structural confrontation influenced almost every aspect of international relations, including alliance formation, proxy wars, and the persistent threat of nuclear escalation between the competing blocs.

18. (A) The refusal to formally align with or against any major power bloc.
The core principle of non-alignment involves a state's refusal to formally join major military alliances or power blocs. Emerging primarily during the Cold War, this policy allowed newly independent nations to maintain their autonomy and avoid being drawn into the superpower rivalry. It emphasizes independent decision-making in foreign affairs and focuses on promoting peace and cooperation outside the bipolar structure.

19. (C) Globalization
Globalization describes the process of increasing economic, social, and cultural integration across the world. It is characterized by the rapid flow of capital, information, and people across national borders, which reduces the traditional barriers between states. This phenomenon challenges the absolute authority of the nation-state by creating a highly interconnected global environment where local events can have immediate international consequences.

20. (A) 1 and 2 only
International law provides the legal framework governing the rights and duties of sovereign states in their interactions with one another. It encompasses the rules for creating and terminating treaties, as well as the protocols for diplomatic conduct. While it regulates external behavior between nations, it does not primarily concern itself with the internal, domestic politics of a single sovereign state.

21. (C) The right to intervene in the internal affairs of other sovereign states.
Traditional international law is built on the principles of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, and the right to self-defense. However, states do not possess a legal right to intervene in the internal affairs of other sovereign nations. Such interference violates the core concept of independence, which dictates that each state has exclusive jurisdiction over its own territory and domestic political matters.

22. (B) The coercive interference by a state in the internal affairs of another state.
Intervention in international relations refers to the coercive interference by one state in the internal or external affairs of another. This action is usually taken to influence the target state's policies or change its political structure. Because it involves the use or threat of force, intervention often challenges the fundamental legal principles of state sovereignty and non-interference in domestic matters.

23. (D) Treaty Law
Treaty law is the specific branch of international law that governs the formation, interpretation, and legal effect of agreements between states. It establishes the procedures for states to formally consent to obligations and defines the circumstances under which such agreements may be terminated. This legal framework is essential for providing predictability and order in the complex diplomatic interactions between sovereign nations.

24. (A) Realist approach
The focus on the acquisition and preservation of power to ensure national survival is a central tenet of the realist approach. Realists view the international system as a dangerous environment where states must be pragmatic rather than idealistic. This perspective emphasizes that security is achieved through strength and the careful management of power, rather than through moral aspirations or international cooperation.

25. (C) Limitation of power : Perpetual arms race
While military hardware is a tangible element and morale is an intangible element of power, a perpetual arms race is generally seen as an exercise or manifestation of power rivalry rather than a limitation. Limitations on power typically include international law, public opinion, or the balancing actions of other states. Coercion is a

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9. (C) The complete absence of ideology in policy-making.
National power is derived from several key factors, including military capabilities, economic resources, population size, and geography. However, ideology is also a significant element as it provides a framework for policy and can mobilize public support. A complete absence of ideology is not considered an element of power, as belief systems frequently shape a nation's influence, legitimacy, and strategic international direction.

10. (A) Information flow and the specific processes of perception.
The communication approach centers on the exchange of information and how messages are transmitted and received between international actors. It emphasizes that the flow of information and the resulting perceptions significantly impact state behavior. By analyzing these processes, scholars seek to understand how misunderstandings or distorted signals can lead to conflict or how clear communication can facilitate better international cooperation.

11. (D) The role of ideology in shaping and justifying national interest.
Ideology serves as a systematic set of beliefs that can shape and justify a state's foreign policy objectives. When a nation claims a mission to spread its political system, it is using ideological frameworks to legitimate its national interest. This process helps mobilize domestic support and provides a normative basis for actions that might otherwise be viewed as simple power-seeking behavior.

12. (B) An ethnic dispute
Ethnic disputes arise from deep-seated differences in identity, language, religion, or cultural heritage within or between populations. These conflicts often involve groups seeking greater autonomy, recognition, or self-determination. Unlike purely economic or political wars, ethnic disputes are centered on the preservation of a specific identity, making them complex to resolve through traditional diplomatic methods or simple material and territorial negotiations.

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13. (C) Preventing attacks by maintaining the capacity to inflict unacceptable retaliatory damage.
Nuclear deterrence is a strategic concept designed to prevent an adversary from attacking by threatening a devastating retaliatory strike. The logic is based on the assumption that if the costs of an attack are unacceptably high, a rational opponent will choose to avoid conflict. It relies on maintaining a credible and survivable nuclear arsenal capable of inflicting massive destruction upon an aggressor.

14. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Different theoretical approaches focus on distinct core concepts to explain international behavior. Realism emphasizes power and national interest, while Idealism prioritizes international law and morality. Game theory utilizes strategic interaction and payoffs to model state choices. The decision-making approach examines internal factors like bureaucratic politics and human perception to understand how specific foreign policies are formulated and then implemented.

15. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
An arms race involves a competitive escalation of military capabilities between rival states seeking security or superiority. This dynamic is frequently fueled by the security dilemma, where defensive actions taken by one state are interpreted as offensive threats by another. Consequently, both parties continue to increase their armaments, often leading to heightened tensions and a decreased sense of overall global stability.

16. (B) Diplomatic negotiation
Diplomatic negotiation is a fundamental method for the peaceful resolution of international disagreements. It involves direct communication between state representatives to reach a mutually acceptable agreement. Unlike military intervention or economic sanctions, which are coercive measures, negotiation relies on dialogue and compromise to address grievances. This process is essential for maintaining global stability and avoiding the high costs of armed conflict.

and conflict resolution. While diplomats report on foreign developments and represent their government's interests, unilateral military conquest is an act of war and force. Such actions represent a failure or rejection of diplomatic processes rather than a function.

35. (C) Systems approach
The systems approach analyzes international politics by focusing on the overall structure and the distribution of power among major states. It argues that the behavior of individual nations is largely determined by their position within this system, whether it is unipolar, bipolar, or multipolar. This perspective prioritizes structural constraints and systemic dynamics over the internal characteristics or ideologies of the states involved.

36. (B) Pacta sunt servanda
The principle of pacta sunt servanda is a fundamental rule in international law stating that treaties must be honored and performed in good faith by the signatories. This concept ensures that international agreements are reliable and legally binding. It serves as the bedrock of stable international relations, as it compels sovereign states to fulfill their commitments regardless of changes in their domestic leadership.

37. (D) Biochemical war
A biochemical war involves the use of toxic chemical substances or biological agents, such as diseases and toxins, to cause harm or death. These are classified as weapons of mass destruction because of their potential for widespread, indiscriminate impact on both military and civilian populations. Such conflicts are strictly regulated and condemned by international law due to their extreme humanitarian and environmental consequences.

38. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Globalization fundamentally challenges the traditional authority of nation-states by facilitating the rapid flow of information, culture, and capital across borders. These transnational movements are often beyond the direct control of any single government. Additionally, the increasing influence of international organizations and non-state actors creates new norms and regulations, further limiting a state's ability to act independently in its domestic affairs.

39. (C) Arms control focuses on managing weaponry, while disarmament aims at reducing it.
Arms control and disarmament are related but distinct concepts in international security. Arms control focuses on managing and regulating the existing levels of weaponry to reduce the risk of conflict and ensure stability. In contrast, disarmament aims for the actual reduction or complete elimination of specific types of weapons. While both seek to enhance peace, their methods and immediate goals differ significantly.

40. (A) Human nature is fundamentally good and capable of cooperation.
The idealist approach is based on an optimistic view of human nature, suggesting that people are fundamentally good and capable of altruism. This belief extends to the international level, where idealists argue that states can cooperate to achieve common goals. They posit that through reason, education, and the creation of international institutions, humanity can overcome the tendency toward conflict and build peace.

41. (C) The Cold War
The establishment of NATO and the Warsaw Pact was a central feature of the Cold War. These military alliances were created to provide collective defense for the Western and Eastern blocs, respectively. They symbolized the bipolar division of the world and served to institutionalize the ideological and strategic rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union during this intense historical period.

42. (A) The ability of a state to influence the specific actions of others.
In international relations, power is the ability of one state to influence the behavior or actions of others to achieve its own objectives. It is a multidimensional concept that includes military strength, economic capacity, and diplomatic skill. Rather than just being about land area or moral status, power is ultimately measured by a state's effectiveness in shaping outcomes within the global system.

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standard method through which state power is applied.

26. (A) National interest
Securing access to vital natural resources, such as oil, is a classic example of a state pursuing its national interest. These goals are determined by the state's need for economic stability and security. By prioritizing resource acquisition in its foreign policy, a government takes pragmatic steps to ensure the continued functioning of its economy and the well-being of its own citizens.

27. (D) A systematic body of ideas and values forming political theory.
Ideology represents a comprehensive and systematic set of ideas, values, and beliefs that form the basis of a political or economic theory. In international relations, these frameworks guide states in interpreting world events and justifying their actions. Ideologies can act as a unifying force within a nation or serve as a source of intense competition and conflict between different political systems.

28. (B) The nature and causes of war can be political, economic, or ideological.
War is a complex phenomenon in international relations that can arise from a wide variety of causes, including territorial disputes, economic competition, or ideological differences. It is rarely triggered by a single factor alone. While international law attempts to regulate and minimize conflict, it has not abolished war, which remains a significant tool that states use to achieve their political objectives.

29. (C) International or bilateral agreements to regulate the production, deployment, or use of certain weapons.
Arms control refers to international or bilateral agreements designed to regulate, limit, or manage the development and deployment of weapons. Unlike complete disarmament, which seeks the total elimination of arms, arms control focuses on creating stability and reducing the likelihood of accidental conflict. By establishing rules for military competition, these agreements help mitigate the risks associated with the accumulation of weaponry.

30. (A) 1, 3, 2, 4
Resolving international disputes often follows a progression from peaceful diplomacy to more assertive actions. The process usually begins with negotiation and diplomatic protest. If unsuccessful, parties may seek legal adjudication or arbitration. Escalated measures involve breaking off diplomatic relations to show strong disapproval. Finally, limited military intervention represents a more coercive stage where diplomatic and legal methods have failed to resolve.

31. (A) Zero-sum game
A zero-sum game describes a situation where the gain of one participant is exactly equal to the loss of another. In the context of international relations, this concept is often used to characterize intense power struggles where resources or influence are perceived as finite. In such scenarios, any advantage secured by one state is seen as directly diminishing the security or status of others.

32. (B) It determines how policy makers interpret events and formulate responses.
The perception of national interest is vital because it shapes how policy makers interpret international events and determine their state's goals. National interest is not always an objective reality; it is influenced by the values, beliefs, and biases of leaders. These perceptions dictate the specific strategies chosen to address threats and opportunities, ultimately defining the direction and priorities of a nation's foreign policy.

33. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
The conclusion of the Cold War led to a period of American dominance, creating a unipolar international system. While globalization has increased interconnectedness, it has not strengthened absolute state sovereignty. Instead, the rise of international organizations and global economic flows has often limited a state's independent control over its domestic affairs, showing that globalization can actually erode traditional aspects of sovereign authority.

34. (D) Unilateral military conquest
Diplomacy is primarily the practice of conducting relations between states through negotiation, representation, and observation. It serves as the chief instrument for peaceful communication

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52. (B) Military force or threat of force
Hard power refers to the use of coercive means, such as military force or economic sanctions, to influence the behavior of other states. It relies on tangible resources and the threat or application of pressure to achieve national interests. This contrasts with soft power, which uses attraction and persuasion through culture and values to accomplish goals without resorting to physical or economic force.

53. (D) The Communication approach
The communication approach focuses on how information is exchanged and processed between international actors. It places a central emphasis on the role of perception and the impact of miscommunication in triggering conflicts. By examining the technical and psychological aspects of information flow, this approach seeks to understand how states interpret signals and how these interpretations ultimately influence their foreign policy decisions.

54. (A) Cold War
The Cold War was the period of intense geopolitical and ideological rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union following World War II. While it did not involve direct large-scale military conflict between the two superpowers, it was characterized by an arms race, proxy wars, and the division of the world into competing blocs. It fundamentally shaped international relations for decades.

55. (C) Game Theory : Focus on rational decision-making in strategic situations
Game theory focuses on modeling strategic situations where rational actors make decisions based on the expected choices of others. This contrasts with realism, which emphasizes power, and idealism, which focuses on morality and law. Systems theory looks at the overall structure rather than individual psychology. Therefore, the application of logic and payoffs to understand international interactions is the defining feature of game theory.

56. (A) The Bureaucratic Politics model
The bureaucratic politics model, a key part of the decision-making approach, argues that foreign policy is not the result of a single rational actor. Instead, it is the outcome of bargaining and compromise among various government agencies, each with its own interests and perspectives. This model highlights how internal competition and organizational dynamics within the state apparatus can significantly shape a nation's actions.

57. (D) Enhancing collective security or power against a common threat.
Alliances are primarily formed to enhance the collective security or power of their members against a common rival or threat. By pooling their military resources and coordinating their policies, states seek to deter potential aggressors and improve their chances of survival. Alliances are a key instrument of the balance of power, allowing states to offset the strength of more powerful adversaries through cooperation.

58. (A) The anarchic structure of the international system and the resulting security dilemma.
From a realist perspective, the arms race is a natural consequence of the anarchic international system. The lack of a central authority creates a security dilemma, where one state's defensive build-up is viewed as a threat by others. This mutual suspicion compels states to continuously increase their military capabilities to ensure their own survival, leading to an escalating cycle of weapon acquisition.

59. (C) Sovereignty
Intervention is widely regarded as a violation of a state's sovereignty, which is the legal right of a nation to govern its territory without outside interference. International law generally prohibits states from using coercive measures to influence the domestic politics or policies of others. Such actions undermine the fundamental principles of independence and equality that are necessary for the functioning of the international system.

60. (A) The existence of a powerful opposing alliance.
A powerful opposing alliance serves as a major limitation on a state's power. When multiple nations join together to counter the influence of a single dominant state, they create a balance that can deter or restrict that state's actions. This systemic constraint forces even the most powerful countries to modify their behavior and

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43. (D) The quality of political leadership
National power is comprised of both tangible resources and intangible qualities. While military hardware and natural resources are measurable, tangible elements, factors like the quality of political leadership are intangible. Effective leadership can maximize a state's existing resources and steer foreign policy successfully, making it a critical, though non-physical, component of a nation's overall strength and influence in the international arena.

44. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Disarmament focuses on reducing or abolishing weaponry to ensure peace. Deterrence involves preventing an adversary's action by threatening retaliatory consequences. Diplomacy is the official conduct of relations through negotiation and representation by state agents. Intervention refers to the coercive interference of one state in another's internal affairs. These concepts represent the various ways states interact and manage conflict within the system.

45. (C) A fundamental shift in the global balance of power.
The end of the Cold War led to a fundamental shift in the global balance of power, marking the transition from a bipolar system to a new international order. This period saw the collapse of the Soviet Union and the dissolution of the Eastern bloc. Consequently, it opened the way for increased globalization and the emergence of new security challenges and geopolitical dynamics.

46. (D) Realism
Realism is the theoretical perspective most skeptical of the effectiveness of international law. Realists argue that because the international system is anarchic and lacks a central enforcement authority, states will prioritize their own power and interests over legal obligations. They believe that law is only followed when it serves the interests of powerful states, making it an unreliable tool for preventing war.

47. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The formulation of national interest is not an objective or scientific process; rather, it is deeply political. It involves a complex interplay of various domestic actors, including government agencies, interest groups, and public opinion. These different entities often debate and compromise to determine the goals a state should pursue. Consequently, national interest is a dynamic concept shaped by internal consensus and external pressures.

48. (B) The principle of sovereignty
The principle of sovereignty is a foundational pillar of international law, establishing that each state has supreme authority over its own territory and people. A direct corollary of this principle is the duty of states to refrain from interfering in the domestic affairs of other sovereign nations. This norm is intended to protect the independence and territorial integrity of all states within the system.

49. (B) The actions and potential reactions of other states in the international system.
One of the most significant limitations on a state's power is the presence and potential reactions of other states. In a complex international system, any exercise of power may trigger counterbalancing actions or resistance from rivals. This dynamic forces even powerful nations to consider the material and political costs of their actions, ensuring that power is rarely used without some form of constraint.

50. (B) 2 and 3 only
The idealist approach is characterized by a belief in the potential for harmony of interests among states and the effectiveness of international law and institutions. Unlike realism, which emphasizes anarchy and power politics, idealism suggests that conflict is not inevitable. By strengthening global cooperation and adhering to moral principles, states can overcome structural obstacles to achieve a more peaceful global order.

51. (C) Living organisms or their toxic products to cause death.
A biochemical war is a form of conflict that utilizes biological agents or toxic chemical substances to disable or kill. This category includes the use of bacteria, viruses, or poisons as weapons of mass destruction. Such warfare is widely condemned and strictly prohibited by international treaties because of its ability to cause massive, indiscriminate casualties and long-term damage to the human environment.

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Idealist approach
The idealist approach in international relations prioritizes moral principles and ethical standards over power politics. It posits that human nature is cooperative and that peace can be maintained through international law and organizations. By fostering mutual understanding and collective security, this perspective seeks to prevent conflict and build a stable, harmonious world order based on shared values and humanitarian goals.

2. (A) The sovereign state
Realism identifies the sovereign state as the primary actor and central unit of analysis in the international arena. It operates on the premise that states are unitary, rational entities pursuing national interests within an anarchic system. This focus emphasizes the importance of state power and survival, viewing other actors like international organizations or corporations as secondary to the authority of the nation-state.

3. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
The systems approach analyzes international relations by focusing on the structure of the global system rather than individual units. It evaluates how interactions between various components shape overall outcomes. While it provides a comprehensive view of structural dynamics, it does not prioritize the internal psychological motivations or personal traits of individual political leaders, which distinguishes it from more behavioral-oriented analytical approaches.

4. (D) Modeling strategic interactions where outcomes depend on choices of all.
Game theory provides a mathematical framework for analyzing strategic interactions between rational actors. It focuses on how states make choices when outcomes depend on the decisions of others. By modeling various scenarios and payoffs, this approach helps explain why states might cooperate or compete, emphasizing that the strategic environment and the rational calculation of benefits dictate the effectiveness of specific foreign policies.

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5. (C) It treats the state as a unitary, rational actor in all circumstances.
The decision-making approach moves beyond the idea of the state as a monolithic, unitary entity. It investigates the internal processes, bureaucratic politics, and psychological factors that influence how foreign policy is actually made. By examining the roles of specific individuals and groups, it highlights that national decisions are often the result of complex bargaining, competing interests, and subjective human perceptions.

6. (B) Acquiring and using a specific element of national power.
National power consists of various tangible and intangible elements that a state utilizes to achieve its objectives. A small nation's strategic geographical location or control over vital transit routes represents a significant source of influence. By leveraging these specific advantages, a state can compensate for smaller military or economic size to affect the policies and behaviors of larger, more powerful states.

7. (D) The goals a state pursues to ensure its security and national well-being.
National interest comprises the fundamental goals and ambitions a sovereign state pursues to ensure its security, economic prosperity, and general well-being. It serves as the primary guiding principle for formulating foreign policy. While specific objectives may evolve over time, the core focus remains the preservation of the state's survival and the advancement of its status within the competitive international system.

8. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Realism argues that the international system is anarchic because it lacks a central governing authority. This absence of a world government forces states to prioritize their own survival and security through a self-help mechanism. Consequently, states must constantly accumulate power to protect their interests, as there is no overarching power to enforce rules or guarantee their safety from other actors.

avoid unilateral actions that might provoke a collective international response.

61. (D) Ideology plays no role in the formulation of national interest in the modern era.
It is incorrect to claim that ideology plays no role in the formulation of national interest in the modern era. While pragmatic concerns are important, belief systems and political values continue to influence how nations perceive threats and define their global goals. Ideology remains a framework for interpreting events and providing a moral or theoretical justification for a state's foreign policy decisions.

62. (B) Mediation
Mediation is a method of peaceful settlement where a neutral third party assists disputing states in reaching an agreement. The mediator facilitates communication, clarifies issues, and suggests potential compromises to help the parties find common ground. Unlike negotiation, which involves only the direct parties, mediation brings in an outside perspective to break deadlocks and reduce tensions, though suggestions are not binding.

63. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The Non-Aligned Movement was not created to be a third military bloc; rather, its purpose was to provide a diplomatic alternative to the Cold War's superpower rivalry. The movement aimed to allow states to maintain their independence and sovereignty by refusing to join either the American or Soviet led military alliances. It focused on promoting cooperation, anti-colonialism, and peace outside the bipolar structure.

64. (D) A bilateral treaty involves two states, while a multilateral treaty involves more than two.
The fundamental difference between treaties lies in the number of participating states. A bilateral treaty is a formal agreement between only two parties. In contrast, a multilateral treaty involves three or more sovereign states. While both types are legally binding under international law, multilateral treaties are often used to establish broad international norms or address issues that affect a large number of nations.

65. (A) Arms race
When a state rapidly increases its military power specifically to match or exceed the capabilities of a rival, it is participating in an arms race. This competitive dynamic is driven by mutual suspicion and the desire to maintain a balance of power or achieve military superiority. Such escalations can lead to increased regional instability and a greater risk of conflict between the competing nations.

66. (B) The development of international law and organizations.
The prevention and abolition of war are primary objectives central to the development of international law and international organizations. These frameworks aim to replace the use of force with legal norms and peaceful dispute resolution mechanisms. By creating a structured environment for cooperation and collective security, these institutions seek to address the root causes of conflict and promote a stable global order.

67. (C) The emergence of new global security challenges.
The most significant consequence of the end of the Cold War was the emergence of new and diverse global security challenges. The collapse of the bipolar system allowed for the rise of ethnic conflicts, non-state threats like terrorism, and complex regional instabilities. While the threat of superpower confrontation decreased, the international community had to adapt to a more fragmented and unpredictable security environment.

68. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Idealist thinkers strongly advocate for the role of international law and organizations in global politics. They believe that these institutions are essential for overcoming the anarchic nature of the international system, which otherwise leads to conflict. By establishing clear rules and providing forums for cooperation, such organizations can foster trust among states, facilitate peaceful resolution, and create a harmonious world.

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105. (D) Non-alignment
A state that chooses to remain independent of major power blocs and refuses to join military alliances is practicing a policy of non-alignment. This approach allows a nation to formulate its foreign policy based on its own interests rather than the strategic requirements of a superpower. Non-alignment was a significant movement during the Cold War, enabling many countries to maintain their autonomy.

106. (A) Launching an unprovoked military attack to resolve a border issue.
Launching an unprovoked military attack to resolve a dispute is a direct violation of the duty of states to seek peaceful settlements. International law requires nations to utilize methods such as negotiation, mediation, and adjudication to resolve their disagreements. Using force without legal justification undermines the stability of the international order and breaches the fundamental principles established in the United Nations Charter.

107. (C) Geographic boundaries and state sovereignty
Globalization leads to a decrease in the relative importance of geographic boundaries and absolute state sovereignty. As economic, cultural, and social activities increasingly occur on a global scale, the ability of individual states to control their own borders and internal affairs is diminished. This process creates a more interconnected world where traditional notions of state independence are challenged by transnational flows and institutions.

108. (A) Game theory approach
Game theory is the approach that uses payoff matrices to analyze the strategic choices of actors in a conflict. By representing the potential costs and benefits of different actions, this method helps scholars understand how rational states might behave when their outcomes depend on the decisions of others. It provides a structured way to evaluate the incentives for both cooperation and competition.

109. (D) Its formulation is a political process influenced by a country's leadership.
The formulation of national interest is a dynamic political process that is heavily influenced by a country's leadership and domestic environment. It is not a fixed or universal concept, as different states prioritize different goals based on their unique circumstances and values. Consequently, a nation's interest can evolve over time in response to new international challenges and internal political shifts.

110. (D) 1, 2 and 3
States utilize a wide range of tools to promote their national interests in the international system. These include diplomatic negotiation to reach agreements, economic aid or sanctions to influence other nations, and military force or alliances to ensure security. By combining these different methods, a country can effectively advance its strategic goals and respond to various opportunities and threats on the world stage.

111. (A) Wars of philosophical debate
While wars are often classified based on the types of weapons used or the identity of the combatants, such as nuclear, biochemical, or ethnic conflicts, wars of philosophical debate" are not a recognized category of armed conflict. Conflicts may be driven by ideological differences, but the act of debate itself is a peaceful process, unlike the physical violence that characterizes war.

112. (C) The balance of power
The balance of power is a fundamental principle in international relations which suggests that no single state or coalition should be allowed to dominate others. By maintaining an equilibrium of strength, states seek to deter aggression and ensure that the international system remains stable. This concept often leads to the formation of alliances as nations work together to counter rising powers.

113. (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
Arms control does not necessarily mean the total destruction of weapons, but rather their regulation and management. Similarly, disarmament is specifically defined as the reduction or elimination of armaments. Both statements are incorrect because they misrepresent the scope and goals of these two concepts. While related, arms control focuses on stability, whereas disarmament focuses on the actual reduction of military capacity.

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78. (A) Systems
The systems approach in international relations treats the global arena as a complex web of interactions characterized by inputs, outputs, and feedback loops. It focuses on the structure of the system as a whole rather than the behavior of individual states. By analyzing how changes in one part of the system affect others, this approach seeks to understand the underlying patterns of global stability.

79. (B) Actively pursuing total disarmament and dismantling the military
The acquisition of power involves strategies that enhance a state's capacity to influence others, such as building a strong economy, developing military strength, and forming strategic alliances. Conversely, actively pursuing total disarmament and dismantling the military would decrease a state's material power and its ability to defend its interests. Such actions would generally lead to a reduction, rather than an increase, in power.

80. (A) 1 and 2 only
Power is a multidimensional concept that includes military, economic, and cultural components. It is important to note that possessing power resources does not automatically result in international influence; a state must also have the skill and will to use those resources effectively. Power is not solely defined by nuclear weaponry, as many other factors contribute to a nation's ability to shape outcomes.

81. (A) A process of identifying goals and then using tools like diplomacy to achieve them.
The formulation and promotion of national interest involves identifying a state's core goals and then utilizing various tools, such as diplomacy and economic policy, to achieve them. This is a complex process that takes into account both domestic needs and the international environment. It requires strategic planning and the effective use of a nation's resources to advance its security and prosperity.

82. (D) Disputes over human rights and forms of government.
While some argue that ideology has become less relevant, it still plays a significant role in contemporary international relations. This is particularly evident in global disputes over human rights, democratic governance, and different political models. Competing belief systems continue to shape how states view their moral obligations and define their relationships with others, influencing everything from diplomatic rhetoric to international intervention.

83. (C) Political/geopolitical cause
A political or geopolitical cause of war refers to conflicts that arise from disputes over tangible assets like territory, strategic locations, or natural resources. These disputes are often driven by a state's desire to increase its power, enhance its security, or gain an economic advantage. Such causes are a traditional source of friction between nations and frequently lead to armed interstate conflict.

84. (A) Nuclear deterrence theory
Mutually Assured Destruction is a key concept within nuclear deterrence theory. It is based on the premise that if two opposing states both possess large enough nuclear arsenals to survive a first strike and retaliate, then neither will initiate an attack. The certainty of total annihilation for both sides serves as a powerful deterrent, preventing the outbreak of full-scale nuclear war.

85. (D) The process of ratification and entry into force
The process of ratification and entry into force is a key component of treaty law. Ratification is the formal act by which a state indicates its legal consent to be bound by a treaty's terms. Entry into force marks the point at which the treaty becomes legally operational for the parties involved. This structured process ensures that international agreements are properly authorized and binding.

86. (B) To abide by its international legal obligations.
The principal duty of a state under international law is to abide by its international legal obligations, including those established through treaties and customary law. This commitment is essential for maintaining a stable and predictable international system. By following these rules, sovereign states demonstrate their respect for the collective norms that govern global interactions and contribute to the peaceful resolution of disputes.

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123. (D) Self-help
In realist theory, self-help is the principle that in an anarchic international system, each state is ultimately responsible for its own survival and security. Because there is no higher authority to provide protection, states must rely on their own capabilities and resources to defend their interests. This leads to a focus on military strength and strategic autonomy to ensure national independence.

124. (B) Human reason and cooperation can lead to a more peaceful world.
A fundamental assumption of the idealist approach is that human reason and cooperation can lead to a more peaceful world. Idealists believe that states are not destined for conflict and that through the development of international law and organizations, global harmony is possible. This perspective emphasizes that education and shared values can overcome the structural obstacles that lead to war.

125. (C) A situation where the actions one state takes to increase its security are perceived as threatening by other states, leading them to respond in kind.
A security dilemma occurs when the actions one state takes to increase its own security, such as building up its military, are perceived as threatening by other states. These neighbors then respond by increasing their own military strength, leading to a cycle of escalation where no one feels safer. This concept highlights how defensive intentions can inadvertently lead to international tension.

126. (D) Idealist thought and international law.
The prevention and abolition of war through legal norms and collective action is a central theme in idealist thought and international law. This approach seeks to move beyond power politics by establishing a world order based on the rule of law and cooperation. By strengthening international institutions, idealists believe that the international community can effectively manage disputes and prevent violence.

127. (A) Decision-Making (Bureaucratic Politics)
When different government agencies disagree on foreign policy, it illustrates the core tenet of the decision-making approach, particularly the bureaucratic politics model. This perspective highlights that national decisions are often the result of internal bargaining and conflict among various institutional actors. It emphasizes that a state is not a unitary entity, but a complex organization where domestic interests influence actions.

128. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
During the Cold War, the formation of rival military alliances was a key characteristic of the bipolar international system. States often sought to increase their security by aligning with one of the two dominant superpowers. This strategic choice was driven by the reality that, in a world divided between two major powers, joining a collective defense pact offered protection.

129. (C) The unilateral declaration of war.
Diplomacy is the practice of conducting international relations through peaceful means such as negotiation, representation, and information gathering. Its goal is to resolve conflicts and manage interactions without resorting to violence. A unilateral declaration of war, however, is a formal act of starting hostilities and represents the failure or abandonment of diplomatic efforts, rather than being a functional part.

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130. (A) International law
The principle of the legal equality of all states is a foundational rule of international law. This concept dictates that regardless of their size, wealth, or military power, all sovereign states have the same rights and duties. This equality is essential for the functioning of international organizations and the development of treaties, ensuring every nation has a formal voice in governance.

131. (D) How rational decisions can lead to a collectively suboptimal outcome.
The Prisoner's Dilemma illustrates how rational individual choices can lead to a collectively suboptimal outcome. In international relations, this scenario explains why states might fail to cooperate even when it is in their mutual interest to do so. Because of suspicion and the fear of being cheated, states often prioritize short-term security gains over the greater long-term benefits of collective cooperation.

96. (C) Sovereignty
Sovereignty is defined as the right of a state to exercise exclusive jurisdiction over its territory, population, and resources. This principle means that no other state or external authority has the legal power to interfere in the internal affairs of a sovereign nation. It is the fundamental basis of state independence and the organizing principle of the modern international system of sovereign states.

97. (D) The promotion of national interest through 'soft power'.
Promoting a country's values through culture, public diplomacy, and communication is an exercise in soft power. This approach seeks to achieve foreign policy goals by making a nation's ideals and policies attractive to others, rather than using coercion or force. Soft power is an important tool for advancing national interest because it builds long-term influence and fosters international cooperation and goodwill.

98. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The decision-making approach provides a critical alternative to the realist view of the state as a unitary, rational actor. It argues that foreign policy is actually the result of complex interactions among various individuals and groups within the government. By highlighting internal conflicts and bureaucratic bargaining, this approach explains how national decisions are often compromises that reflect diverse interests.

99. (B) International law and norms
International law and established global norms act as significant limitations on the exercise of a state's power. While states possess military and economic resources, their actions are often constrained by the potential for legal repercussions and international condemnation. Adhering to these norms is important for maintaining a state's legitimacy and fostering the cooperative relationships necessary for success in the international system.

100. (B) Liberalism or Utopianism
The idealist approach to international relations is frequently referred to as liberalism or utopianism. This school of thought emphasizes the importance of ethical principles, international law, and global organizations in creating a more peaceful world. Idealists argue that through cooperation and the spread of democratic values, states can overcome the anarchic nature of the international system and minimize conflict.

101. (A) Communication approach
The communication approach highlights how perceptions and misperceptions can lead to international conflict. Even when no objective threat exists, if a state perceives another as hostile, it may take actions that provoke a real dispute. This perspective emphasizes that the way information is interpreted by leaders is just as important as the actual material capabilities of the states involved in the interaction.

102. (C) Justify their actions based on a mission or set of beliefs.
The influence of ideology is most clearly seen when states justify their foreign policy actions based on a specific mission or set of beliefs. Whether promoting democracy, socialism, or a particular religious world view, ideologies provide a framework for explaining national goals to both domestic and international audiences. This process helps to legitimize a state's actions and can mobilize support for policies.

103. (B) An instrument of policy used to achieve political goals.
The primary nature of war is that it serves as an instrument of policy used by states to achieve specific political goals. Rather than being random acts of violence, wars are deliberate decisions made to resolve disputes or advance national interests when other means have failed. This perspective views war as a tool of statecraft, integrated into a nation's broader strategic objectives.

104. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
During the Cold War, several key concepts defined international interactions. Bipolarity referred to the system's structure around two dominant superpowers. These powers formed military alliances, such as NATO and the Warsaw Pact, for collective defense. Non-alignment was the policy of states seeking independence from these blocs. Finally, deterrence was the strategy used to prevent attacks through the threat of retaliatory force.

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141. (A) States seeking to remain neutral during the Cold War.
The Non-Aligned Movement consisted of states that sought to remain neutral and independent during the Cold War. By refusing to join either the United States or Soviet led military blocs, these nations aimed to maintain their sovereignty and focus on their own development. The movement represented a significant third force in global politics, advocating for peace outside the bipolar struggle.

142. (D) Treaty
A treaty is a formal and binding agreement concluded between sovereign states in written form and governed by international law. It serves as a crucial tool for states to establish legal obligations, resolve disputes, and cooperate on various issues such as trade, security, and human rights. Treaties provide a stable and predictable framework for managing the complex interactions between nations.

143. (B) Intrastate or civil conflict
A war fought primarily within a state's boundaries between the government and an internal rebel group is classified as an intrastate or civil conflict. These wars are often caused by ethnic tensions, political grievances, or competition for control of the state. While they occur within a single country, they can have significant regional consequences and often involve international intervention.

144. (C) A treaty that bans the testing of nuclear weapons in the atmosphere.
A treaty that bans the testing of nuclear weapons in the atmosphere is a prime example of arms control. Rather than eliminating the weapons entirely, it regulates their use and development to reduce environmental damage and slow the arms race. Arms control focuses on managing risks and increasing international stability through specific, mutually agreed-upon limitations on military technology and activities.

145. (A) The potential for human progress and international cooperation.
In contrast to the realist focus on inevitable conflict, the idealist approach places strong faith in the potential for human progress and international cooperation. Idealists believe that states can overcome the anarchic nature of the system by working together through international law and organizations. This optimistic perspective emphasizes that rational dialogue and shared moral principles are keys to achieving peace.

146. (B) The Communication and Decision-Making approaches
Analyzing how misperceptions and cognitive biases among leaders lead to war is a central focus of both the communication and decision-making approaches. These perspectives investigate the human and psychological factors that influence foreign policy, highlighting that international outcomes are often shaped by how individual actors process information. By understanding these subjective elements, scholars can better explain why states make certain choices.

147. (D) Domestic public opinion opposing a foreign intervention.
Domestic public opinion can serve as a significant limitation on a state's power, particularly in democratic societies. If the population strongly opposes a foreign intervention or a specific military action, leaders may be constrained from pursuing those policies due to the risk of political backlash. This internal pressure forces governments to consider the social and political costs of exercising international influence.

148. (A) The fall of the Berlin Wall.
The fall of the Berlin Wall is the most famous symbol of the end of the Cold War. It represented the collapse of the physical and ideological barriers between East and West and heralded the reunification of Germany. This historic event signaled the rapid decline of communist influence in Europe and the beginning of a new, more integrated era in relations.

149. (C) It relies heavily on a centralized world police force for enforcement.
It is incorrect to state that international law relies on a centralized world police force for its enforcement. Unlike domestic law, which has established police and courts, international law is enforced primarily through the actions of states themselves. This includes self-interest, the principle of reciprocity, and various diplomatic

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114. (A) International law.
The legal framework that governs how states must behave during an armed conflict is an integral part of international law, specifically international humanitarian law. These rules are designed to limit the effects of war by protecting non-combatants and restricting the methods and means of warfare. Adherence to these laws is a fundamental obligation for all states involved in military hostitilities.

115. (D) The increasing impact of globalization.
A distinguishing feature of the post-Cold War era has been the increasing impact of globalization on international relations. This period has seen a dramatic rise in the flow of capital, technology, and information across national borders. As states became more interconnected, traditional barriers diminished, leading to a world where economic and social events in one region frequently have global consequences.

116. (B) Only effective when it reflects the interests of powerful states.
From a realist perspective, international law is generally seen as effective only when it aligns with the interests of powerful states. Because there is no central authority to enforce these rules, realists argue that states will follow the law only if it does not conflict with their primary goals of security and power. Thus, law is viewed as secondary to power.

117. (C) Treaty Law
Treaty law is the process by which sovereign states create formal, legally binding agreements to govern their interactions. This legal framework provides the rules for how treaties are negotiated, signed, and ratified. By making their commitments enforceable under international law, states create a more stable and predictable environment, allowing them to cooperate on a wide range of political and economic issues.

118. (D) Even the most powerful states face constraints on their ability to achieve their goals.
The concept of the use and limitations of power recognizes that even the most powerful states face significant constraints. These limitations can arise from the balancing actions of other nations, the high material costs of using force, or domestic and international public opinion. Consequently, states must carefully weigh the consequences of their actions, as power does not guarantee absolute success.

119. (A) Communication approach
The communication approach is most likely to argue that war often results from misunderstandings and failed communication between states. This perspective suggests that if information were exchanged more clearly and perceptions were more accurate, many conflicts could be avoided. By focusing on the processes of signaling and interpretation, this approach emphasizes the importance of dialogue in preventing accidental or unnecessary wars.

120. (B) Peaceful settlement : Conflict involving armed struggle
The pair identifying peaceful settlement with armed struggle is incorrect because these are contradictory concepts. Peaceful settlement involves resolving disputes through non-violent methods like negotiation, mediation, or adjudication. Armed struggle, on the other hand, refers to the use of military force and violence to achieve objectives. All other pairs correctly link types of conflict with their defining characteristics or weaponry.

121. (C) Unipolar or multipolar
After the Cold War ended, scholars debated whether the new international system was unipolar, dominated by the United States, or multipolar, with several major powers. This shift away from the bipolar structure of the superpower rivalry required a new understanding of how power was distributed and how it would influence global stability and the behavior of states in the new era.

122. (A) The role of ideology in international relations.
A state's constitutional commitment to a specific political ideology is a clear example of how belief systems can shape foreign policy. These foundational ideas influence a nation's goals and how it interacts with states that hold different values. Ideology provides a normative framework that guides leaders in determining their national interests and justifying their actions on the international stage.

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69. (A) Skilled negotiation, communication, and a willingness to find common ground.
Successful diplomacy requires skilled negotiation, effective communication, and a genuine willingness among parties to find common ground. It relies on the ability of diplomats to represent their national interests while recognizing the concerns of others. By using persuasion and compromise, diplomacy seeks to resolve conflicts and build cooperative relationships without resorting to the threat or use of force in affairs.

70. (D) The right to impose its ideology on other nations by force
Under international law, states possess fundamental rights such as sovereignty, territorial integrity, and equality. However, they do not have the right to impose their own ideology on other nations through the use of force. Such actions violate the principles of independence and non-interference. Forcing political or social systems on others is considered an act of aggression and a breach of norms.

71. (B) Tangible and measurable
Tangible elements of national power include physical resources and measurable characteristics such as geographic size, population, and natural wealth. These factors provide a concrete basis for a state's economic and military capabilities. Unlike intangible elements like morale or leadership, tangible factors can be quantified and assessed, serving as the foundational building blocks that determine a nation's overall strength and potential global influence.

72. (C) The security dilemma leading to an arms race
The escalating cycle of military spending triggered by mutual fear is a classic example of the security dilemma. When one country's defensive measures are perceived as a threat by a rival, both states continue to increase their armaments in an attempt to feel safe. This process often leads to a full arms race, where both parties end up less secure and more tense.

73. (B) Globalization
The global spread of democratic ideals and capitalist economic models following the end of the Cold War is a key facet of globalization. This process involves the increasing exchange of political and economic ideas across borders, leading to a degree of global convergence. This interconnected ness is driven by advances in communication and the opening of markets, fundamentally altering societies and international interactions.

74. (B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
National interest defines the security and prosperity goals pursued by a state. Power is the capacity to influence others' behavior. Ideology represents a coherent system of political beliefs and values. Diplomacy is the practical conduct of negotiations between sovereign nations. These definitions highlight the different components that interact to shape foreign policy and the way states relate to one another in world politics.

75. (D) Sovereignty
Sovereignty is the concept that a state is the supreme and final authority within its territory, with no superior power above it. This principle grants states the right to govern themselves, make their own laws, and conduct their own foreign affairs. It is the core defining feature of a modern state and the basis for its legal equality in the international system.

76. (B) An interstate war
An interstate war is a conflict fought between two or more sovereign nations using their organized military forces. These wars typically involve disputes over territory, resources, or national interests. Unlike civil or intrastate wars, which occur within a single country, interstate conflicts are governed by specific rules of international law and have significant implications for the global balance of power and stability.

77. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
The realist approach views international relations as a struggle for power among self-interested states in an anarchic system. It emphasizes that national security and survival are the highest priorities for any state. Realism does not prioritize human rights or international morality over these core interests, as realists believe that states must act pragmatically to protect themselves in a competitive world.

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132. (B) To refrain from the threat or use of force against other states.
A primary duty of every state under international law is to refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any other state. This obligation, central to the United Nations Charter, is intended to prevent aggression and promote the peaceful resolution of disputes. It serves as a fundamental norm for maintaining global peace.

133. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Wars can arise from both tangible and intangible causes. Tangible disputes often involve conflicts over physical resources or territory, where states seek material gain or security. At the same time, intangible factors such as competing ideologies, ethnic hatreds, or national identity can also trigger significant violence. Understanding the interplay between these different types of grievances is essential for analyzing conflict.

134. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Globalization is defined by increased global interconnectedness, while the Cold War was a bipolar ideological struggle between superpowers. Non-alignment describes the policy of maintaining independence from these power blocs. Disarmament refers to the actual reduction or elimination of military weaponry. These features highlight the key historical and conceptual dynamics that have shaped the international landscape over the past century.

135. (C) State sovereignty and non-interference
Intervention on humanitarian grounds directly challenges the traditional principles of state sovereignty and non-interference. While sovereignty grants a state exclusive control over its territory, humanitarian intervention suggests that the international community has a duty to act when a government fails to protect its citizens from gross violations. This tension remains a central and highly debated issue in modern international law.

136. (D) Intangible elements of power
Factors such as national leadership, governmental efficiency, and the morale of the population are considered intangible elements of power. Although they cannot be measured as easily as military hardware or economic resources, they are crucial in determining a state's overall influence and effectiveness. Strong leadership and a united population can significantly enhance a nation's ability to achieve foreign policy goals.

137. (A) Systems approach
The systems approach explains state behavior by looking at the overall structure of the international system and a state's position within it. This perspective often categorizes states into the core or periphery, arguing that their economic and political roles are determined by systemic forces. By focusing on these structural relationships, the approach provides insights into the patterns of global inequality.

138. (B) Deterrence
The logic that possessing a massive nuclear arsenal prevents an attack because of the threat of total annihilation is the core of deterrence. This strategy relies on convincing an adversary that the costs of an attack would be unacceptably high, thus ensuring that neither side initiates conflict. It is a fundamental concept in international security that focuses on maintaining stability.

139. (C) A dynamic interplay between domestic factors and the external international environment.
The formulation and promotion of national interest is a dynamic process involving an interplay between domestic factors and the external international environment. States must balance internal needs, such as economic stability and public support, with the challenges and opportunities presented by other nations. This complex interaction ensures that a country's foreign policy is both responsive and strategically sound.

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140. (D) 1, 2 and 3
Realist theory is based on several central tenets: the state is the primary actor in world politics, the international system is anarchic, and states are primarily motivated by the pursuit of power and security. These assumptions lead realists to focus on the material capabilities of states and the competitive nature of international relations, where survival is the ultimate goal.

87. (C) The collapse of communist regimes in Eastern Europe and the dissolution of the Soviet Union.
A key feature of the end of the Cold War was the collapse of communist regimes across Eastern Europe and the subsequent dissolution of the Soviet Union. These events brought an end to the bipolar confrontation that had dominated world politics for decades. This historical shift led to the reunification of Germany and a major reorganization of the global geopolitical landscape.

88. (D) Arbitration or Adjudication
Arbitration and adjudication are methods of peaceful settlement where states submit their dispute to an independent third party for a binding decision. In adjudication, the case is heard by a permanent court, while arbitration involves a specifically appointed tribunal. Both methods differ from mediation because the parties agree in advance to accept and follow the final legal judgment issued by the judicial body.

89. (A) Decision-making approach
The decision-making approach focuses on the internal processes and actors that shape a state's foreign policy. By examining the roles of different government agencies and the personal beliefs of leaders, scholars can understand how decisions emerge from internal debates and institutional dynamics. This perspective rejects the view of the state as a simple unitary actor, highlighting the complex human elements behind actions.

90. (A) 4, 1, 2, 3
The study of international relations has evolved through several distinct phases. It began with the formulation of idealist theories after World War I. This was followed by the height of the Cold War's bipolar confrontation. During this period, the Non-Aligned Movement also rose as a significant force. Finally, the post-Cold War era has been characterized by the rapid processes of economic and cultural globalization.

91. (C) Realism
Realism views alliances as pragmatic and temporary arrangements based on shared interests against a common threat. According to realists, states form these partnerships to balance power and enhance their own security. However, because states are primarily motivated by self-interest, alliances are likely to dissolve once the perceived threat disappears or when the goals of the individual member states no longer align.

92. (A) Game theory
Game theory is centered on the assumption that states are rational actors who make choices to maximize their own benefits or payoffs. It uses logical models to analyze how these actors behave in strategic situations where their success depends on the actions of others. This approach provides insights into the patterns of cooperation and conflict that emerge from strategic decision-making processes.

93. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Globalization is a multifaceted process that affects not only the economy but also culture, politics, and society. A significant result of this process is the rise of non-state actors, such as multinational corporations and non-governmental organizations, which have become influential players in the international arena. These actors often operate across borders, challenging the traditional state-centric model of international relations.

94. (D) An ethnic conflict or civil war
An armed conflict between different identity groups within the borders of a single state is classified as an ethnic conflict or civil war. These disputes are often driven by grievances related to culture, religion, or language and involve groups seeking power or autonomy. Such internal conflicts can have significant humanitarian consequences and often attract the intervention of outside international actors.

95. (B) Disarmament
Disarmament is the process of reducing or completely eliminating specific categories of weapons from a state's arsenal. Unlike arms control, which focuses on regulation and limitation, disarmament aims for the actual removal of armaments to promote peace and security. Successful disarmament usually requires international agreements and verification mechanisms to ensure that all participating states comply with the goal of reducing capacity.

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or economic countermeasures taken by nations to ensure obligations are respected.

150. (A) 2, 4, 3, 1
The life cycle of an international treaty follows a structured chronological order. It begins with the negotiation and drafting of the text by the participating states. Once an agreement is reached, states indicate their approval through a formal signature. This is followed by ratification, where each nation formally consents to be legally bound. Finally, the treaty enters into force.

151. (B) Two states with competing and missionary ideologies see each other as threats.
Ideology can become a source of conflict when states with competing and missionary belief systems view each other as threats. These ideological differences can lead to mutual suspicion and a desire to spread one's own system while containing others. The resulting tension often creates a framework for global competition, as seen during the Cold War where opposing worldviews shaped interactions.

152. (A) Judicial settlement/arbitration
Judicial settlement and arbitration are methods of peaceful dispute resolution that result in a legally binding decision for the parties involved. Unlike negotiation or mediation, where the outcome depends on the voluntary agreement of the states, judicial methods involve an independent third party that issues a final ruling based on international law. This process provides an authoritative resolution to disagreements.

153. (D) Soft Power
Soft power is the ability of a state to influence others through the attractiveness of its culture, political ideals, and foreign policies, rather than through coercion or payments. By projecting a positive image and promoting its values, a nation can gain the support and cooperation of others. This form of power is an essential tool for achieving national interests globally.

154. (C) Systems theory (or Structural Realism)
Systems theory, or structural realism, argues that the international system's structure, particularly the distribution of power, is the primary determinant of how states behave. According to this view, the anarchic nature of the system forces states to act in certain ways to ensure their survival. This perspective focuses on global patterns and systemic constraints rather than internal national characteristics.

155. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Alliances are formal associations between states for mutual military assistance, but they are not necessarily permanent and can be broken if interests change. They are a key feature of balance of power politics, where states band together to counter a common threat. This dynamic allows nations to pool their resources and increase their security against more powerful adversaries in competition.

156. (B) Deterrence
Deterrence is the strategy of preventing war by threatening an adversary with overwhelming retaliatory force. Its central logic is based on the idea that a rational opponent will not attack if the expected costs of doing so far outweigh any potential gains. By maintaining a credible threat of destruction, states seek to ensure stability and discourage aggressive behavior from rivals.

157. (D) Sovereignty
The principle of non-intervention is a direct corollary to state sovereignty. Sovereignty establishes that each state has the exclusive right to govern its territory and domestic affairs. Therefore, other states have a duty to refrain from interfering in these matters. Protecting this principle is essential for maintaining the independence of states and the overall stability of the international legal order.

158. (C) A is true but R is false.
Promoting national interest is indeed a primary goal of foreign policy for any state. However, national interest is not an objectively defined list of goals that all nations pursue equally. Instead, it is a subjective concept that varies between countries and changes over time based on specific threats, values, and domestic political factors. Each state must determine its goals.

159. (C) Nuclear war
A nuclear war is a conflict characterized by the use of weapons that utilize nuclear fission or fusion to cause massive explosions. These weapons are the most destructive ever developed

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a state seeks to increase its security and deterrent capability through cooperation with other members, thereby integrating its defense policy into a broader framework.

178. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
While military hardware is a significant tangible element of power, it is not the only factor that determines outcomes in international relations. Intangible elements like national morale, the quality of diplomacy, and effective leadership also play a critical role in a state's ability to achieve its goals. A comprehensive understanding of power must consider both physical resources and non-material qualities.

179. (B) An ethnic dispute.
A conflict driven by the desire of a particular identity group for self-determination or autonomy is classified as an ethnic dispute. These conflicts are centered on issues of culture, language, and the right to self-governance for a specific population. Because they involve deep-seated identities and historical grievances, ethnic disputes are often difficult to resolve and can lead to prolonged violence.

180. (A) Agreements must be kept in good faith.
The concept of pacta sunt servanda is a cornerstone of treaty law, meaning that agreements must be kept in good faith. This principle requires sovereign states to honor their legal obligations and fulfill the terms of the treaties they have signed. Adhering to this rule is essential for maintaining trust and stability in the international system, ensuring that agreements remain credible.

181. (D) Transnational corporations and international non-governmental organizations.
Globalization has facilitated the rise of non-state actors, such as transnational corporations and international non-governmental organizations, which challenge the traditional state-centric view of world politics. These actors operate across borders and have significant influence independent of any single government. Their increasing role shows that the international system is now a complex arena with multiple influential participants besides sovereign states.

182. (B) The shift in the balance of power caused by the internal collapse of the Soviet Union.
A realist analysis of the end of the Cold War would focus on the shift in the balance of power caused by the internal collapse of the Soviet Union. Realists prioritize material capabilities and structural dynamics, arguing that the Soviet decline removed the primary challenger to the United States. From this perspective, the transition was a result of changing power realities.

183. (C) Manage international relations and resolve conflicts without resorting to violence.
The main goal of diplomacy is to manage international relations and resolve conflicts between states without resorting to violence. Through negotiation, communication, and compromise, diplomats work to achieve their national interests while maintaining peaceful interactions. Diplomacy serves as an essential alternative to war, providing a structured framework for dialogue and cooperation in a complex and competitive global environment.

184. (D) Sovereign equality
The argument that no state has the right to intervene in the internal affairs of another is based on the principle of sovereign equality. This foundational concept in international law dictates that all states, regardless of their size or power, have an equal right to independence and self-governance. Respecting this principle is vital for protecting the autonomy of nations and maintaining order.

185. (A) The role and relevance of ideology in international relations.
A state that defines its national interest in terms of spreading its revolutionary ideology is a prime example of the role and relevance of ideology in international relations. Belief systems can drive a nation's foreign policy and influence how it perceives its mission in the world. This missionary approach often leads to significant competition and conflict with states that hold opposing views.

186. (C) Idealism
The idealist approach would be most likely to view the United Nations as a valuable tool for international cooperation and peace. Idealists

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By strengthening these capabilities, a nation becomes more effective at protecting its interests and achieving its goals globally.

169. (A) The cost of using power, both in material and reputational terms, can be a significant limitation.
A significant limitation on the exercise of a state's power is the high cost of using it, both in material resources and international reputation. Deploying military or economic force can be expensive and may lead to condemnation from the global community. These potential consequences force even powerful nations to carefully consider their actions, as power often includes unintended negative outcomes.

170. (D) 1, 2 and 3
The study of international relations is characterized by several prominent and contending approaches. These include the traditional realist and idealist perspectives, as well as newer frameworks like systems theory and game theory. Additionally, communication and decision-making approaches provide insights into psychological factors. Together, these diverse theories offer a comprehensive understanding of the complex dynamics of global politics.

171. (D) The use of intervention, often linked to ethnic disputes.
When a state justifies an armed attack by claiming to act on behalf of a suppressed minority in another country, it is using intervention, often linked to ethnic disputes. This action involves coercive interference in the affairs of a sovereign nation, ostensibly to protect related identity groups. Such interventions frequently complicate international law and can lead to broader regional instability.

172. (B) Rational actors who calculate the costs and benefits of their choices.
The central assumption of game theory in international relations is that states are rational actors who carefully calculate the potential costs and benefits of their choices. By modeling these interactions, scholars can predict how states might behave in various strategic scenarios. This approach focuses on how actors seek to maximize their payoffs while considering the likely actions of rivals.

173. (C) The dominance of a single major power, the United States.
The unipolar moment" refers to the period following the end of the Cold War when the international system was dominated by a single major power, the United States. With the collapse of the Soviet Union, the previous bipolar division of the world disappeared, leaving one superpower with unparalleled military, economic, and political influence. This fundamentally changed global dynamics.

174. (D) Decision-Making Theory : State as a monolithic, unitary actor
The pair identifying decision-making theory with the state as a monolithic, unitary actor is incorrect. In fact, decision-making theory specifically rejects this realist assumption and instead focuses on the internal processes, bureaucratic conflicts, and individual perceptions that influence foreign policy. All other pairs correctly match theoretical frameworks like realism and idealism with their primary characteristics and foundational beliefs.

175. (A) The duty to refrain from aggression against other states.
A state's fundamental right to exist and defend itself is intrinsically linked to its duty to refrain from aggression against other sovereign states. In a stable international system, the security of one state depends on the respect for the territorial integrity of all. By adhering to the principle of non-aggression, nations uphold the legal norms that protect global independence.

176. (B) Ideology and communication
Propaganda that dehumanizes an enemy population highlights the significant role of ideology and communication in international conflict. By manipulating information and perceptions, states can build domestic support for war and justify aggressive actions. This process shows how the control of narrative and the use of biased communication can escalate tensions and make it easier for societies to engage in violence.

177. (C) Alliance
A state choosing to join a military pact like NATO is entering into an alliance. Alliances are formal agreements between nations to provide mutual military assistance and collective defense against common threats. By joining such a pact,

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232. (B) Biochemical War
A war fought using viruses, bacteria, or toxic chemicals instead of traditional military forces is classified as a biochemical war. These are considered weapons of mass destruction because of their potential to cause widespread, indiscriminate casualties and long-term harm to human populations. Such warfare is strictly regulated and widely condemned by the international community through various treaties aimed at prevention.

233. (C) Treaty law
The principle that treaties must be observed in good faith is central to treaty law. This rule, known as pacta sunt servanda, requires sovereign states to fulfill the legal obligations they have formally accepted. By adhering to this principle, nations ensure that international agreements are credible and effective, providing a reliable foundation for cooperation and the management of international relations.

234. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The end of the Cold War did not lead to the disappearance of all major conflicts. Instead, the post-Cold War era has been characterized by new types of security threats, including intense ethnic disputes and the rise of international terrorism. While the threat of a superpower confrontation receded, these complex challenges emerged, requiring different international responses and regional stability efforts.

235. (C) Realism
A state that prioritizes its own security and interests above all else, while viewing other nations with suspicion, is acting in accordance with the principles of realism. Realists believe that in an anarchic system, states must be self-reliant and pragmatic to ensure their survival. This competitive mindset leads nations to focus on military power and the management of strategic threats.

236. (A) Diplomacy
Diplomacy is the practice of using persuasion, negotiation, and compromise to manage international relations and resolve disputes. It is the primary alternative to the use of force, allowing states to communicate their interests and reach mutually acceptable agreements. By fostering dialogue and cooperation, diplomacy serves as a critical instrument for maintaining global peace and building relationships between sovereign nations.

237. (D) International Law.
The fundamental duty of a state to not violate the territorial integrity of another nation is a cornerstone of international law. This rule protects the physical boundaries and independence of sovereign states, prohibiting aggression and illegal land seizures. By adhering to this principle, the international community upholds the legal order established in the United Nations Charter, ensuring security.

238. (B) Decision-making approach
The insight that foreign policy decisions are often a 'satisficing' compromise among competing bureaucratic interests is a key tenet of the decision-making approach. This perspective highlights that national actions are not always perfectly rational, but are instead the result of internal bargaining and institutional pressures. It emphasizes the complexity of the state apparatus and the human elements shaping policy.

239. (C) Realism
The acquisition, use, and limitations of power is a central theme in the realist school of thought. Realists focus on how states accumulate material strength to ensure their security and advance their interests in a competitive world. They also analyze the constraints that prevent power from being used without consequence, emphasizing that even powerful nations must act strategically within systemic realities.

240. (D) Create a collective defense against the opposing bloc.
The main purpose of forming an alliance during the Cold War was to create a collective defense against the perceived threat of the opposing bloc. By pooling military resources and coordinating security policies, states sought to deter potential aggression from either the Soviet Union or the United States and its allies. These alliances were essential for maintaining the bipolar balance of power.

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believe that global organizations can facilitate dialogue, enforce international law, and provide a framework for collective security. By strengthening these institutions, the international community can overcome the anarchic nature of the system and work together to address global challenges.

187. (A) An arms race
The competitive and rapid increase in the quantity or quality of military instruments by rival states is known as an arms race. This dynamic is driven by mutual suspicion and the desire to maintain a balance of power. While intended to increase security, an arms race often leads to greater instability and a heightened risk of conflict as nations continuously escalate.

188. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
During the Cold War, many newly independent nations adopted a policy of non-alignment because they wished to avoid being drawn into the superpower confrontation. By remaining independent of both the United States and Soviet military blocs, these countries sought to protect their sovereignty and focus on their internal development. Non-alignment allowed them to maintain autonomy in a world divided.

189. (D) Power
A state's ability to use economic aid or sanctions to influence the behavior of another nation is an important element of its power. These economic tools allow a state to exert pressure or provide incentives without resorting to military force. By leveraging its financial resources, a country can advance its national interests and shape the policies and actions of others.

190. (B) The type of weaponry used and the scale of potential destruction.
The primary difference between nuclear and conventional war lies in the type of weaponry used and the resulting scale of destruction. Conventional war involves traditional military forces, while nuclear war involves the use of atomic fission or fusion devices. The potential for catastrophic global impact and long-term environmental damage makes nuclear conflict a unique and extremely dangerous threat to survival.

191. (C) Peaceful means
Under the United Nations Charter and customary international law, a key duty of all states is to settle their international disputes by peaceful means. This obligation requires nations to utilize methods such as negotiation, mediation, and arbitration to resolve their differences without resorting to the threat or use of force. Adherence to this duty is essential for maintaining peace.

192. (D) The potential for high casualties and economic costs.
A significant limitation on the use of military power is the potential for high casualties and enormous economic costs. Engaging in armed conflict is a resource-intensive endeavor that can drain a nation's wealth and lead to significant loss of life. These consequences create internal political pressure and external condemnation, forcing leaders to weigh the benefits of military action against its price.

193. (A) Globalization
The concept that events in one part of the world can have rapid and significant effects on other regions is central to the idea of globalization. This interconnected ness is driven by advances in technology, communication, and economic integration. In a globalized world, national borders become less significant as information flows quickly across the globe, requiring states to coordinate their policy responses.

194. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Realism views the state as a unitary actor in a struggle for power and security. Idealism focuses on the role of international law, organizations, and morality. The decision-making approach examines the state as a non-unitary actor, emphasizing internal bureaucratic and psychological factors. Systems theory prioritizes the structure of the international system and its polarity. These frameworks provide different analytical lenses.

195. (C) Arms control
An agreement between two countries to limit the number of intercontinental ballistic missiles they deploy is an example of arms control. Unlike disarmament, which seeks the total elimination of weapons, arms control focuses on managing and regulating military capabilities to reduce the

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and have the potential for catastrophic global consequences. Due to the extreme scale of destruction and radiation, nuclear war is a major focus of international security efforts aimed at prevention.

160. (A) Idealist
The idealist approach emphasizes the importance of shared norms, ethical values, and democratic institutions in fostering international peace. Idealists believe that when countries share these common principles, they are more likely to cooperate and less likely to engage in conflict. This perspective argues that the spread of democracy and the rule of law can lead to a stable world.

161. (D) The formulation of national interest.
The formulation of national interest is the process through which a state's leadership identifies and defines its primary goals and objectives in the world. This involves assessing the nation's security needs, economic requirements, and core values. By establishing these priorities, a country can then develop and implement a foreign policy designed to advance its well-being and influence globally.

162. (B) Increased pressure on states to conform to global economic and political norms.
A key effect of globalization has been the increased pressure on states to conform to global economic and political norms. As nations become more interconnected through trade and communication, they must often adapt their domestic policies to remain competitive and maintain international legitimacy. This process does not eliminate state power but it does create new constraints that influence internal affairs.

163. (C) Decision-making approach
The decision-making approach investigates how individual leaders' personalities, belief systems, and cognitive processes influence a state's foreign policy. This perspective recognizes that international outcomes are often shaped by the specific human actors in power. By analyzing the psychological factors and personal worldviews of decision-makers, scholars can gain a deeper understanding of why states choose particular paths and responses.

164. (B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
In international law, sovereignty signifies the supreme authority of a state within its own territory. Intervention is the coercive interference by one state in the affairs of another. A treaty represents a formal, legally binding agreement between nations. Peaceful settlement involves the resolution of disputes through non-violent means. These terms establish the basic legal framework for interactions between states.

165. (B) There was no direct large-scale fighting between the two superpowers.
The Cold War is described as 'cold' because there was no direct, large-scale military conflict between the two main superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union. While they competed for global influence through proxy wars, an arms race, and ideological rivalry, they avoided a direct hot" war that could have led to a catastrophic nuclear exchange.

166. (A) Negotiation
Negotiation, mediation, and adjudication are all recognized methods for the peaceful settlement of international disputes. These processes focus on resolving disagreements through dialogue and legal means without resorting to violence. An arms race, however, involves the competitive increase of military weaponry and is a sign of heightened tension and preparation for potential conflict, making it the opposite of peaceful resolution.

167. (C) The spread of democracy and the strengthening of international law.
Idealists argue that the prevention and abolition of war are best achieved through the spread of democracy and the strengthening of international law. They believe that democratic states are less likely to go to war with each other and that global legal frameworks can provide peaceful alternatives to conflict. By fostering cooperation and shared values, these methods aim for peace.

168. (D) Increase its capacity to influence others.
The acquisition of power refers to the various ways in which a state can increase its capacity to influence the behavior and decisions of other international actors. This can involve building a strong military, developing a robust economy, or enhancing diplomatic influence.

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is an increasingly important component of an effective strategy.

205. (C) Alleged gross human rights violations
The international legal principle of non-intervention is not absolute and is often debated in cases involving alleged gross human rights violations. While state sovereignty is a core norm, the international community increasingly recognizes a responsibility to protect populations when their own governments fail to do so. This creates a complex tension between the right to autonomy and the duty to intervene.

206. (A) manage; eliminate
The key difference between arms control and disarmament is that arms control seeks to manage and regulate risks through limitations on weaponry, while disarmament seeks the actual elimination of those weapons. Both are strategies for enhancing security, but they operate through different methods. Arms control focuses on creating stability and predictability, whereas disarmament focuses on reducing the material capacity.

207. (D) Decision-making approach
When an analysis of a foreign policy decision focuses on the worldviews and psychological states of top leaders, it is using the decision-making approach. This perspective emphasizes that international outcomes are significantly influenced by the individuals who hold power. By examining the perceptions and cognitive processes of these actors, scholars can better understand the subjective factors that lead to choices.

208. (B) The bipolar structure of the Cold War.
The policy of non-alignment was a direct response to the bipolar structure of the Cold War, where the world was divided between two rival superpowers. Newly independent nations adopted this stance to maintain their autonomy and avoid being forced into the military and ideological blocs led by the United States and the Soviet Union. This approach emphasized independent foreign policy.

209. (C) Deterrence
Maintaining a massive nuclear arsenal to prevent an attack from another state is the primary goal of a deterrence policy. This strategy works by threatening an adversary with catastrophic retaliation, ensuring that any act of aggression would lead to mutual destruction. By making the costs of war unacceptably high, states seek to discourage conflict and maintain stability through overwhelming threat.

210. (A) 2, 1, 4, 3
Conceptual developments in international relations have followed a specific historical progression. Idealist hopes for peace emerged after World War I, followed by the realist focus on power politics after World War II. During the Cold War, the concept of non-alignment rose to prominence among newly independent states. Finally, the focus on globalization and non-state actors became a major post-Cold War theme.

211. (C) The international system is anarchic.
A core assumption of the realist school of thought is that the international system is anarchic, meaning there is no central authority above the state level. In this environment, states must prioritize their own survival and security through a self-help mechanism. This belief leads realists to emphasize power politics and view international relations as a struggle for influence among nations.

212. (A) Globalization
Economic globalization is characterized by the increasing integration of national economies through expanded trade, foreign investment, and the free flow of capital. This process breaks down traditional economic barriers and creates a highly interconnected global marketplace. As a result, the economic well-being of individual nations becomes more dependent on international trends, challenging the ability of states to control their finances.

213. (D) The peaceful settlement of disputes
When states resort to force because diplomacy has failed, it represents a breakdown in the process of peaceful dispute settlement. International law requires nations to seek non-violent resolutions through methods like negotiation and mediation. A turn to armed conflict indicates that these peaceful mechanisms were either exhausted or rejected, leading to the use of coercive measures that threaten global stability.

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risk of war. Such treaties provide stability and predictability, helping to prevent an uncontrolled and dangerous military escalation.

196. (B) Realist, which sees war as a tool of the state.
The perspective that war is an extension of politics by other means is most closely associated with the realist school of thought. Realists see war as a deliberate tool that states use to achieve their political goals when diplomacy has failed. This view integrates military conflict into the broader framework of a nation's strategy for advancing its interests and survival.

197. (D) Ratification
Ratification is the formal process by which a state indicates its legal consent to be bound by an international treaty. This step typically follows the negotiation and signing of the agreement. By ratifying a treaty, a nation officially accepts its terms and obligations, making them enforceable under international law. This process ensures that agreements have been properly authorized by domestic governments.

198. (A) Ideology
Aggressive and expansionist nationalism is often fueled by a powerful ideology that promotes the superiority of a particular nation or group. When ideological beliefs encourage the pursuit of territorial expansion or the dominance of others, they can become a major cause of international conflict. This dynamic shows how belief systems can mobilize populations and justify a state's pursuit of power.

199. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
The concept of national interest is dynamic and can change over time as states face new threats and opportunities in the international system. However, the promotion of national interest is not achieved solely through military means. States also utilize diplomacy, economic aid, and cultural influence to advance their goals. A successful foreign policy typically combines various hard and soft power tools.

200. (D) 1, 2 and 3
Under international law, sovereign states have several fundamental duties toward one another. These include the duty to respect the sovereignty of other states, the obligation to settle all international disputes by peaceful means, and the requirement to refrain from the threat or use of force. Together, these principles form the legal foundation for a peaceful international order based on mutual respect.

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201. (A) Idealism (and Neoliberal Institutionalism)
Idealism, along with modern neoliberal institutionalism, argues that states can create international institutions to promote cooperation even in an anarchic system. These organizations help reduce uncertainty, facilitate communication, and establish clear rules for behavior. By providing a structured framework for interaction, institutions enable states to achieve mutual benefits and resolve disputes peacefully, demonstrating that conflict is not an inevitable outcome.

202. (B) Intrastate conflicts, including ethnic disputes.
The post-Cold War era witnessed a significant rise in intrastate conflicts, particularly ethnic disputes, as the bipolar stability of the superpower rivalry collapsed. Without the constraints of the Cold War blocs, long-standing internal tensions over identity and autonomy often escalated into violence. These conflicts presented new challenges for the international community, requiring a shift in focus toward peacekeeping and humanitarian intervention.

203. (C) The promotion of national interest.
A state's diplomatic corps, intelligence agencies, and military are all essential instruments for the promotion of its national interest. These organizations work together to gather information, conduct negotiations, and provide security, ensuring that the nation's goals are advanced effectively. By coordinating these various tools of statecraft, a government can respond to international challenges and protect its status in the global system.

204. (D) Soft power
Soft power is the ability to achieve desired outcomes through attraction and persuasion rather than coercion or payments. It relies on the appeal of a nation's culture, political values, and foreign policies. By projecting a positive image, a state can build influence and foster international support without resorting to force. Soft power

companies, and governments of different nations. This multifaceted phenomenon is driven by international trade, investment, and advancements in communication technology. It leads to a more interconnected world where social and economic activities transcend national borders, fundamentally altering the nature of relationships between states and other global actors.

224. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
An arms race contrasts with disarmament, as one increases weaponry while the other reduces it. Intervention, a coercive act, is the opposite of respecting state sovereignty. Alliances are mutual commitments, while non-alignment represents independence from such blocs. Finally, war represents the use of force, which is the direct opposite of a peaceful settlement. These concepts illustrate different directions of statecraft.

225. (A) The state possesses both the capability to retaliate and the perceived will to use it.
A policy of deterrence is only credible if a state possesses both the physical capability to retaliate and the perceived will to use that capability. If an adversary doubts either the effectiveness of the weapons or the determination of the leadership to respond, the deterrent effect is lost. Consequently, states must continuously demonstrate their strength and resolve to maintain stability.

226. (B) Can be overcome by rational institutions and laws that promote peace.
Idealists argue that the divisive relevance of ideology can be overcome by rational international institutions and laws that promote peace. They believe that through cooperation and dialogue, states can find common ground that transcends their ideological differences. By building global structures based on shared ethical principles, the international community can minimize ideological competition and focus on collective problem-solving.

227. (D) A process of public debate, expert opinion, and political leadership.
In a democratic society, the formulation of national interest often involves a transparent process of public debate, expert opinion, and political leadership. Multiple domestic actors, including the legislature, interest groups, and the media, contribute to defining the nation's goals. This inclusive approach ensures that foreign policy reflects a broad consensus and is held accountable to the values of citizens.

228. (B) Alliances
The Cold War created a global system dominated by rival military alliances, most notably NATO and the Warsaw Pact. These pacts institutionalized the bipolar division of the world, as states aligned themselves with either the United States or the Soviet Union for collective security. This network of alliances defined the strategic landscape, shaping everything from military planning to diplomatic interactions.

229. (C) Who makes foreign policy decisions, and how?
A key question addressed by the decision-making approach is: who makes foreign policy decisions, and how? This framework focuses on the internal mechanics of the state, investigating the roles of individuals, government agencies, and bureaucratic processes. By understanding the specific actors and procedures involved, scholars can explain how complex national decisions are reached and how they are eventually implemented.

230. (D) 1, 2 and 3
A state's power is comprised of several different dimensions, including tangible resources like military forces and economic size. Additionally, intangible elements such as national morale and the quality of political leadership significantly impact a nation's influence. Finally, ideological factors, such as the attractiveness of a country's political system, also contribute to its overall power. These elements determine international status.

231. (D) The development of international law and institutions
According to the idealist tradition, the prevention of war relies heavily on the development of international law and organizations. Idealists believe that by establishing clear legal norms and providing forums for cooperation, states can resolve their disputes peacefully. These institutions help to foster trust and collective security, moving the international system away from power politics toward a law-based order.

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214. (B) The absence of a higher authority than the state itself.
In international law, the concept of sovereignty implies that there is no higher authority above the state itself. This means each sovereign nation has the exclusive legal right to govern its territory, make its own laws, and conduct its own foreign affairs. Sovereignty is the foundational principle of the modern state system, ensuring all countries are recognized as independent and equal.

215. (C) Ideological/Religious
A war caused by conflicting claims to holy land" or driven by religious extremism is classified as an ideological or religious conflict. These disputes are centered on deeply held beliefs and identities rather than purely material or territorial gain. Because they involve fundamental questions of faith and historical narrative, such conflicts are often intense and difficult to resolve through traditional negotiations.

216. (D) Arms control or disarmament
A treaty signed by almost every country in the world to ban a specific type of weapon is a prime example of international cooperation for arms control or disarmament. These agreements aim to increase global security by reducing or eliminating dangerous military technologies. By establishing clear rules and prohibitions, such treaties help to minimize the risk of conflict and promote stability.

217. (A) The state acts as a single, coherent entity that makes choices to maximize its strategic objectives.
The rational actor model, used in the decision-making approach, assumes that the state acts as a single, coherent entity that makes choices to maximize its strategic objectives. According to this model, national policies are the result of a logical assessment of costs and benefits aimed at achieving the best possible outcome for the state's security and interests globally.

218. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Globalization can be perceived as a threat to national identity and culture because the global flow of media and ideas can lead to cultural homogenization. This process challenges local traditions and unique social values as global consumer products and narratives become dominant. Consequently, many societies experience a tension between the benefits of global integration and cultural preservation.

219. (C) Ensure national survival through deterrence.
Leaders often justify the acquisition of nuclear weapons as a necessary means to ensure national survival through deterrence. By possessing a nuclear arsenal, a state aims to prevent potential adversaries from launching an attack by threatening a devastating retaliatory strike. This strategic logic is based on the idea that the threat of mutual annihilation will discourage rivals from engaging in conflict.

220. (A) Capitalism and Democracy versus the Communist system.
The Cold War was fundamentally an ideological contest between two opposing systems: capitalism and democracy versus the communist system. This struggle influenced almost every global interaction, as both superpowers and their allies sought to spread their own values and political models. Understanding the role of ideology is essential for explaining the strategic rivalry and alliances that defined this historical period.

221. (D) Communication
The communication approach is most concerned with how a crisis is defined and framed during the interaction between states. It emphasizes that the way messages are signaled and interpreted by leaders can significantly impact the outcome of a dispute. By analyzing these communication processes, scholars can understand how perceptions are formed and how the framing of an issue leads to conflict.

222. (B) Existence and self-preservation
The most fundamental right of a state in international law is the right to existence and self-preservation. This principle grants every sovereign nation the legal authority to protect its territory and people from external threats. It is the core right from which all other state rights and duties are derived, serving as the essential basis for independence and survival.

223. (C) Globalization
Globalization is a process of increasing interaction and integration among the people,

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241. (A) National interest is always defined in purely moral and altruistic terms.
It is incorrect to claim that national interest is always defined in purely moral and altruistic terms. While values can play a role, national interest is primarily about a state's pragmatic goals for survival, security, and economic well-being. These interests are often determined by a nation's material needs and its position in the international system, rather than by a selfless framework.

242. (B) Systemic war
A conflict that involves multiple major powers and has the potential to fundamentally transform the entire international system is described as a systemic war. These wars occur during periods of significant structural change, often leading to a new distribution of power and a reorganization of the global order. They are characterized by large scale, high intensity, and far-reaching geopolitical consequences.

243. (C) Idealist
The idea of creating a new world order" based on international law and collective security following the Cold War was an expression of the idealist school of thought. Idealists believed that the end of superpower rivalry provided an opportunity to build a more cooperative and stable world. This vision emphasized the role of international organizations and democratic values in preventing future conflict.

244. (D) The Security Dilemma
The security dilemma explains why a state might feel less secure even as it increases its military strength. When one state's defensive actions are perceived as a threat by its neighbors, those nations respond by building up their own militaries. This results in a cycle of escalation where all parties end up with more weapons but less overall security, highlighting structural paradoxes.

245. (A) It is the primary means of communication, negotiation, and compromise.
In the peaceful settlement of disputes, diplomacy serves as the primary means of communication, negotiation, and compromise between states. It provides the essential channel through which nations can express their grievances and work toward a mutually acceptable resolution without resorting to violence. By facilitating dialogue and understanding, diplomacy is the chief tool for managing international disagreements and maintaining global stability.

246. (B) Sovereignty
A state's right to be free from external control is defined as sovereignty. This principle means that a sovereign nation has the supreme legal authority to manage its own internal affairs and conduct its own foreign policy without interference from other states. Sovereignty is the fundamental basis for national independence and the cornerstone of the international legal system of sovereign states.

247. (C) Ideologies
The Cold War was fundamentally a contest between two opposing ideologies: Western liberal democracy and capitalism versus Eastern Marxism-Leninism and communism. This competition influenced almost every aspect of global politics, as both superpowers and their allies sought to demonstrate the superiority of their respective political and economic models. Understanding this ideological divide is essential for explaining strategic rivalry and alliances.

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248. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
International law lacks a central enforcement mechanism, such as a global police force, to compel states to follow its rules. Instead, enforcement often relies on the self-interest of states, the principle of reciprocity, and various countermeasures taken by nations themselves. This system ensures that legal obligations are upheld through mutual pressure and the recognition that following established norms benefits everyone.

249. (A) Acquisition of power
A state's military-industrial complex, its level of technological innovation, and its total economic output are all tangible elements relevant to the acquisition of power. These material resources provide the foundational strength that allows a nation to influence others and defend its interests. By developing these capabilities, a state enhances its material capacity to achieve goals and secure status.

250. (C) Conventional War
A conventional war is an armed conflict fought between states using traditional military forces and weapons, such as tanks, aircraft, and infantry, rather than weapons of mass destruction. These wars are the most common form of interstate conflict and are governed by a specific set of international laws designed to regulate the conduct of hostilities and protect non-combatants and prisoners.

251. (D) Ideology
The end of history" thesis, which posited the triumph of Western liberal democracy after the Cold War, was a statement about the perceived victory of a particular ideology. It suggested that this political and economic model had proven to be the most effective and would eventually be adopted globally. This concept highlights how belief systems shape our understanding of historical trends and progress.

252. (B) Game Theory
A scholar who models a nuclear standoff as a game of chicken" is using game theory to analyze strategic interactions. This approach uses mathematical models to represent the choices and payoffs of rational actors in high-stakes situations. By examining the incentives for both backing down and standing firm, game theory provides insights into how states make complex decisions.

253. (C) To expand its borders to its maximum possible extent.
Under traditional international law, states do not have a duty to expand their borders to the maximum possible extent. In fact, such expansionist actions often violate the territorial integrity and sovereignty of other states, which are fundamental principles of the international order. Instead, nations have duties to respect the independence of others, observe treaty obligations, and resolve disputes peacefully.

254. (C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Different IR theories propose distinct methods for preventing war. Realism focuses on the balance of power and deterrence to manage conflict. Idealism advocates for international institutions and the promotion of law. Communication theory emphasizes the importance of avoiding misperceptions through clear signaling. Game theory suggests changing payoff structures to make cooperation more attractive. Together, these frameworks offer various maintenance strategies.

255. (A) Globalization
The rapid increase in cross-border trade and the rise of global supply chains are key features of economic globalization. This process involves the deep integration of national economies as businesses and markets become increasingly interconnected on a global scale. As a result, the production and distribution of goods transcend national borders, creating a more interdependent and complex international economic environment.

256. (B) Non-alignment
A state's decision to remain neutral and not take sides in a conflict between two major powers is an example of a non-alignment policy. This approach allows a nation to preserve its independence and avoid being drawn into strategic rivalries that do not serve its direct interests. By maintaining an independent foreign policy, a state can focus on its own development goals.

257. (D) Intervention is coercive, while diplomacy is based on negotiation.
The fundamental difference between intervention and diplomacy lies in the nature of the interaction. Intervention is a coercive act that involves interference in another state's affairs, often through the use or threat of force. In contrast, diplomacy is a peaceful process based on negotiation, communication, and mutual consent. While intervention seeks to impose a state's will, diplomacy aims for resolution.

258. (A) Systems approach
The systems approach analyzes international relations by examining how the overall structure of the global system, such as its polarity, shapes the behavior of individual states. It focuses on the constraints and opportunities created by the distribution of power rather than internal factors. By understanding these systemic dynamics, scholars can explain common patterns of state interaction and underlying stability.

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259. (C) Other states may act to balance against it, and its use incurs costs.
A state's power is considered limited because its use often incurs significant material and political costs, and other nations may act to balance against it. No state operates in a vacuum, and any exercise of influence can trigger resistance or countermeasures from rivals. These systemic constraints force even powerful countries to be strategic, as unlimited use of power is rarely sustainable.

260. (D) 1, 2 and 3
War can be triggered by several different types of causes, including disputes over territory, ideological conflicts, and ethnic tensions. Territorial disputes involve physical resources, while ideological and ethnic conflicts are driven by belief systems and identity grievances. Often, these various factors are interlinked, making the causes of any specific war complex. Understanding these diverse origins is essential for analyzing international conflict.

261. (D) Nuclear weapons
The concept of deterrence is most closely associated with nuclear weapons. Because of their immense destructive power, possessing a nuclear arsenal is intended to prevent an adversary from attacking by threatening a catastrophic retaliatory strike. This strategy aims to ensure stability by making the costs of war so high that no rational opponent would choose to initiate conflict against a nuclear state.

262. (B) The absence of a central authority above states
In realist theory, the term anarchy" refers to the absence of a central, overarching authority or world government above the state level. This does not mean the system is chaotic, but rather that sovereign states are the highest power and must rely on themselves for security. This structural reality forces every nation to prioritize its own power within a competitive environment.

263. (C) Disarmament/Arms Control
An international agreement to ban the production and stockpiling of biological weapons is an act of disarmament or arms control. These efforts aim to enhance global security by eliminating or regulating dangerous categories of weaponry. By establishing clear prohibitions and monitoring mechanisms, such treaties reduce the risk of catastrophic conflict and demonstrate a collective commitment to maintaining global peace.

264. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Alliances are formal associations between sovereign states established for mutual military assistance and collective defense. While they are a central feature of international relations, a policy of non-alignment is not a form of alliance. In fact, non-alignment is the opposite, as it represents a state's decision to maintain its independence and refuse to join any formal military blocs.

265. (A) Achieve its foreign policy goals.
The promotion of national interest refers to the specific actions a state takes to achieve its primary foreign policy goals. These goals are aimed at ensuring the nation's security, economic well-being, and overall status in the international system. By utilizing tools like diplomacy, trade, and sometimes force, a country works to advance its interests and respond to international opportunities.

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266. (B) Diplomacy
A state sending its foreign minister to negotiate a trade deal is engaging in diplomacy. This process involves using communication and negotiation to reach mutually beneficial agreements between nations. Diplomacy is the official instrument for managing international interactions peacefully and is essential for promoting economic cooperation, resolving disputes, and building productive relationships within the global community of sovereign states.

267. (D) The state as a sovereign equal
The legal principle of sovereign immunity, which prevents a state from being sued in another's courts without its consent, is a direct consequence of the concept of sovereign equality. This principle ensures that all states are recognized as legal equals in international law. By protecting nations from foreign jurisdiction, it upholds the fundamental idea of independence and international legal integrity.

268. (A) Communication Theory
Communication theory is most interested in analyzing how misperception or faulty

(B) The group of non-aligned countries.
(C) The developing and underdeveloped nations.
(D) The administrative headquarters of the United Nations.

16. Which regional organization was established by the Bangkok Declaration in 1967?
(A) SAARC
(B) ASEAN
(C) OPEC
(D) OAS

17. Given below are two statements regarding OPEC.
Statement I : OPEC was founded to coordinate and unify the petroleum policies of its member countries.
Statement II : OPEC's influence on the global economy significantly decreased after the oil crisis of the 1970s.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

18. The headquarters of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) is located in:
(A) Kathmandu, Nepal
(B) New Delhi, India
(C) Colombo, Sri Lanka
(D) Dhaka, Bangladesh

19. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The progress of SAARC has been slow and hampered by political disputes among its members.
Reason (R) : The SAARC charter explicitly forbids the discussion of bilateral and contentious issues.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

20. Which of the following is NOT a founding member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)?
(A) Thailand
(B) Philippines
(C) Singapore
(D) Vietnam

21. The Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is an example of what type of international organization?
(A) A collective security organization
(B) A human rights monitoring group
(C) A commodity cartel
(D) A regional integration project like the EU

22. What is the primary purpose of the Organization of American States (OAS)?
(A) To coordinate petroleum and energy policies among various Latin American countries.
(B) To serve as a regional forum for political discussion and Western Hemisphere affairs.
(C) To promote comprehensive economic integration based on the model of the European Union.
(D) To act as a collective military alliance against potential external threats to the Americas.

23. The G-20 is best described as:
(A) A formal international organization with a permanent secretariat and enforcement powers.
(B) An alliance of the 20 largest developing countries.
(C) A military pact focused on counter-terrorism.
(D) A premier forum for international economic cooperation among major economies.

24. Which of the following is a primary objective of ASEAN?
(A) To accelerate economic growth, social progress, and cultural development in the region.
(B) To establish a single currency for Southeast Asia.
(C) To create a military alliance against China.
(D) To regulate the global price of palm oil and rubber.

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legal principles. International law provides the essential framework for managing global interactions, resolving disputes peacefully, and promoting cooperation on issues ranging from human rights and trade to security.

278. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The decision-making approach focuses on how foreign policy choices are actually formulated within a state. It rejects the idea that a state is a monolithic entity and instead examines the roles of various individuals, interest groups, and bureaucracies. By investigating these internal dynamics, the approach explains how national decisions are the result of internal bargaining and specific perceptions.

279. (D) Normative and reputational costs
A state's power is limited when it fears international condemnation or the loss of its global reputation. These normative and reputational costs can deter even the most powerful nations from using force or acting unilaterally. Adhering to international norms and maintaining moral standing is important for a state's legitimacy and its ability to build the cooperative relationships necessary for success.

280. (A) Ethnic disputes and broader international conflict
A civil war that pulls in neighboring states due to strategic and ethnic ties demonstrates the clear link between ethnic disputes and broader international conflict. Internal tensions over identity often transcend national borders, attracting outside intervention and threatening regional stability. These situations show that domestic crises can quickly become global security challenges, requiring coordinated international responses to manage underlying grievances.

281. (C) Eased tensions and improved diplomatic relations between superpowers.
The term 'detente' refers to a period of eased tensions and improved diplomatic relations between superpowers, particularly during the Cold War. It was a strategy aimed at reducing the risk of nuclear conflict through increased dialogue, arms control agreements, and cultural exchanges. While it did not end the strategic rivalry, detente provided a stable framework for managing the global competition.

282. (A) Domestic
The formulation of national interest is primarily a domestic process. It involves the internal debate and prioritization of goals by a state's leadership, influenced by government agencies, interest groups, and public opinion. While the international environment presents challenges and opportunities, the specific definition of what a nation considers to be in its own interest is decided within its domestic political structures.

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283. (D) Idealism
Idealism is the theory that suggests war can be prevented by strengthening international organizations like the United Nations and promoting international human rights law. Idealists believe that by creating shared norms and legal frameworks for cooperation, states can resolve their disputes peacefully. This perspective argues that collective efforts and the rule of law are more effective than simple power politics.

284. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
In international relations, sovereignty refers to supreme state authority, while intervention describes coercive interference in another state's internal affairs. Alliances are established through mutual defense commitments between nations. Disarmament involves the actual reduction or elimination of weaponry. These matching pairs highlight the fundamental legal and strategic concepts that govern how sovereign states manage their independence and security.

285. (C) ideology
A nation's belief in its special mission or global leadership role is an example of how ideology can shape its national interest and foreign policy. These foundational beliefs provide a framework for a state to interpret its status and justify its actions in the international system. Ideology acts as a powerful motivator, guiding leaders in defining goals and mobilizing public support.

286. (B) Arbitration results in a binding decision, while mediation is a facilitated negotiation.
The main difference between mediation and arbitration lies in the outcome's legal status. Arbitration results in a legally binding decision

information can lead to international conflict. This approach focuses on the processes of signaling and interpretation between actors, arguing that misunderstandings can inadvertently cause war. By investigating the technical and psychological aspects of information flow, communication theory seeks to improve signal clarity and prevent accidental escalations between states.

269. (C) Non-alignment
The end of the Cold War fundamentally challenged the relevance of the non-alignment policy for many countries. This foreign policy stance was originally developed as a response to the bipolar struggle between the United States and the Soviet Union. Once the superpower rivalry collapsed, the rationale for maintaining a third position between opposing blocs disappeared, forcing many nations to rethink strategies.

270. (A) 2, 4, 3, 1
A state's policy escalation during a dispute often follows a logical progression from diplomatic to coercive actions. It usually begins with a diplomatic protest to express disapproval. If the issue remains unresolved, the state may sever diplomatic ties. Escalating further, it might impose economic sanctions to exert pressure. Finally, if all other methods fail, the state may resort to military force.

271. (D) Military and economic capability
According to realist theory, the most important element of national power is a state's military and economic capability. Realists argue that in an anarchic world, these tangible resources are the primary factors that determine a nation's ability to defend its security and influence others. While other factors like culture are relevant, material strength remains the foundational building block of power.

272. (B) Prevention and abolition
A key objective of international law is the prevention and abolition of war. This is achieved through legal norms and institutions that encourage the peaceful resolution of disputes and prohibit the illegal use of force. By creating a framework of collective security and defining the rules for conduct, international law seeks to minimize the occurrence of armed conflict and maintain peace.

273. (C) To provide collective security against a perceived threat.
The primary reason for the formation of alliances like NATO was to provide collective security for its members against a perceived common threat. By agreeing to defend each other in the event of an attack, states increased their deterrent power and overall security. This cooperation allowed members to pool their military resources and coordinate their defense strategies during the intense historical period.

274. (D) A single great power
A unipolar system refers to an international structure that is dominated by a single great power or superpower. In this environment, one state possesses overwhelming military, economic, and political influence relative to all other nations. This concentration of power allows the dominant state to play a primary role in shaping global norms and responding to challenges, fundamentally altering global stability dynamics.

275. (A) Idealist
A leader's statement that the world should be founded on cooperation and law rather than conflict and power is a classic expression of the idealist approach. Idealists believe that through international organizations and legal frameworks, states can overcome their natural tendency toward rivalry and build a peaceful world. This perspective prioritizes ethical principles and collective security as the primary paths to harmony.

276. (B) Biochemical War
The use of chemical agents like chlorine or mustard gas in a conflict classifies it as a biochemical war. These substances are designed to disable or kill and are considered weapons of mass destruction due to their potential for widespread harm. Such warfare is strictly prohibited by international treaties, which condemn the use of toxic chemicals and biological agents as humanitarian violations.

277. (C) International Law
International law consists of the body of rules and principles that sovereign states consider legally binding in their relationships with each other. These norms are established through treaties, customary practices, and general

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structure of the international system and the distribution of power. This perspective focuses on systemic dynamics rather than domestic factors.

296. (A) bilateral; multilateral
An international agreement between only two states is a bilateral treaty, while one signed by multiple nations is a multilateral treaty. Bilateral treaties are often used to address specific issues between neighbors or partners. Multilateral treaties, however, are essential for establishing broad international norms and solving complex global problems that affect many different states across the international system.

297. (B) Alliance
The global struggle against terrorism involving a coalition of states can be seen as the formation of a new type of alliance against a non-state actor. While traditional alliances targeted rival nations, this cooperation pools military and intelligence resources to counter a shared unconventional threat. It demonstrates how states adapt their collective security strategies to respond to evolving challenges in the modern era.

298. (C) Globalization
The argument that the spread of capitalism creates a globalized economic system that can override state sovereignty is a key theme in the study of globalization. As financial markets and corporations become more powerful and interconnected, the ability of individual nations to control their own economies is reduced. This process creates a world where economic forces frequently transcend the authority of sovereign states.

299. (D) The security dilemma and mutual suspicion
A primary cause of an arms race is the security dilemma and mutual suspicion between rival states. When one nation increases its military strength for defense, its neighbors often interpret this as a potential threat. Consequently, they respond by building up their own armaments, leading to a competitive cycle of escalation where both parties continuously increase their military power out of fear.

300. (B) The Idealist tradition and organizations like the UN.
The prevention and abolition of war through a system of collective security is a core goal of the idealist tradition and international organizations like the United Nations. This approach seeks to replace individual power politics with a coordinated international response to aggression. By establishing a world order based on the rule of law, the community of nations can maintain peace.

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CHAPTER 08

International Relations and Indian Foreign Policy

1. Which of the following best defines the primary objective of the New International Economic Order (NIEO)?
(A) To promote free trade agreements exclusively among developed countries.
(B) To restructure the global economic system to favor developing nations.
(C) To establish a new global currency managed by the G7.
(D) To dismantle all international financial institutions like the IMF and World Bank.

2. Given below are two statements regarding the Political Economy of International Relations.
Statement I : It exclusively studies the economic policies of individual states without considering their political implications.
Statement II : It analyzes the interplay between politics (power) and economics (wealth) in the international arena.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

3. Which of the following is NOT a core demand of the New International Economic Order (NIEO)?
(A) Securing stable and remunerative prices for raw materials.
(B) Enhancing development assistance from North to South.
(C) Restricting the sovereignty of developing nations over their natural resources.
(D) Promoting the transfer of technology from developed to developing countries.

4. The 'North-South Dialogue' is a term used to describe negotiations primarily between which two groups of countries?
(A) The countries of the Eastern Hemisphere and the Western Hemisphere.
(B) The member countries of NATO and the former Warsaw Pact.
(C) The oil-exporting countries and the oil-importing countries.
(D) The developed, industrialized countries and the developing countries.

5. Which of the following is a key characteristic of South-South Cooperation?
(A) It is based on a donor-recipient relationship similar to North-South aid.
(B) It is primarily managed and funded by international financial institutions like the World Bank.
(C) It involves collaboration among developing countries in the political, economic, and social domains.
(D) It focuses exclusively on military and security alliances among southern hemisphere nations.

6. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The dependency theory emerged as a critique of modernization theories of development.
Reason (R) : Dependency theorists argue that the underdevelopment of the 'periphery' is a direct result of its integration into the capitalist world system dominated by the 'core'.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.

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(D) A is false but R is true.

7. What is the primary function of the World Trade Organization (WTO)?
(A) To provide emergency loans to countries with balance of payment problems.
(B) To set the price of key commodities like oil and gas.
(C) To act as a global central bank for member nations.
(D) To regulate international trade and ensure the smooth flow of commerce.

8. The concept of 'Neo-Colonialism' is most accurately described as:
(A) The indirect control of a developing nation via economic and cultural means.
(B) The direct political and military occupation of a sovereign territory by a foreign power.
(C) The formal process of legal decolonization that occurred globally after World War II.
(D) A formal political and administrative union between a former colony and its colonizer.

9. Which one of the following statements about Dependency theory is incorrect?
(A) It views the international system as comprising a 'core' and a 'periphery'.
(B) It suggests that developing countries can achieve autarky and development by delinking from the world economy.
(C) It posits that international capitalism is a benign force for global development.
(D) It argues that the wealth of the core is dependent on the exploitation of the periphery.

10. Match List I with List II regarding concepts in International Political Economy.
List I: (Concept)
P. NIEO
Q. South-South Cooperation
R. WTO
S. Dependency Theory
List II: (Associated Idea)
1. Marrakesh Agreement
2. Raul Prebisch
3. G-77
4. Bandung Conference
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

11. Which organization is most closely associated with the promotion of South-South Cooperation?
(A) The Group of 7 (G-7)
(B) The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
(C) The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
(D) The Group of 77 (G-77)

12. A country is forced by international financial institutions to privatize its state-owned enterprises and reduce public spending in exchange for a loan. This situation can be best analyzed through the lens of:
(A) Neo-realism
(B) Neo-colonialism
(C) Mercantilism
(D) Constructivism

13. The North-South dialogue gained significant momentum after the publication of the reports by which commission?
(A) The Brundtland Commission
(B) The Pearson Commission
(C) The Brandt Commission
(D) The Palme Commission

14. Consider the following statements regarding the WTO:
1. It was established as a successor to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).
2. All decisions in the WTO are taken by a majority vote.
3. The principle of 'Most Favoured Nation' (MFN) is central to its functioning.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

15. What does the term 'core' signify in the context of Dependency theory?
(A) The developed, industrialized, and capitalist nations.

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made by an independent third party, which the states must follow. In contrast, mediation is a facilitated negotiation where the third party helps the states reach their own voluntary agreement. While both are peaceful settlement methods, arbitration provides a final legal resolution.

287. (D) Globalization
Following the end of the Cold War, globalization emerged as a dominant theme in the rethinking of international relations. This period was characterized by a rapid increase in global interconnected ness through trade, communication, and economic integration. As states became interdependent, traditional barriers to interaction diminished, creating a complex environment where international cooperation and transnational challenges took center stage in politics.

288. (B) International law
A state's right to territorial integrity is protected under international law. This fundamental principle ensures that a sovereign nation's physical boundaries are respected and that it remains free from external aggression or illegal occupation. By upholding this rule, the international community maintains the legal order and ensures all states can exist securely without the threat of territory being taken.

289. (C) tangible
Possession of a large, well-equipped army is a tangible element of national power. Unlike intangible factors like morale or diplomacy, military forces and their hardware are measurable and physical resources that a state can utilize to defend its interests and project influence. These tangible elements provide the material foundation for a nation's security and its overall strength in the international arena.

290. (D) 1, 2 and 3
National interest is a comprehensive concept that includes several key goals for a state. These include ensuring the security and survival of the nation, promoting its economic prosperity, and advancing its core values and ideology. By pursuing these objectives, a state seeks to protect its well-being and maintain its status and influence in the complex and often competitive global system.

291. (A) A global alliance of non-aligned states against the superpowers
While the Cold War was defined by a bipolar system, ideological competition, proxy wars, and an arms race, it did not feature a global alliance of non-aligned states against the superpowers. The Non-Aligned Movement sought independence and neutrality from both blocs, but it was not a military alliance and did not collectively oppose the superpowers in an organized way.

292. (D) Decision-making
The study of how foreign policy decisions are influenced by the competing interests of different military branches and government departments falls under the decision-making approach. This framework highlights that national actions are often the result of internal bureaucratic bargaining and conflict. By examining these institutional dynamics, scholars can understand how a state's international policies emerge from its decentralized political structure.

293. (B) A relational concept, depending on context and the actors involved.
Power in international relations is best understood as a relational concept that depends on the specific context and the actors involved. It is not just about having physical resources, but about a state's ability to successfully influence another's behavior in a particular situation. This means that a nation's power can vary depending on the goals pursued and the rivals faced.

294. (C) Sovereignty
The legal principle that a state cannot be sued in another country's courts without its consent is an expression of its sovereignty. This rule, known as sovereign immunity, protects the independence of nations and ensures that they are not subject to the jurisdiction of foreign legal systems. By upholding this principle, international law recognizes the supreme authority and equality of every state.

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295. (D) Systems theory (Structural Realism)
Systems theory, or structural realism, posits that states act like billiard balls whose movements are determined by their collisions with other balls rather than their internal characteristics. This analogy emphasizes that the behavior of individual states is primarily shaped by the

25. All of the following are members of SAARC except:
(A) Bhutan
(B) Maldives
(C) Myanmar
(D) Afghanistan

26. Which of the following statements about the G-20 is correct?
(A) Its members represent around 85% of the global GDP.
(B) It consists only of the world's most developed nations.
(C) It was primarily formed to address global security issues.
(D) The presidency of the G-20 is held permanently by the United States.

27. Arrange the following regional organizations in the chronological order of their establishment:
1. OPEC
2. ASEAN
3. SAARC
4. OAS
(A) 4, 1, 2, 3
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 4, 2, 1, 3
(D) 2, 4, 1, 3

28. The 'ASEAN Way' refers to a methodology of problem-solving that emphasizes:
(A) Binding arbitration and legalistic solutions.
(B) Non-interference, consensus-building, and consultation.
(C) Majority voting and enforcement of decisions.
(D) The use of economic sanctions to resolve disputes.

29. A key challenge for the Organization of American States (OAS) has been:
(A) Over-representation of Asian countries in its decision-making.
(B) The lack of participation from major South American economies.
(C) The historical dominance of the United States within the organization.
(D) Its exclusive focus on economic issues, neglecting political and human rights.

30. Match List I with List II regarding regional organizations.
List I: (Organization)
P. SAARC
Q. ASEAN
R. OPEC
S. OAS
List II: (Primary Geographic Focus)
1. Southeast Asia
2. Western Hemisphere
3. South Asia
4. Middle East (primarily)
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

31. The G-20 was elevated to the level of leaders' summit in 2008 primarily in response to:
(A) The 9/11 terrorist attacks.
(B) The global financial crisis.
(C) The need for climate change negotiations.
(D) The expansion of the European Union.

32. Consider the following statements about regional organizations:
1. ASEAN has a mechanism known as the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) for security dialogue.
2. SAARC has successfully launched a single currency called the 'SARCO'.
3. The G-20 includes both developed and emerging economies.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

33. Which of the following aims and objectives is explicitly mentioned in the Preamble of the UN Charter?
(A) To promote democracy in all member states.
(B) To save succeeding generations from the scourge of war.
(C) To establish a world government with legislative powers.
(D) To regulate international trade and finance.

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53. The 'Panchsheel' agreement, a cornerstone of Indian foreign policy, was signed between India and which other country?
(A) Pakistan
(B) Soviet Union
(C) China
(D) Nepal

54. The term 'diplomacy' in the context of Indian Foreign Policy refers to:
(A) The conduct of international relations through negotiation and dialogue.
(B) The formulation of foreign policy goals by the Parliament.
(C) The use of military force to achieve national interests.
(D) The domestic implementation of international treaties.

55. Which of the following is NOT a distinguishing feature of Indian Foreign Policy?
(A) Belief in peaceful settlement of disputes.
(B) Anti-colonialism and anti-racism.
(C) A pursuit of military alliances as the primary means of security.
(D) Support for the United Nations.

56. India's 'Look East Policy', later upgraded to 'Act East Policy', is aimed at strengthening relations with which region?
(A) Central Asia
(B) West Asia
(C) Southeast and East Asia
(D) Africa

57. The Tashkent Agreement (1966) and the Simla Agreement (1972) are examples of India's:
(A) Attempts to form a military pact with Pakistan.
(B) Diplomatic efforts to resolve conflicts with Pakistan.
(C) Economic cooperation agreements with the Soviet Union.
(D) Pacts related to its nuclear program.

58. Given below are two statements regarding Indian diplomacy.
Statement I : A key feature of Indian diplomacy is its emphasis on 'soft power', including its cultural and democratic values.
Statement II : India's foreign policy has remained completely static and unchanged since 1947.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

59. The core principle of the 'Gujral Doctrine' is that India should:
(A) Expect strict reciprocity in its dealings with all neighbors.
(B) Offer unilateral concessions to smaller neighbours in good faith.
(C) Form military alliances to counter its larger neighbours.
(D) Prioritize economic relations over political relations.

60. India's long-standing security concerns vis-à-s China primarily revolve around:
(A) Religious and cultural disputes.
(B) Unresolved border and territorial issues.
(C) Competition for influence in Latin America.
(D) Disagreements over WTO policies.

61. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched?
(A) Dependency Theory - Core-Periphery relationship
(B) South-South Cooperation - G-77
(C) NIEO - Bretton Woods Institutions
(D) WTO - Doha Round

62. The demand for a New International Economic Order was most forcefully articulated by:
(A) The G-7 countries.
(B) The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) and G-77.
(C) The Warsaw Pact countries.
(D) The OECD.

63. The Political Economy of International Relations primarily examines the relationship between:
(A) State and Society
(B) Wealth and Power
(C) Democracy and Authoritarianism
(D) Religion and Politics

43. Which of the following is NOT a principal organ of the United Nations?
(A) The Security Council
(B) The International Court of Justice
(C) The World Health Organization
(D) The Secretariat

44. The evaluation of the working of the UNO often points to a democracy deficit". This criticism is primarily aimed at:
(A) The one-country, one-vote principle in the General Assembly.
(B) The appointment process of the Secretary-General.
(C) The lack of transparency in the ECOSOC's proceedings.
(D) The undemocratic nature and veto power within the Security Council.

45. Which of the following best describes the financing of UN peace-keeping operations?
(A) They are financed through mandatory assessments on all member states, with permanent members of the Security Council paying a larger share.
(B) They are financed through voluntary contributions only.
(C) They are funded by the country where the operation is taking place.
(D) They are funded by the profits generated by the World Bank and IMF.

46. The distinguishing feature of Indian Foreign Policy that emphasizes independent judgment on international issues is known as:
(A) Panchsheel
(B) Non-Alignment
(C) Look East Policy
(D) Gujral Doctrine

47. India's 'mediatory role' in international affairs was prominently visible during:
(A) The Vietnam War
(B) The Falklands War
(C) The Gulf War (1991)
(D) The Korean War

48. Consider the following statements about Indian Foreign Policy:
1. It is guided by the principles of Panchsheel, or Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence.
2. It has consistently aligned with one of the major power blocs since independence.
3. A key objective is to promote a multi-polar world order.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

49. India's relationship with which of its neighbors is often described as the bedrock of its 'Neighborhood First' policy?
(A) China
(B) Pakistan
(C) Bhutan
(D) Myanmar

50. The Gujral Doctrine," a feature of Indian diplomacy, primarily pertains to India's relations with:
(A) The United States and Russia
(B) Smaller, immediate neighbours
(C) The European Union
(D) African nations

51. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : India has historically been a strong advocate for global nuclear disarmament.
Reason (R) : India signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) as soon as it was opened for signature.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

52. Which of the following is a significant security concern for India in its immediate neighbourhood?
(A) The political instability in West Asia.
(B) Cross-border terrorism.
(C) The expansion of the European Union.
(D) The domestic policies of Brazil.

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to self-defense and defense of the mandate.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

74. The ASEAN+3" framework includes the ten ASEAN members plus which three countries?
(A) India, Australia, New Zealand
(B) China, Japan, South Korea
(C) USA, Russia, India
(D) Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka

75. The principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other member states is a cornerstone of which organization's approach?
(A) ASEAN
(B) European Union
(C) WTO
(D) International Criminal Court

76. The G-20 is a mix of:
(A) Only industrialized countries.
(B) Only developing countries.
(C) Both industrialized and developing countries, including the EU.
(D) Only countries from the G-7 and the BRICS.

77. A significant achievement of SAARC has been the establishment of:
(A) A common currency.
(B) A unified military command.
(C) The South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA).
(D) A regional court of justice with binding powers.

78. Given below are two statements regarding OPEC.
Statement I : The headquarters of OPEC is located in Vienna, Austria.
Statement II : Austria is a founding and current member of OPEC.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

79. The oldest regional organization among the following, founded in 1948, is the:
(A) ASEAN
(B) OAS
(C) SAARC
(D) G-20

80. What is the primary method of decision-making within the World Trade Organization (WTO)?
(A) Consensus
(B) Simple majority vote
(C) Weighted voting based on trade volume
(D) Veto power for the five largest economies

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81. One of the main criticisms leveled against the working of the UNO is its inability to prevent powerful states from taking unilateral military action. This undermines its objective of:
(A) Promoting economic development.
(B) Maintaining international peace and security.
(C) Protecting human rights.
(D) Fostering cultural exchange.

82. The 'Agenda for Peace' report is associated with which former UN Secretary-General?
(A) Kofi Annan
(B) Boutros Boutros-Ghali
(C) U Thant
(D) Javier Pérez de Cuéllar

83. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Calls for UN Charter revision frequently include the expansion of the Security Council.
Reason (R) : The current composition of the Security Council is seen as reflecting the geopolitical realities of the 21st century.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

84. In the context of the UN's structure, the Secretariat is best described as its:
(A) Judicial branch
(B) Legislative branch

64. Arrange the following events in chronological order:
1. Establishment of WTO
2. First UNCTAD conference
3. Publication of the Brandt Commission report North-South: A Programme for Survival"
4. Formation of the G-77

(A) 2, 4, 3, 1
(B) 1, 2, 4, 3
(C) 4, 3, 1, 2
(D) 2, 1, 4, 3

65. A core tenet of neo-colonialism is the continuation of colonial exploitation through which of the following means?
(A) Direct military rule.
(B) Formal political annexation.
(C) Economic dependency and cultural imperialism.
(D) Granting complete and unconditional sovereignty.

66. Which round of GATT negotiations led to the creation of the World Trade Organization (WTO)?
(A) Kennedy Round
(B) Tokyo Round
(C) Uruguay Round
(D) Doha Round

67. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : South-South cooperation is envisioned as a partnership among equals, based on solidarity.
Reason (R) : It aims to replace, rather than complement, North-South cooperation.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

68. The idea of a 'periphery' supplying cheap labor and raw materials to a 'core' is central to which theory?
(A) Dependency
(B) Realism
(C) Liberalism
(D) Constructivism

69. The North-South dialogue largely focuses on issues of:
(A) Military and strategic balance.
(B) Development, trade, and aid.
(C) Cultural and educational exchanges.
(D) Border disputes and territorial claims.

70. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Organization/Group)
P. OPEC
Q. G-20
R. SAARC
S. ASEAN
List II: (Key Feature/Event)
1. South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA)
2. Bangkok Declaration
3. Leaders' Summit since 2008 Financial Crisis
4. Oil Embargo of 1973

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2

71. Which one of the following is a specialized agency of the UN, not a principal organ?
(A) Security Council
(B) UNESCO
(C) ECOSOC
(D) International Court of Justice

72. The term 'veto power' in the UN context refers to the ability of a permanent member of the Security Council to:
(A) Propose a new resolution.
(B) Block the adoption of a substantive resolution.
(C) Abstain from voting without affecting the outcome.
(D) Elect the Secretary-General single-handedly.

73. Consider the following statements regarding UN Peacekeeping:
1. Peacekeepers are often called 'Blue Helmets'.
2. The operations are based on the consent of the host country.
3. The use of force by peacekeepers is limited

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the world economy.
(D) Politically non-aligned.

95. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Theory/Concept)
P. Neo-Colonialism
Q. North-South Dialogue
R. South-South Cooperation
S. WTO Principle
List II: (Associated Term/Person)
1. Brandt Report
2. Most Favoured Nation (MFN)
3. Kwame Nkrumah
4. Spirit of Bandung
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

96. The Single Undertaking" principle in WTO negotiations means that:
(A) Each country can choose which agreements it wants to be a part of.
(B) Everything is part of a single package and nothing is agreed until everything is agreed.
(C) Negotiations are undertaken by a single negotiator from each country.
(D) Only a single topic can be discussed at each round of negotiations.

97. The G-77, a key actor in the North-South dialogue, is a coalition of:
(A) The 77 wealthiest nations.
(B) Developing countries.
(C) European nations.
(D) Oil-exporting nations.

98. Consider the following statements about the political economy of International Relations:
1. Neo-colonialism suggests that political independence has not translated into economic independence for many former colonies.
2. The WTO promotes protectionist policies and high tariffs among its members.
3. The NIEO aimed to maintain the existing economic structures established at Bretton Woods.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) 1 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

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99. A central argument of dependency theorists is that development in core countries and underdevelopment in peripheral countries are:
(A) Two independent and unrelated processes.
(B) Two sides of the same coin, intrinsically linked.
(C) A temporary phase that will be overcome through free trade.
(D) A result of cultural deficiencies in peripheral nations.

100. The ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF)" is primarily concerned with:
(A) Economic integration and free trade.
(B) Cultural and social exchange programs.
(C) Security dialogue and confidence-building in the Asia-Pacific.
(D) The coordination of monetary policies.

101. Which organization has a charter that explicitly states one of its essential purposes is to promote and consolidate representative democracy"?
(A) SAARC
(B) OPEC
(C) ASEAN
(D) OAS

102. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The G-20 has become a more influential body for global economic governance than the G-7/G-8.
Reason (R) : The G-20's membership is more representative of the global economy, including major emerging economies.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

103. The slow progress of SAARC is often attributed to:

(C) Executive branch
(D) Administrative branch

85. India's role as a leader of the newly independent countries in the mid-20th century was a key aspect of its:
(A) Membership in security pacts.
(B) Non-Aligned foreign policy.
(C) Nuclear weapons program.
(D) Economic liberalization policies.

86. Which of the following is a classic example of India's mediatory role in a neighborhood conflict?
(A) Its role in the 1979 Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.
(B) Its intervention in the Sri Lankan ethnic conflict leading to the 1987 Indo-Sri Lanka Accord.
(C) Its position during the 2003 Iraq War.
(D) Its trade negotiations with the European Union.

87. A major security pact involving India that reflects its concerns about regional stability is:
(A) NATO
(B) The Warsaw Pact
(C) The 1971 Indo-Soviet Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation
(D) SEATO

88. The phrase distinguishing features of Indian Foreign Policy" would include all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) A commitment to a system of military alliances.
(B) Advocacy for a just and equitable international order.
(C) The principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations.
(D) A focus on strategic autonomy.

89. India's relations with its neighbors are primarily guided by a policy framework often referred to as:
(A) The Monroe Doctrine
(B) The Brezhnev Doctrine
(C) The Neighbourhood First Policy
(D) The Open Door Policy

90. Arrange the following events related to Indian foreign policy in chronological order:
1. Signing of the Panchsheel Agreement
2. India's first nuclear test (Pokhran-I)
3. Launch of the 'Look East Policy'
4. Simla Agreement
(A) 1, 4, 2, 3
(B) 1, 2, 4, 3
(C) 2, 1, 4, 3
(D) 4, 1, 2, 3

91. The concept of track-two diplomacy" involves:
(A) Negotiations conducted directly between heads of state.
(B) Formal communication between foreign ministries.
(C) Unofficial dialogue between non-governmental actors like academics and retired officials.
(D) The use of military threats to support diplomatic talks.

92. The Simla Agreement was a diplomatic outcome that followed which major event in India-Pakistan relations?
(A) The 1965 War
(B) The 1971 War and the creation of Bangladesh
(C) The Kargil Conflict
(D) The 1947-48 War

93. Given below are two statements regarding India's foreign policy goals.
Statement I : India has always sought a permanent seat on the UN Security Council.
Statement II : India's claim is based on its large population, democratic system, economic growth, and contributions to UN peacekeeping.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

94. The term 'periphery' in Dependency Theory refers to countries that are:
(A) Geographically isolated.
(B) Economically dominant and industrialized.
(C) Structurally disadvantaged and exploited in

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1. India was a founding member of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM).
2. The 'Gujral Doctrine' advocates for a policy of strict reciprocity with smaller neighbors.
3. The 'Act East Policy' is a successor to the 'Look East Policy'.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

114. The 'Bandung Conference' of 1955 was a crucial precursor to the formation of:
(A) The United Nations
(B) The Non-Aligned Movement
(C) The Warsaw Pact
(D) The European Economic Community

115. A distinguishing feature of Indian diplomacy has been its consistent support for:
(A) Colonialism and imperialism.
(B) Unilateralism in international affairs.
(C) Global disarmament and arms control.
(D) The formation of opposing military blocs.

116. India's security concerns are multifaceted and include all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Maritime security in the Indian Ocean.
(B) The political situation in Antarctica.
(C) Cross-border infiltration and terrorism.
(D) Regional strategic balance with China.

117. Which pact signed by India with a major power in 1971 had significant implications for its security calculations during the Bangladesh Liberation War?
(A) The Simla Agreement with Pakistan.
(B) The Panchsheel Agreement with China.
(C) The Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation with the USSR.
(D) A defense cooperation agreement with the USA.

118. In its mediatory role, India often emphasizes:
(A) Military intervention as a first resort.
(B) The imposition of solutions crafted by external powers.
(C) Dialogue, negotiation, and peaceful settlement of disputes.
(D) The use of economic sanctions to coerce conflicting parties.

119. A key shift in Indian foreign policy in the 1990s was:
(A) A move towards economic liberalization and greater engagement with the West.
(B) The formal abandonment of non-alignment and joining a military bloc.
(C) The closure of its embassies in Western countries.
(D) A complete disengagement from its immediate neighborhood.

120. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The New International Economic Order (NIEO) largely failed to achieve its transformative goals.
Reason (R) : The developed countries of the North showed strong political will and readily agreed to all the demands of the South.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

121. The Doha Development Round" is associated with the negotiations under the aegis of which organization?
(A) UNCTAD
(B) WTO
(C) IMF
(D) World Bank

122. The concept of a 'bamboo curtain' being replaced by a 'bamboo network' of economic ties is relevant to the evolution of which organization?
(A) SAARC
(B) ASEAN
(C) OPEC
(D) G-20

123. Which of the following is NOT a member of the G-20?
(A) India
(B) Switzerland
(C) Brazil
(D) South Africa

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(A) The lack of common cultural heritage among its members.
(B) The political tensions between India and Pakistan.
(C) The geographical distance between member states.
(D) The dominance of external powers in its meetings.

104. Which of the following is an observer, not a full member, of SAARC?
(A) Nepal
(B) Sri Lanka
(C) China
(D) Bangladesh

105. A key motivation for the formation of OPEC was to:
(A) Counter the power of multinational oil companies (the Seven Sisters").
(B) Promote democracy in the Middle East.
(C) Create a military alliance for oil-producing states.
(D) Encourage a global shift to renewable energy sources.

106. The principle of 'sovereign equality' of all its members is a foundational concept of which organization?
(A) The European Union
(B) The United Nations
(C) The G-20
(D) OPEC

107. Given below are two statements regarding the International Court of Justice (ICJ).
Statement I : The International Court of Justice (ICJ) can prosecute individuals for war crimes and genocide.
Statement II : The ICJ's primary function is to settle legal disputes submitted to it by states.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

108. Chapter VII" of the UN Charter is significant because it:
(A) Outlines the procedure for admitting new members.
(B) Describes the functions of the General Assembly.
(C) Authorizes the Security Council to take enforcement action, including military force.
(D) Establishes the principles of international law.

109. Which of the following best explains the concept of 'power-struggle and diplomacy within UNO'?
(A) The ongoing competition between the UN and regional organizations for influence.
(B) The use of the UN forum by states to advance national goals via coalitions.
(C) The internal bureaucratic politics between different administrative departments.
(D) The formal legal disputes involving the ICJ and the Security Council members.

110. A proposal for UN Security Council reform that involves creating a new category of permanent members without veto power is often referred to as a plan supported by which group?
(A) The P5 countries
(B) The G4 nations (Brazil, Germany, India, Japan)
(C) The African Union
(D) The Uniting for Consensus group

111. The core budget of the United Nations is approved by which organ?
(A) The Security Council
(B) The Secretary-General
(C) The General Assembly
(D) The Economic and Social Council

112. The term P5" in the context of the UN refers to:
(A) The five most populous countries.
(B) The five largest financial contributors to the UN budget.
(C) The five permanent members of the Security Council.
(D) The five original signatories of the UN Charter.

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113. Consider the following statements regarding India's foreign policy:

34. The United Nations is structurally composed of how many principal organs?
(A) Four
(B) Five
(C) Seven
(D) Six

35. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The UN Security Council's structure has been criticized for being anachronistic and unrepresentative.
Reason (R) : The five permanent members with veto power reflect the power distribution of the post-World War II era, not the 21st century.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

36. Which principal organ of the United Nations is responsible for coordinating the economic and social work of the UN and its specialized agencies?
(A) The Security Council
(B) The General Assembly
(C) The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)
(D) The Trusteeship Council

37. The 'power-struggle and diplomacy within UNO' is most evident in the functioning of which organ?
(A) The International Court of Justice
(B) The Secretariat
(C) The Economic and Social Council
(D) The Security Council

38. The concept of 'peace-keeping' by the United Nations is:
(A) Not explicitly in the Charter but evolved as a functional tool.
(B) Explicitly detailed in Chapter VII of the official UN Charter.
(C) A specific power reserved only for the UN General Assembly.
(D) Funded entirely by the five permanent Security Council members.

39. A major issue concerning the financing of the United Nations is:
(A) The over-reliance on voluntary contributions for its core budget.
(B) The refusal of the World Bank to provide loans to the UN.
(C) The delayed and non-payment of assessed contributions by some member states.
(D) The generation of excessive profits from its peace-keeping operations.

40. What is the most significant hurdle in the process of UN Charter revision?
(A) The requirement for a simple majority vote in the General Assembly.
(B) The lack of a clear procedure for proposing amendments.
(C) The need for the amendment to be ratified by two-thirds of the members, including all five permanent members of the Security Council.
(D) The opposition from the Secretary-General to any changes.

41. Given below are two statements regarding the UN.
Statement I : The UN's peace and development perspectives are often seen as interconnected.
Statement II : The UN's Agenda for Peace, proposed by Boutros Boutros-Ghali, focused exclusively on military intervention, ignoring development.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

42. The Uniting for Peace" resolution allows which UN organ to take up matters of international peace and security if the Security Council is deadlocked?
(A) The Economic and Social Council
(B) The Secretary-General
(C) The International Court of Justice
(D) The General Assembly

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124. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Regional Organisation)
P. OAS
Q. OPEC
R. ASEAN
S. SAARC
List II: (Year of Establishment)
1. 1967
2. 1985
3. 1948
4. 1960
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

125. The Trusteeship Council, a principal organ of the UN, suspended its operations because:
(A) Its budget was cut by the General Assembly.
(B) It successfully completed its mandate of overseeing the transition of trust territories to independence.
(C) The Security Council voted to dissolve it.
(D) It was replaced by a new UN agency.

126. The UN's Peace and Development perspectives" are reflected in which contemporary global framework?
(A) The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
(B) The Warsaw Pact.
(C) The Bretton Woods system.
(D) The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).

127. Which of the following represents a major point of contention in UN Charter revision debates?
(A) The location of the UN Headquarters.
(B) The official languages used in the UN.
(C) The formula for calculating member states' financial contributions.
(D) The composition and powers of the Security Council.

128. India's claim for a permanent seat in the UN Security Council is often pursued in alliance with which other countries, collectively known as the G4?
(A) China, Russia, UK, and France
(B) Brazil, Germany, and Japan
(C) South Africa, Nigeria, and Egypt
(D) Pakistan, Italy, and Argentina

129. Given below are two statements regarding the Gujral Doctrine.
Statement I : The Gujral Doctrine proposed that India, as the largest country in South Asia, should not ask for reciprocity from smaller neighbors.
Statement II : This doctrine was universally applied to all of India's neighbours, including China and Pakistan.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

130. The emphasis on strategic autonomy" is a key feature of contemporary Indian foreign policy, which means:
(A) Isolating India from global affairs.
(B) Pursuing foreign policy decisions based on national interest without being bound by alliances.
(C) Aligning with the United States on all international issues.
(D) Prioritizing military development over economic growth.

131. The term 'South' in the 'North-South Dialogue' generally refers to:
(A) Countries in the Southern Hemisphere.
(B) The developing and less developed countries.
(C) The member states of the Non-Aligned Movement only.
(D) The G-7 countries.

132. Kwame Nkrumah, a prominent anti-colonial leader, was a strong proponent of which concept in international relations?
(A) Neo-colonialism
(B) The domino theory
(C) The end of history
(D) Clash of civilizations

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214. The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), a cornerstone of India's foreign policy for decades, was formed with the objective of:
(A) Creating a third military bloc to rival the US and USSR.
(B) Steering clear of the Cold War power blocs.
(C) Promoting economic integration in Asia.
(D) Establishing a new international currency.

215. Consider the following statements about India's security concerns:
1. India's major security pacts have historically been with Western powers.
2. Cross-border terrorism remains a primary security threat.
3. China's growing influence in South Asia and the Indian Ocean is a significant strategic concern.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

216. India's role in the Korean War negotiations is a classic example of its:
(A) Mediatory role
(B) Military interventionism
(C) Economic diplomacy
(D) Alliance politics

217. The shift from Look East" to Act East" in Indian foreign policy signifies:
(A) A desire to disengage from the region.
(B) A more proactive and action-oriented approach to engagement with Southeast and East Asia.
(C) A new focus on Central Asian countries instead.
(D) The abandonment of economic goals in favor of purely cultural ones.

218. The five principles of peaceful coexistence" are also known as:
(A) The Gujral Doctrine
(B) The Panchsheel
(C) The Simla Principles
(D) The Delhi Declaration

219. Given below are two statements regarding foreign policy.
Statement I : Diplomacy is the set of goals and principles that guide a country's foreign relations.
Statement II : Foreign policy is the process and machinery by which those goals are pursued.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

220. The political-economy approach to international relations emphasizes that:
(A) Economic factors are irrelevant to international politics.
(B) Political power and economic wealth are intrinsically linked and mutually reinforcing.
(C) All international relations can be reduced to military calculations.
(D) States are the only actors of importance in the world.

221. The main demand of the South in the North-South dialogue was for:
(A) A more equitable global economic system.
(B) Military assistance from the North.
(C) Cultural exchange programs.
(D) The right to join the Northern military alliances.

222. The 1955 Bandung Conference, which laid the groundwork for South-South cooperation, was hosted by which country?
(A) India
(B) Egypt
(C) Indonesia
(D) Yugoslavia

223. The WTO's principle of Most Favoured Nation" (MFN) requires that:
(A) A country's closest ally receives the best trade terms.
(B) Any special favor granted to one trading partner must be extended to all other WTO members.
(C) Developing countries receive the most favorable treatment.

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(B) Sovereign equality"
(C) Democratic majority"
(D) Peaceful settlement"

143. Given below are two statements regarding the UN General Assembly.
Statement I : The UN General Assembly's resolutions are legally binding on all member states in the same way as Security Council resolutions.
Statement II : The General Assembly provides a unique forum for multilateral discussion on the full spectrum of international issues.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

144. Evaluating the working of the UNO from a 'peace and development' perspective reveals that:
(A) The two are treated as completely separate issues.
(B) Success in one area automatically guarantees success in the other.
(C) There is a recognized link between economic deprivation and conflict.
(D) Development programs are solely managed by the Security Council.

145. Peacekeeping," peacemaking," and peacebuilding" are concepts elaborated in which significant UN document?
(A) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights
(B) An Agenda for Peace
(C) The UN Charter
(D) The Statute of the International Court of Justice

146. A major challenge for UN financing is the discrepancy between the growing demand for UN operations, especially peacekeeping, and:
(A) The willingness of member states to fund them adequately.
(B) The UN's ability to find qualified staff.
(C) The number of conflicts in the world.
(D) The availability of a UN standing army.

147. A core principle of the Panchsheel agreement, and a feature of Indian foreign policy, is:
(A) Mutual aggression.
(B) Mutual non-interference.
(C) Interference in each other's internal affairs.
(D) The formation of a military alliance.

148. India's decision not to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) is based on its view that the treaty is:
(A) Too restrictive on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.
(B) Not effective in preventing proliferation.
(C) A violation of the UN Charter.
(D) Discriminatory, creating nuclear haves" and have-nots".

149. The 'Look East Policy' was initiated by India in the early 1990s with the primary aim of:
(A) Countering the influence of the Soviet Union.
(B) Focusing its diplomacy exclusively on its eastern neighbours, like Bangladesh.
(C) Building a security alliance against China.
(D) Strengthening economic and strategic relations with Southeast Asian nations.

150. Match List I with List II regarding Indian Foreign Policy.
List I: (Policy/Agreement)
P. Panchsheel
Q. Gujral Doctrine
R. Look East Policy
S. Simla Agreement
List II: (Associated Context/Leader)
1. P.V. Narasimha Rao
2. I.K. Gujral
3. Jawaharlal Nehru
4. Indira Gandhi
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2

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151. Which statement best defines the role of diplomacy in foreign policy?
(A) It is the process of formulating a country's national interests.
(B) It is the implementation of foreign policy

133. Consider the following statements about Dependency theory:
1. It is an optimistic theory about the benefits of global capitalism.
2. It posits that the development of the 'core' and underdevelopment of the 'periphery' are linked.
3. It originated from the experiences of Latin American countries.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

134. Which of the following is a key principle of the WTO trading system?
(A) Preferential treatment for former colonial powers.
(B) The principle of non-discrimination (MFN and National Treatment).
(C) The right of every country to set arbitrarily high tariffs.
(D) The promotion of state-owned monopolies in all sectors.

135. South-South cooperation is often described as a manifestation of:
(A) Collective self-reliance among developing nations.
(B) A new form of dependency on emerging economies.
(C) The dominance of the G-7 in global affairs.
(D) The failure of regional organizations.

136. Arrange the following in the chronological order of their occurrence:
1. Establishment of SAARC
2. Adoption of the Bangkok Declaration (founding of ASEAN)
3. Establishment of the G-20 at the leaders' summit level
4. Formation of OPEC

(A) 4, 2, 1, 3
(B) 2, 4, 1, 3
(C) 4, 1, 2, 3
(D) 1, 2, 4, 3

137. Which statement about the ASEAN Way" is incorrect?
(A) It values consensus and consultation.
(B) It strictly adheres to the principle of non-interference.
(C) It relies on legally binding, supranational institutions to enforce decisions.
(D) It is a process-oriented approach rather than a result-oriented one.

138. The headquarters of the Organization of American States (OAS) is in:
(A) Washington, D.C., USA
(B) Brasilia, Brazil
(C) Bogota, Colombia
(D) Mexico City, Mexico

139. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The G-20 includes the European Union as a member.
Reason (R) : The G-20's focus is exclusively on political and security issues, not economic matters.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

140. A primary reason for the limited success of SAARC is:
(A) The diversity of economic systems among its members.
(B) The absence of a shared historical background.
(C) The over arching influence of bilateral political conflicts.
(D) The lack of a permanent secretariat.

141. The main objective of OPEC is to:
(A) Regulate and stabilize oil markets.
(B) Promote a global transition to renewable energy.
(C) Function as a military alliance for its members.
(D) Provide development aid to non-oil producing countries.

142. The veto power" in the UN Security Council is formally known as the rule of:
(A) Great power unanimity"

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(C) Move effectively from a declarative to an implementation phase on key agreements.
(D) Attract observers from outside the region.

162. All of the following are founding members of OPEC EXCEPT:
(A) Iran
(B) Iraq
(C) Nigeria
(D) Saudi Arabia

163. The Inter-American Democratic Charter, which allows the OAS to suspend a member state where there has been an unconstitutional interruption of the democratic order, is a key instrument for which organization?
(A) ASEAN
(B) SAARC
(C) OAS
(D) G-20

164. The structure of the UN has been subject to criticism for power-struggle and lack of representation. This is primarily because:
(A) The General Assembly has too much power.
(B) The Secretary-General is not democratically elected by a global popular vote.
(C) The Security Council's permanent membership and veto power do not reflect current global realities.
(D) The ICJ's judges are all from P5 countries.

165. The term diplomacy within UNO" refers to the process of:
(A) Building coalitions, negotiating resolutions, and leveraging the UN platform for national and group interests.
(B) The internal administrative procedures of the Secretariat.
(C) The formal legal arguments made before the ICJ.
(D) The UN Secretary-General's private meetings with world leaders.

166. A key demand from developing countries regarding UN Charter revision is:
(A) The abolition of the General Assembly.
(B) The expansion of the Security Council in both permanent and non-permanent categories.
(C) Making the Trusteeship Council the most powerful organ.
(D) The relocation of UN headquarters to a developing country.

167. Given below are two statements regarding UN financing.
Statement I : UN peacekeeping operations are funded from the UN's regular budget.
Statement II : Peacekeeping has its own separate budget with a distinct scale of assessment for member states.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

168. The mediatory role" of India in international affairs is an extension of which core principle of its foreign policy?
(A) Pursuit of military superiority.
(B) Belief in the peaceful settlement of disputes.
(C) Formation of military blocs.
(D) Economic isolationism.

169. Which of the following is NOT one of the five principles of 'Panchsheel'?
(A) Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty.
(B) Mutual non-aggression.
(C) The right to pre-emptive strikes.
(D) Peaceful co-existence.

170. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Term)
P. Indian Foreign Policy
Q. Diplomacy
R. Security Pacts
S. Mediatory Role
List II: (Description)
1. Formal agreements for mutual defense or cooperation.
2. Acting as a facilitator between conflicting parties.
3. The overall strategy and principles guiding a state's international relations.
4. The art and practice of conducting negotiations.

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through negotiation, representation, and communication.
(C) It is the use of covert operations to achieve foreign policy goals.
(D) It is synonymous with the use of military force.

152. India's relations with its neighbours are often complicated by a factor known as asymmetry," which refers to:
(A) The lack of shared borders with most neighbours.
(B) The significant difference in size, economy, and military power between India and its smaller neighbours.
(C) The different political systems in the region.
(D) The absence of diplomatic relations.

153. A key security pact from the Cold War era that India consistently opposed was:
(A) The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)
(B) The South East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO)
(C) The Indo-Soviet Treaty
(D) The United Nations Charter

154. The dependency of the 'periphery' on the 'core' for technology and capital is a central theme in:
(A) Neorealist theory
(B) Neoliberal theory
(C) Dependency theory
(D) Constructivist theory

155. Consider the following statements:
1. The New International Economic Order (NIEO) was a set of proposals put forth by developed countries.
2. The North-South dialogue refers to discussions between countries of the northern and southern hemispheres.
3. South-South cooperation is a framework for collaboration among developing nations.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 3 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

156. Which of the following is NOT a goal of South-South cooperation?
(A) To foster collective self-reliance.
(B) To enhance negotiating capacity on the international stage.
(C) To create a new system of colonial dependency among southern states.
(D) To share development experiences and technical knowledge.

157. The WTO's dispute settlement mechanism is considered a significant improvement over the GATT system because:
(A) Its rulings are advisory and non-binding.
(B) It allows for a more streamlined and legally binding process.
(C) It can only be used by developed countries.
(D) It is controlled by the UN Security Council.

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158. The idea that former colonies are still economically and culturally subject to the influence of their former rulers is termed:
(A) Decolonization
(B) Neo-colonialism
(C) Self-determination
(D) Mercantilism

159. The G-20 accounts for approximately what percentage of world trade?
(A) 25%
(B) 50%
(C) 75%
(D) 95%

160. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) is the principal forum for security dialogue in Asia.
Reason (R) : The ARF operates on the principles of consensus and non-interference, moving at a pace comfortable to all participants.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

161. A major point of failure for SAARC has been its inability to:
(A) Hold regular annual summits.
(B) Establish a secretariat.

(C) SAARC
(D) OAS

182. OPEC's ability to influence global oil prices demonstrates the power of:
(A) A collective security arrangement.
(B) A consumer boycott.
(C) A producer's cartel.
(D) A free market mechanism.

183. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The Organization of American States (OAS) has faced challenges related to the perception of U.S. hegemony.
Reason (R) : The OAS headquarters is located in Washington D.C. and the U.S. is its largest financial contributor.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

184. The United Nations was founded in which year?
(A) 1919
(B) 1939
(C) 1945
(D) 1950

185. The Uniting for Peace" resolution (1950) was a response to the paralysis of the Security Council during which conflict?
(A) The Vietnam War
(B) The Suez Crisis
(C) The Korean War
(D) The Congo Crisis

186. Which statement accurately reflects the evaluation of the UNO's working?
(A) It has been universally successful in all its endeavours.
(B) It has been a complete failure with no significant achievements.
(C) Its performance is mixed, with notable successes in social/humanitarian fields but struggles in maintaining peace and security.
(D) Its primary success has been in creating a world government.

187. The financing of UN peace-keeping operations is based on a scale of assessments where:
(A) All countries pay an equal amount.
(B) The P5 members of the Security Council pay a premium, or larger share.
(C) Only the countries involved in the conflict pay for the operation.
(D) The operations are funded by corporate donations.

188. One of the distinguishing features of Indian foreign policy has been its advocacy for a 'multi-polar' world order. This means:
(A) A world dominated by a single superpower.
(B) A world dominated by two opposing superpowers.
(C) A world with multiple centers of power, preventing the dominance of any single nation.
(D) An international system with no powerful states.

189. India's mediatory role between the East and West during the Cold War was a practical application of its policy of:
(A) Alliance with the Soviet Union.
(B) Non-Alignment.
(C) Economic protectionism.
(D) Regional hegemony.

190. Which of the following is a major security concern for India related to its maritime environment?
(A) Piracy in the Indian Ocean region.
(B) The melting of Arctic ice.
(C) Border disputes in the Andes mountains.
(D) Political instability in Central Europe.

191. The term 'diplomacy' is best understood as the primary instrument for:
(A) Implementing a state's foreign policy.
(B) Declaring war on another state.
(C) Formulating domestic economic policy.
(D) Running a state's intelligence services.

192. Consider the following statements about distinguishing features of Indian Foreign Policy:
1. Strong opposition to colonialism and apartheid.
2. A historical preference for resolving disputes through peaceful means.

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3. A founding principle of joining military alliances for security.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

193. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Concept/Event)
P. NIEO demand
Q. ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF)
R. Oil price shock
S. South American Integration
List II: (Associated Organization/Group)
1. ASEAN
2. OAS
3. G-77
4. OPEC

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

194. Given below are two statements regarding neo-colonialism.
Statement I : Neo-colonialism describes a situation where developing countries, despite being politically independent, remain economically dependent on developed countries.
Statement II : The Dependency Theory provides a theoretical framework for understanding the mechanics of neo-colonialism.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

195. The World Trade Organization (WTO) is headquartered in:
(A) New York, USA
(B) London, UK
(C) Geneva, Switzerland
(D) Paris, France

196. The logic of collective action" is most relevant to understanding the formation and challenges of which organization?
(A) UN Security Council
(B) OPEC
(C) G-20
(D) International Court of Justice

NODIA

197. The OAS Charter was signed in which city, which is why it is also known as the Charter of Bogotá?
(A) Santiago, Chile
(B) Bogotá, Colombia
(C) Lima, Peru
(D) Buenos Aires, Argentina

198. The UN Security Council has 15 members, of which:
(A) 10 are permanent and 5 are non-permanent.
(B) 5 are permanent and 10 are non-permanent.
(C) All 15 are permanent.
(D) All 15 are non-permanent.

199. The principle that UN peacekeepers should not be a party to the conflict and should not favor one side over another is known as:
(A) Consent
(B) Impartiality
(C) Use of force
(D) Sovereignty

200. India's relations with Bangladesh have been shaped by issues such as:
(A) River water sharing and illegal migration.
(B) Competition for a UN Security Council seat.
(C) A shared border with China.
(D) Disagreement over nuclear policy.

201. The 'Gujral Doctrine' was a diplomatic initiative aimed at improving India's relations with:
(A) The United States
(B) China
(C) Its immediate smaller neighbours
(D) The European Union

202. The concept of 'neo-colonialism' was prominently articulated by:
(A) Mahatma Gandhi
(B) Kwame Nkrumah
(C) Winston Churchill
(D) Woodrow Wilson

203. Raul Prebisch and Hans Singer are associated with the structuralist argument that forms a basis for which theory?
(A) Realism
(B) Liberalism
(C) Dependency Theory
(D) Constructivism

204. The Brandt Commission's reports, North-South: A Programme for Survival" and Common Crisis," were significant for promoting:
(A) The North-South Dialogue.
(B) South-South Cooperation exclusively.
(C) The formation of military alliances.
(D) The dissolution of the United Nations.

205. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The WTO's decision-making process is based on the 'one country, one vote' principle.
Reason (R) : In practice, decisions are reached through consensus, where powerful trading nations have significant influence.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

206. Which of the following organizations is NOT primarily a regional or sub-regional one?
(A) SAARC
(B) ASEAN
(C) G-20
(D) OAS

207. SAFTA" is a trade agreement associated with which regional organization?
(A) ASEAN
(B) OPEC
(C) SAARC
(D) OAS

208. The 'ASEAN way' of diplomacy avoids:
(A) Consultation and dialogue.
(B) Consensus-building.
(C) Public confrontation and legalistic approaches.
(D) The principle of non-interference.

209. The elevation of the G-20 to a leaders' level forum in 2008 signified a recognition that:
(A) The G-7 alone could no longer manage the global economy.
(B) Military issues had become more important than economic ones.
(C) The UN had become obsolete.
(D) Regional organizations were failing.

210. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Organization)
P. UNO
Q. G-20
R. OPEC
S. SAARC
List II: (Associated Term)
1. Petroleum Policy Coordination
2. Charter Revision
3. Dhaka Summit
4. International Economic Cooperation Forum
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

211. Which UN organ is tasked with overseeing territories that were formerly colonies or mandates?
(A) The Security Council
(B) The Economic and Social Council
(C) The Trusteeship Council
(D) The General Assembly

212. A major source of power-struggle within the UNO arises from the use of the veto power in the:
(A) General Assembly
(B) Security Council
(C) ECOSOC
(D) International Court of Justice

213. The Blue Helmets" is a colloquial term for:
(A) UN Secretariat staff
(B) UN Peacekeeping forces
(C) Judges of the ICJ
(D) Delegates to the General Assembly

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Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

171. India's Neighbourhood First" policy prioritizes:
(A) Relations with the P5 countries.
(B) Relations with countries in the immediate South Asian region.
(C) Relations with ASEAN countries.
(D) Relations with the European Union.

172. The term Charter Revision" in the context of the UN refers to the process of:
(A) Amending the UN's founding treaty.
(B) Revising the annual budget.
(C) Changing the UN Secretary-General.
(D) Reviewing the credentials of a member state's delegation.

173. The North-South dialogue primarily revolves around which axis of international relations?
(A) Military-Security
(B) Economic-Development
(C) Cultural-Religious
(D) Ideological-Political

174. Which of the following is the best example of South-South cooperation?
(A) The Marshall Plan.
(B) The India-Brazil-South Africa (IBSA) Dialogue Forum.
(C) The OECD development assistance programs.
(D) A loan from the IMF to a developing country.

175. The principle of 'National Treatment' within the WTO means that:
(A) A country must treat its own domestic products better than imports.
(B) Imported goods, once they have entered the market, must be treated no less favourably than domestically produced goods.
(C) All foreign goods must be treated identically, regardless of their country of origin.
(D) A country can nationalize any foreign company operating within its borders.

176. The political economy of international relations as a field of study gained prominence in analyzing the effects of:
(A) The Napoleonic Wars.
(B) The process of decolonization.
(C) The rise of globalization and economic interdependence.
(D) The Treaty of Westphalia.

177. A country that relies on the export of a single primary commodity (e.g., coffee or copper) to developed nations and imports manufactured goods is in a situation described by which theory?
(A) Realism
(B) Dependency theory
(C) Liberalism
(D) Game Theory

178. Arrange the following events in chronological order:
1. First NAM Summit in Belgrade
2. Bandung Conference
3. Algiers Summit calling for NIEO
4. Establishment of G-77
(A) 2, 1, 4, 3
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 4, 1, 3
(D) 4, 2, 1, 3

179. A key feature of ASEAN is its focus on consensus-based decision making, often termed:
(A) The ASEAN Method
(B) The ASEAN Way
(C) The ASEAN Mandate
(D) The ASEAN Doctrine

180. Which of the following is a correct statement regarding the G-20?
(A) It has a permanent secretariat headquartered in Geneva.
(B) It was formed in 1975 to deal with oil price shocks.
(C) The presidency rotates annually among its members.
(D) It is a formal military alliance.

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181. The South Asian University is an initiative of which regional organization?
(A) ASEAN
(B) G-20

(D) A country's own nation's goods are treated most favorably.

224. A key criticism of Dependency Theory is that it:
(A) Overemphasizes the agency of developing countries.
(B) Fails to account for the success of some developing countries (e.g., the Asian Tigers).
(C) Ignores the role of international capitalism.
(D) Is too optimistic about the prospects for development.

225. Which of the following is NOT a member of ASEAN?
(A) Indonesia
(B) Singapore
(C) Sri Lanka
(D) Vietnam

226. The rotating presidency is a feature of the leadership structure of which of the following?
(A) UN Security Council
(B) G-20
(C) OPEC
(D) All of the above

227. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : SAARC has been less successful as a regional integration project compared to ASEAN.
Reason (R) : Persistent political conflict and mistrust between its two largest members, India and Pakistan, have severely hampered cooperation.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

228. The founding charter of the OAS emphasizes democracy and:
(A) Non-intervention.
(B) The creation of a single market.
(C) A common currency.
(D) A unified military.

229. The primary aim of the United Nations as stated in its charter is to:
(A) Promote free trade globally.
(B) Maintain international peace and security.
(C) Establish a world government.
(D) Enforce a single legal code worldwide.

230. The Uniting for Peace" resolution empowers the UN General Assembly to act when:
(A) A natural disaster occurs.
(B) The Security Council is deadlocked by a veto.
(C) The ECOSOC requests assistance.
(D) A new member state is to be admitted.

231. The UN's peace and development perspectives are most holistically captured in the:
(A) Concept of collective security.
(B) Agenda for Peace.
(C) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
(D) Rules for peacekeeping operations.

232. Which of these is a major obstacle to UN Charter revision?
(A) The high cost of reprinting the Charter.
(B) The lack of interest from member states.
(C) The requirement of P5 concurrence for any amendment.
(D) The opposition of the UN Secretary-General.

233. The term middle power," often used to describe countries like Canada or Australia, is associated with which type of diplomatic role that India has also played?
(A) Hegemonic role
(B) Isolationist role
(C) Mediatory role
(D) Imperialist role

234. Given below are two statements regarding the Gujral Doctrine.
Statement I : The core of the Gujral Doctrine is the principle of strict and immediate reciprocity in bilateral relations.
Statement II : The doctrine was formulated to manage India's relations with its smaller South Asian neighbours.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.

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255. South-South cooperation gained momentum as a result of:
(A) The success of the North-South dialogue.
(B) The perceived failure and slow pace of the North-South dialogue.
(C) A directive from the UN Security Council.
(D) The end of the Cold War.

256. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : Critics argue that the WTO's policies often favor the interests of developed countries over those of developing countries.
Reason (R) : The WTO's principle of 'reciprocity' can be challenging for developing economies to meet when negotiating with larger, developed economies.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

257. The central idea of neo-colonialism is that political decolonization did not end:
(A) Economic exploitation and dependency.
(B) The practice of slavery.
(C) The existence of sovereign states.
(D) International trade.

258. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?
(A) SAARC - Bangkok
(B) ASEAN - Jakarta
(C) OPEC - Riyadh
(D) OAS - Rio de Janeiro

259. A key difference between the G-20 and organizations like the UN is that the G-20:
(A) Is a formal international treaty organization.
(B) Has a powerful standing army.
(C) Operates as an informal forum without a permanent secretariat.
(D) Focuses exclusively on human rights issues.

260. The ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) is an example of an institution built for:
(A) Economic integration.
(B) Security dialogue and confidence-building.
(C) Supranational governance.
(D) Monetary union.

261. The 1973 oil crisis dramatically increased the international political and economic influence of which organization?
(A) OAS
(B) ASEAN
(C) OPEC
(D) SAARC

262. Which of the following is a primary aim of the United Nations?
(A) To act as a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations.
(B) To establish a single global currency.
(C) To regulate the domestic policies of member states.
(D) To create a world government.

263. A major weakness in the evaluation of the UNO's working is its:
(A) Over-funded budget.
(B) Inability to address global health issues.
(C) Dependence on member states' political will for the implementation of its resolutions.
(D) Lack of a forum for discussion.

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264. Given below are two statements regarding UN peacekeeping.
Statement I : UN peacekeeping is a conflict enforcement mechanism detailed in the UN Charter.
Statement II : It is an innovative mechanism that operates on the principles of consent, impartiality, and non-use of force except in self-defense.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

265. The power-struggle" within the UN is fundamentally a competition among member states to:
(A) Get the best office space at the UN headquarters.

(B) Encourage competition among themselves to lower prices for consumers.
(C) Transition their economies away from oil dependency.
(D) Adhere to production quotas set by the United Nations.

245. The UN's objective of promoting social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom" is primarily pursued through which organ?
(A) The Security Council
(B) The International Court of Justice
(C) The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)
(D) The Trusteeship Council

246. The power-struggle within the UNO between the Global North and the Global South is most evident in debates concerning:
(A) The appointment of the Secretary-General.
(B) The budget of the Secretariat.
(C) Development financing and UN Security Council reform.
(D) The official languages of the UN.

247. The financing of the UN's regular budget is based on which principle?
(A) Equal contribution from all member states.
(B) Voluntary contributions only.
(C) The capacity to pay of member states.
(D) Contributions based on the size of a state's military.

248. India's opposition to the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) is similar to its opposition to the NPT, based on grounds that it is:
(A) Not comprehensive enough.
(B) Discriminatory and does not include a timeline for universal disarmament.
(C) Technically flawed and cannot detect all nuclear tests.
(D) Too expensive to implement.

249. A key feature of Indian diplomacy is the use of 'soft power', which includes:
(A) Military intimidation.
(B) Economic sanctions.
(C) Cultural influence, democratic values, and foreign aid.
(D) The threat of using nuclear weapons.

250. Arrange the following Prime Ministers of India in the chronological order of their association with major foreign policy initiatives (Panchsheel, Simla Agreement, Look East, Gujral Doctrine):
1. Indira Gandhi
2. P.V. Narasimha Rao
3. I.K. Gujral
4. Jawaharlal Nehru
(A) 4, 1, 2, 3
(B) 1, 4, 2, 3
(C) 4, 2, 1, 3
(D) 2, 3, 4, 1

251. A distinguishing feature of Indian foreign policy has been its dual approach of pursuing both national interest and:
(A) A quest for global dominance.
(B) The ideal of a just and peaceful world order.
(C) The formation of an Asian military bloc.
(D) Economic isolationism.

252. India's relationships with Nepal and Bhutan are examples of its relations with:
(A) Major global powers.
(B) Distant African nations.
(C) Immediate neighbours with which it has special ties.
(D) Fellow members of a military alliance.

253. The Political Economy of International Relations" studies how:
(A) Political forces shape economic outcomes and vice versa in the global arena.
(B) Domestic politics alone determines a state's economic health.
(C) International economics can be separated from international politics.
(D) All states pursue identical economic policies regardless of their political system.

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254. Which of the following was NOT a key demand of the NIEO?
(A) Regulation of multinational corporations (MNCs).
(B) A link between the prices of raw materials and manufactured goods.
(C) The strengthening of the existing Bretton Woods system.
(D) Increased development aid from the North.

(D) A consequence of geographical disadvantages.

297. The G-20 is a more representative grouping of the world economy than the G-7 because it includes:
(A) All members of the United Nations.
(B) Key emerging economies.
(C) All members of the African Union.
(D) Only countries from the southern hemisphere.

298. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : India has been a strong proponent of UN reform, especially of the Security Council.
Reason (R) : India believes the current structure of the UNSC is undemocratic and does not reflect contemporary geopolitical realities.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

299. The core principle of Panchsheel, mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty," is most directly challenged by:
(A) Cultural exchange programs.
(B) Trade agreements.
(C) Border disputes and cross-border terrorism.
(D) Diplomatic negotiations.

300. The transition from 'Look East' to 'Act East' policy for India implies a shift towards:
(A) Decreationsed engagement with the ASEAN region.
(B) A more proactive, project-based, and outcome-oriented engagement.
(C) Focusing solely on military pacts in the region.
(D) Abandoning economic ties in favour of cultural ones.

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(B) Influence the UN's agenda, norms, and actions to align with their interests.
(C) Win the most seats in the General Assembly.
(D) Elect a Secretary-General from their own country.

266. Consider the following distinguishing features of Indian Foreign Policy:
1. Panchsheel
2. Non-Alignment
3. Membership in SEATO and CENTO
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

267. India's relations with its neighbours are a central focus of its foreign policy due to:
(A) Shared economic prosperity with all neighbours.
(B) Direct implications for India's own security and stability.
(C) A desire to create a South Asian military alliance.
(D) Pressure from the United States.

268. The Tashkent Agreement, mediated by the Soviet Union, was a diplomatic effort following the:
(A) 1947-48 India-Pakistan War
(B) 1962 Sino-Indian War
(C) 1965 India-Pakistan War
(D) 1971 India-Pakistan War

269. The main tool of diplomacy is:
(A) Coercion
(B) Sanctions
(C) Negotiation
(D) Propaganda

270. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Leader/Theorist)
P. Raul Prebisch
Q. Kwame Nkrumah
R. I. K. Gujral
S. Willy Brandt
List II: (Concept/Theory)
1. Neo-Colonialism
2. North-South Dialogue
3. Dependency Theory
4. Gujral Doctrine
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

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271. The 'core' and 'periphery' are central concepts in which theory of international political economy?
(A) Liberalism
(B) Realism
(C) Dependency Theory
(D) Constructivism

272. The call for a New International Economic Order (NIEO) was formally made at a summit of which group?
(A) G-7
(B) Non-Aligned Movement
(C) Warsaw Pact
(D) OECD

273. Which of the following is NOT a principle of South-South cooperation?
(A) Solidarity
(B) Mutual benefit
(C) National sovereignty
(D) Conditional aid based on policy reform

274. The dispute settlement body of which organization has been called the 'jewel in the crown' of the international trading system?
(A) UNCTAD
(B) WTO
(C) NAFTA
(D) IMF

275. The ZOPFAN (Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality) is a declaration associated with which organization?
(A) SAARC
(B) OAS
(C) ASEAN
(D) G-20

276. Which of the following statements about the G-20 is incorrect?
(A) It includes both developed and developing

phenomenon allows former colonial powers or powerful states to maintain dominance over developing countries by controlling their resources and markets. It essentially perpetuates exploitative relationships under the guise of independence and international trade.

9. (C) It posits that international capitalism is a benign force for global development.
Dependency theorists view the international economic system as inherently exploitative rather than a beneficial force for all participants. They argue that global capitalism creates a structural divide between the core and the periphery, leading to the enrichment of wealthy nations at others' expense. This perspective emphasizes that the advancement of industrialized states is fundamentally tied to ongoing peripheral underdevelopment.

10. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Global economic governance involves several frameworks and influential thinkers. The New International Economic Order is closely linked with the Group of 77, while South-South cooperation traces its origins to the 1955 Bandung Conference. The World Trade Organization was established through the Marrakesh Agreement. Additionally, Raul Prebisch is a seminal figure in dependency theory, highlighting the structural imbalances.

11. (D) The Group of 77 (G-77)
The Group of 77 is the largest intergovernmental organization of developing countries in the United Nations. It provides a collective platform for nations in the Global South to articulate and promote their shared economic interests. By enhancing their joint negotiating capacity, this group plays a vital role in advancing South-South cooperation and addressing systemic inequalities within the international system.

12. (B) Neo-colonialism
The imposition of economic conditions, such as privatization and reduced public spending, by international institutions in exchange for financial aid exemplifies neo-colonial control. This mechanism allows external powers to dictate the domestic policies of sovereign states, maintaining economic influence without formal political annexation. Such practices ensure that developing nations remain structurally dependent on global financial centers and strategic powers.

13. (C) The Brandt Commission
The North-South dialogue received significant attention following the reports published by the Independent Commission on International Development Issues. Led by Willy Brandt, this commission highlighted the growing economic disparities between industrialized and developing countries. The findings emphasized the need for a fundamental restructuring of global economic relations and urged greater cooperation between the two regions to ensure stability.

14. (C) 1 and 3 only
The World Trade Organization was established in 1995 as the successor to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. A foundational principle of this body is the Most Favoured Nation rule, which ensures non-discrimination among trading partners. While it manages global commerce, decisions are typically reached through consensus among member states rather than a simple majority vote.

15. (A) The developed, industrialized, and capitalist nations.
In dependency theory, the global system is divided into a dominant center and a dependent outer layer. The center, often called the core, consists of highly industrialized and technologically advanced capitalist nations that control the global market. These states benefit from the resources and cheap labor provided by the peripheral nations, thereby maintaining their economic dominance through systemic exploitation.

16. (B) ASEAN
The Association of Southeast Asian Nations was established in 1967 following the signing of the Bangkok Declaration. It was formed to promote regional peace, stability, and economic growth among its member states. By fostering cooperation in social and cultural domains, the organization aims to enhance regional resilience and provide a collective voice for Southeast Asian nations globally.

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(B) International financial institutions
(C) Direct military occupation and administration
(D) Cultural imperialism

287. Which of the following is NOT a member of OPEC?
(A) Saudi Arabia
(B) Venezuela
(C) Mexico
(D) Nigeria

288. The main structural flaw of SAARC that impedes its progress is:
(A) The principle that bilateral and contentious issues are not to be discussed.
(B) The lack of a common language.
(C) The diversity of religions in the region.
(D) The geographical size of the region.

289. Which organ of the UN can request an advisory opinion on any legal question from the International Court of Justice?
(A) The General Assembly and the Security Council.
(B) Only the Security Council.
(C) Only the Secretary-General.
(D) Only the Trusteeship Council.

290. Match List I with List II.
List I: (UN Body/Concept)
P. Security Council
Q. Peacekeeping
R. ECOSOC
S. ICJ
List II: (Key Function/Feature)
1. The Hague"
2. Veto Power
3. Blue Helmets"
4. Social and Economic Coordination
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2

291. India's role in the formation of the Non-Aligned Movement is an example of its:
(A) Efforts to build alliances and provide a third space for newly independent countries.
(B) Desire to isolate itself from world affairs.
(C) Pacts with Western powers.
(D) Mediatory role in a specific conflict.

292. A primary security concern for India emerging from its neighbourhood is:
(A) The instability in Afghanistan and its regional implications.
(B) The economic policies of Brazil.
(C) The political developments in Scandinavia.
(D) The trade dispute between the US and China.

293. The term 'diplomacy' originates from a word relating to:
(A) The conduct of war.
(B) The process of folding documents.
(C) The building of fortifications.
(D) The collection of taxes.

294. A distinguishing feature of Indian foreign policy is its evolution from non-alignment to:
(A) A formal alliance with the US.
(B) A multi-aligned approach based on issue-based coalitions.
(C) A policy of isolationism.
(D) Joining the Russian-led military bloc.

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295. Consider the following statements regarding the United Nations:
1. The UN Charter gives the Security Council primary responsibility for maintaining international peace.
2. The UN has a standing army under the direct command of the Secretary-General.
3. Charter revision requires the approval of all five permanent members of the Security Council.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

296. The central argument of dependency theory is that underdevelopment in the periphery is:
(A) A temporary stage on the path to modernization.
(B) An actively created and maintained condition by the core.
(C) The result of poor domestic policies alone.

(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

235. The continuity of non-alignment, albeit in a modified form called strategic autonomy," is a distinguishing feature of:
(A) US foreign policy
(B) Chinese foreign policy
(C) Indian foreign policy
(D) Russian foreign policy

236. The 1971 Indo-Soviet Treaty was a significant security pact that:
(A) Made India a member of the Warsaw Pact.
(B) Provided India with a security assurance ahead of the 1971 Bangladesh war.
(C) Was primarily an economic and trade agreement.
(D) Led to the immediate resolution of the Kashmir issue.

237. The New International Economic Order (NIEO) was a demand to reform the:
(A) UN Security Council.
(B) Bretton Woods economic system.
(C) International legal framework on human rights.
(D) Global security architecture.

238. Consider the following statements:
1. South-South cooperation is primarily a political and military alliance.
2. The G-77 was formed to articulate the collective economic interests of developing countries.
3. The North-South dialogue has successfully resolved all economic disputes between developed and developing nations.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) 2 only
(B) 1 and 3 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

239. A country experiencing economic stagnation despite being integrated into the global economy as an exporter of raw materials is a case study for:
(A) Democratic Peace Theory
(B) Dependency Theory
(C) Balance of Power Theory
(D) Game Theory

240. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Organization)
P. WTO
Q. ASEAN
R. OAS
S. UNO
List II: (Founding Document/Event)
1. Bangkok Declaration
2. Charter of Bogotá
3. San Francisco Conference
4. Marrakesh Agreement
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4

241. The principle of non-interference in internal affairs has been a major challenge for which organization when dealing with human rights violations among its members?
(A) ASEAN
(B) European Union
(C) G-20
(D) WTO

242. The main purpose of the G-20 is to:
(A) Address global military crises.
(B) Provide a forum for dialogue on international economic and financial stability.
(C) Legislate international environmental law.
(D) Coordinate the foreign policies of its members.

243. The first Secretary-General of SAARC was from which country?
(A) India
(B) Pakistan
(C) Bangladesh
(D) Nepal

244. OPEC members coordinate their policies in order to:
(A) Ensure a stable and fair income for petroleum producers.

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ANSWERS

1. (B) To restructure the global economic system to favor developing nations.
The New International Economic Order emerged as a proposal to reform the global economic system established after World War II. It aimed to address the inequalities between developed and developing countries by promoting fairer trade terms and increasing development assistance. This framework sought to empower the Global South through improved sovereignty over natural resources and better market access.

2. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
Political economy examines the complex relationship between political power and the creation of wealth within the international system. It rejects the idea that economics and politics operate in separate spheres, instead analyzing how states and markets influence each other. This interdisciplinary approach is essential for understanding global trade, development, and the distribution of resources across various nations.

3. (C) Restricting the sovereignty of developing nations over their natural resources.
The proposals for a New International Economic Order emphasized the absolute right of developing nations to exercise full sovereignty over their natural resources and economic activities. This movement sought to dismantle colonial-era structures that allowed foreign entities to exploit domestic wealth. Consequently, any attempt to limit a nation's control over its own resources directly contradicts the fundamental principles.

4. (D) The developed, industrialized countries and the developing countries.
The North-South dialogue represents the series of international negotiations aimed at restructuring the global economy to achieve greater equity. It specifically involves the highly industrialized, wealthy nations of the Global North and the poorer, developing nations of the Global South. These discussions focus on critical issues such as trade imbalances, debt relief, technology transfer, and sustainable development.

5. (C) It involves collaboration among developing countries in the political, economic, and social domains.
South-South cooperation refers to the collaborative framework among developing nations to share knowledge, technology, and resources for mutual development. Unlike traditional aid models, it is based on solidarity and equality rather than a donor-recipient hierarchy. This partnership enables countries in the Global South to address common challenges in economic, political, and social sectors while reducing dependence.

6. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Dependency theory posits that the economic growth of advanced nations and the underdevelopment of poorer countries are interconnected processes. It argues that the peripheral states are integrated into the global capitalist system in a way that drains their wealth to enrich the core. This structuralist perspective suggests that the lack of progress is a direct result.

7. (D) To regulate international trade and ensure the smooth flow of commerce.
The World Trade Organization serves as the primary international body responsible for managing and liberalizing global commerce. It provides a structured framework for negotiating trade agreements and resolving disputes between member nations to ensure stability. By overseeing the implementation of trade rules, the organization facilitates the smooth flow of goods and services across borders while preventing protectionist trade practices.

8. (A) The indirect control of a developing nation via economic and cultural means.
Neo-colonialism describes the practice of exercising influence and control over a sovereign nation through economic, political, or cultural pressures rather than direct military force. This

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countries.
(B) It was formed in 1999 at the finance minister level.
(C) It has a legally binding charter and enforcement powers.
(D) It addresses major issues related to the global economy.

277. The official languages of the United Nations include all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Chinese
(B) French
(C) German
(D) Spanish

278. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A) : The UN General Assembly is often called the 'parliament of the world'.
Reason (R) : All member states have an equal vote in the General Assembly, reflecting the principle of sovereign equality.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

279. The UN's peace-keeping operations are often caught in a dilemma between the principle of non-intervention and:
(A) The need to protect civilians.
(B) The need to generate profit.
(C) The principle of state sovereignty.
(D) The demands of the Secretary-General.

280. The primary role of Indian diplomacy is to:
(A) Advance India's national interests through peaceful means.
(B) Formulate domestic policy.
(C) Command the Indian armed forces.
(D) Run India's intelligence agencies.

281. The Simla Agreement of 1972 between India and Pakistan emphasized:
(A) The resolution of issues through third-party mediation.
(B) The resolution of issues bilaterally, without external interference.
(C) The creation of a joint military command.
(D) The immediate settlement of the Kashmir dispute.

282. The continuity of a non-aligned approach in a post-Cold War world is reflected in the Indian foreign policy concept of:
(A) Look East Policy
(B) Strategic Autonomy
(C) Gujral Doctrine
(D) Panchsheel

283. One of the main factors driving India's Look East" policy was:
(A) The collapse of the Soviet Union and the need for new economic partners.
(B) The desire to form a military alliance against Pakistan.
(C) Pressure from the United States to engage with Asia.
(D) The success of SAARC as a model.

284. The phrase North-South Dialogue" refers to the conflict between:
(A) North and South Korea.
(B) The rich, industrialized nations and the poorer, developing nations.
(C) The Northern and Southern states during the American Civil War.
(D) Countries in the northern and southern hemispheres over climate change.

285. Given below are two statements regarding the WTO.
Statement I : The WTO aims to lower barriers to international trade.
Statement II : The Doha Round of WTO negotiations was concluded quickly and successfully.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

286. Neo-colonialism functions through all of the following mechanisms EXCEPT:
(A) Multinational corporations

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17. (C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
The Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries was created to coordinate and unify the oil policies of its members, ensuring fair prices and stable markets. While its influence fluctuates with global demand, the organization became a powerful actor during the 1970s oil crises. It continues to play a central role in managing global energy supplies and market stability.

18. (A) Kathmandu, Nepal
The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation is a regional intergovernmental organization and geopolitical union of states in South Asia. Its secretariat, which facilitates the coordination and monitoring of the implementation of SAARC activities, is located in Kathmandu. This central hub serves as the administrative core for diplomatic engagement and cooperation among its member nations to achieve regional progress.

19. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Regional cooperation in South Asia has been consistently hindered by deep-seated political tensions and historical rivalries between member nations. The founding charter of the association explicitly prevents the discussion of bilateral and contentious issues during official summits to preserve regional harmony. This structural limitation often prevents the organization from addressing the very conflicts that prevent effective economic integration.

20. (D) Vietnam
The founding members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations include Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand. These five countries signed the Bangkok Declaration in 1967 to initiate regional cooperation. Other nations in the region, such as Vietnam, joined the organization much later after the Cold War tensions had subsided, eventually expanding the body to ten states.

21. (C) A commodity cartel
The Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries functions as a permanent intergovernmental body that coordinates the petroleum policies of its members. It is a classic example of a commodity cartel, where producers collaborate to manage the supply of a resource to influence global market prices. By setting production quotas, the group aims to secure stable revenue for members.

22. (B) To serve as a regional forum for political discussion and Western Hemisphere affairs.
The Organization of American States was established to foster peace, security, and cooperation among the nations of the Western Hemisphere. It serves as a primary political forum for its member states to discuss regional issues and promote democratic governance. The organization also focuses on strengthening human rights protections and facilitating economic development throughout the Americas and the Caribbean.

23. (D) A premier forum for international economic cooperation among major economies.
The Group of 20 serves as the premier international forum for global economic and financial cooperation. It brings together the world's largest economies, including both developed and emerging nations, to address systemic issues that impact the global market. Unlike formal organizations with permanent secretariats, it operates through an annual rotating presidency and focuses on achieving consensus on financial matters.

24. (A) To accelerate economic growth, social progress, and cultural development in the region.
One of the fundamental goals of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations is to accelerate economic growth and foster social progress within the region. By encouraging cultural development and regional stability, the organization seeks to improve the standard of living for its citizens. It emphasizes the importance of active collaboration and mutual assistance on matters of common interest.

25. (C) Myanmar
The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation consists of eight member nations located within the South Asian subcontinent. These include Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. While Myanmar is a neighboring country and shares significant historical and cultural

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Vienna. While this European city serves as the permanent headquarters for the secretariat, the host nation of Austria is not a member of the group. The organization's membership is composed entirely of oil-producing nations that collaborate to manage petroleum supplies and ensure revenue stability.

79. (B) OAS
The Organization of American States holds the distinction of being the oldest regional intergovernmental organization in the world. Established in late 1948 with the signing of its foundational charter, it was created to promote regional peace and protect the sovereignty of nations in the Western Hemisphere. This body predates several other major regional groups formed in other continents.

80. (A) Consensus
The World Trade Organization operates using a system where decisions are made through the agreement of all member nations rather than by a simple majority vote. This process ensures that every country, regardless of its economic size, must accept the outcomes of trade negotiations. While this approach promotes legitimacy and broad support, it can also lead to delays.

81. (B) Maintaining international peace and security.
A frequent critique of the United Nations is its limited ability to restrain powerful states from acting independently in military matters. This perceived weakness is often cited as a failure to fulfill the organization's primary mandate of preserving global stability and preventing war. When major nations bypass the international system, it undermines the collective security framework established to protect all.

82. (B) Boutros Boutros-Ghali
Following the end of the Cold War, the United Nations sought to redefine its role in maintaining global stability. A landmark report was issued by Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, which introduced comprehensive concepts such as peacemaking and post-conflict peacebuilding. This document provided a new strategic framework for the organization to respond more effectively to the changing nature of international conflicts.

83. (C) A is true but R is false.
There is widespread agreement among many nations that the foundational structure of the United Nations needs to be updated to better represent the modern world. However, the current composition of the Security Council is frequently criticized because it reflects the global power distribution of the mid-1940s rather than contemporary geopolitical shifts. This disconnect remains a primary motivation for reform.

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84. (D) Administrative branch
The Secretariat serves as the primary body responsible for the day-to-day management of the United Nations and its various global programs. It carries out the substantive and administrative work mandated by the other principal organs, such as organizing international conferences and preparing research reports. Led by the Secretary-General, this branch ensures that the organization functions effectively across its diverse fields.

85. (B) Non-Aligned foreign policy.
Shortly after achieving independence, India emerged as a prominent voice for nations seeking to avoid entanglement in the Cold War rivalries. By leading a movement that prioritized strategic independence and sovereign equality, the country helped newly decolonized states maintain their autonomy. This approach enabled these nations to focus on domestic development while collectively advocating for a more equitable order.

86. (B) Its intervention in the Sri Lankan ethnic conflict leading to the 1987 Indo-Sri Lanka Accord.
India has frequently engaged in diplomatic efforts to help resolve complex conflicts within its immediate neighborhood. A major instance of this involved an intervention aimed at addressing ethnic tensions and civil strife in a neighboring island nation during the late 1980s. The resulting accord and subsequent deployment of personnel reflected India's commitment to regional stability and peaceful cooperation.

87. (C) The 1971 Indo-Soviet Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation
During a period of intense regional instability in the early 1970s, India signed a landmark agreement with a major superpower. This

the International Court of Justice serves as the judicial branch, while the Secretariat manages administrative tasks. Each organ plays a specialized role in maintaining international cooperation.

35. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The structure of the primary body responsible for international security is frequently criticized for failing to represent the modern world. Its permanent membership and veto privileges were established based on the geopolitical landscape immediately following the Second World War. As a result, many argue that the current distribution of power within the council is anachronistic and excludes contemporary powers.

36. (C) The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)
The Economic and Social Council is the principal body responsible for coordinating the economic and social work of the United Nations. It manages a wide range of specialized agencies and functional commissions that address global development challenges. By fostering international cooperation on issues such as trade, health, and human rights, this organ plays a vital role in development.

37. (D) The Security Council
The most visible arena for political maneuvering and diplomatic competition within the United Nations is the Security Council. Because this body has the authority to issue binding resolutions and authorize the use of force, major powers frequently use it to advance their national interests. The interplay between permanent and non-permanent members highlights the ongoing struggle for international security influence.

38. (A) Not explicitly in the Charter but evolved as a functional tool.
The practice of deploying international forces to maintain stability in conflict zones is a unique evolution in global governance. Although not specifically mentioned in the original text of the United Nations Charter, it has become a vital functional tool for managing international crises. This mechanism operates between the peaceful settlement of disputes and the more forceful measures of security.

39. (C) The delayed and non-payment of assessed contributions by some member states.
A major obstacle to the effective functioning of the United Nations is the inconsistent funding provided by its member states. The organization frequently faces financial crises because some nations fail to pay their mandatory assessed contributions on time or in full. This lack of reliable funding hampers the ability of the UN to carry out its essential global mandates.

40. (C) The need for the amendment to be ratified by two-thirds of the members, including all five permanent members of the Security Council.
Amending the foundational treaty of the United Nations is an exceptionally difficult process due to strict procedural requirements. Any proposed change must be ratified by two-thirds of the member states, which must include all five permanent members of the Security Council. This gives the major powers a collective veto over any structural reforms, making comprehensive revision nearly impossible today.

41. (C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
The United Nations views the promotion of peace and the advancement of economic development as deeply interconnected goals. A former Secretary-General's landmark proposal for international stability recognized that lasting security requires addressing the root causes of conflict, including social and economic issues. Therefore, any effective peace strategy must integrate developmental perspectives rather than focusing solely on military or diplomatic intervention.

42. (D) The General Assembly
In situations where the Security Council is unable to act due to a lack of unanimity among its permanent members, a specific resolution allows for an alternative path. This mechanism empowers the General Assembly to consider matters of international peace and security and make recommendations for collective action. It ensures that the international community can respond even when powers are deadlocked.

43. (C) The World Health Organization
The United Nations system includes several principal organs established by its charter,

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such as the Security Council, the International Court of Justice, and the Secretariat. While the World Health Organization is a critical part of the broader UN family, it is classified as a specialized agency rather than a principal organ. These agencies operate with their own specific memberships.

44. (D) The undemocratic nature and veto power within the Security Council.
Critics who point to a lack of democratic principles within the United Nations primarily focus on the structure of the Security Council. The concentration of power among five permanent members and their ability to block resolutions through the veto is seen as inherently undemocratic. This arrangement often prevents the organization from reflecting the will of the majority of sovereign states.

45. (A) They are financed through mandatory assessments on all member states, with permanent members of the Security Council paying a larger share.
The funding for international stability operations is provided through mandatory financial contributions from all member states. This system uses a specialized scale of assessments that reflects the varying economic capacities of nations. Crucially, the permanent members of the Security Council are required to pay a higher proportion of these costs due to their special responsibility for global security.

46. (B) Non-Alignment
Since its independence, India has maintained a policy that prioritizes independent decision-making in the international arena. This approach allows the nation to evaluate global issues on their own merits without being formally committed to any specific power bloc. This strategy was fundamental during the Cold War and continues to guide the country's efforts to maintain its strategic autonomy today.

47. (D) The Korean War
India has historically utilized its diplomatic influence to facilitate negotiations and resolve international conflicts through peaceful means. A notable example of this role occurred during the early 1950s, when Indian diplomats were instrumental in managing prisoner exchanges and helping to bring about an end to the hostilities in the Korean Peninsula. This action solidified India's reputation as an intermediary.

48. (C) 1 and 3 only
Indian diplomacy is rooted in the principles of peaceful coexistence and the promotion of a world with multiple centers of power. The nation has consistently avoided joining any formal military alliances, opting instead to maintain its strategic independence. By supporting a multi-polar order, the country aims to prevent any single state from dominating the international system while fostering stability.

49. (C) Bhutan
India's diplomatic strategy prioritizes building strong and stable relationships with its immediate neighbors to ensure regional security. Among these partnerships, the bond with Bhutan is often considered a unique and exceptionally stable example of mutual trust and cooperation. This relationship serves as a cornerstone for regional engagement, characterized by extensive collaboration in areas such as hydropower, trade, and border security.

50. (B) Smaller, immediate neighbours
A significant diplomatic framework in South Asia emphasizes that a larger nation should offer unilateral concessions to its smaller neighbors to build trust and regional harmony. This policy suggests that improving bilateral ties with immediate neighbors is essential for long-term stability and economic growth. By not demanding strict reciprocity, the country aims to foster a more cooperative regional environment.

51. (C) A is true but R is false.
India has a long history of advocating for the total and universal elimination of nuclear weapons from the global arena. However, it refused to join the primary international non-proliferation treaty because it viewed the agreement as fundamentally discriminatory. The nation argues that the treaty creates an unfair division between nuclear-armed states and others, failing to mandate global disarmament timelines.

52. (B) Cross-border terrorism.
Maintaining national security is a complex challenge that involves addressing diverse

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threats originating from nearby territories. One of the most persistent and significant concerns for the nation is the threat of militant activities that originate across international borders. These security issues require constant vigilance, sophisticated intelligence gathering, and robust defense strategies to protect territorial integrity and the safety of citizens.

53. (C) China
In the mid-1950s, a landmark agreement was signed that established five foundational principles for peaceful coexistence between two major Asian nations. This pact between India and China emphasized mutual respect for sovereignty and non-interference in internal affairs. Although relations have since faced significant challenges, these principles remain a significant theoretical reference point for managing diplomatic interactions between the two countries.

54. (A) The conduct of international relations through negotiation and dialogue.
Diplomacy serves as the essential tool for managing international relations and advancing national interests through peaceful communication. In the context of foreign policy, it involves the use of negotiation, dialogue, and representation to achieve strategic objectives without resorting to conflict. This process enables states to build partnerships, resolve disputes, and coordinate collective actions on a wide range of challenges.

55. (C) A pursuit of military alliances as the primary means of security.
Indian foreign policy is characterized by a strong commitment to the United Nations, a belief in peaceful dispute resolution, and a historical opposition to colonialism. Unlike many other nations during the twentieth century, it has consistently avoided the pursuit of formal military alliances as a primary security strategy. Instead, the country focuses on maintaining strategic autonomy and diverse international partnerships.

56. (C) Southeast and East Asia
The diplomatic and economic strategy initiated in the early 1990s focused on deepening ties with nations in Southeast and East Asia. This policy was later upgraded to emphasize more proactive engagement and the implementation of specific collaborative projects. By strengthening relationships with these dynamic economies, the country aims to enhance its regional influence, promote trade, and secure strategic interests.

57. (B) Diplomatic efforts to resolve conflicts with Pakistan.
Following major military conflicts in South Asia, diplomatic efforts were made to restore peace and establish frameworks for future relations. The agreements signed in Tashkent and Simla represent critical attempts to resolve territorial and political disputes through bilateral negotiation. These pacts emphasized the importance of peaceful coexistence and the commitment to settle differences without the intervention of external powers.

58. (C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
Indian diplomacy effectively leverages the nation's cultural heritage and democratic traditions to build international influence and project a positive image. This use of soft power is a significant component of its modern global engagement strategy. However, the country's foreign policy is far from static, as it has evolved significantly over the decades to adapt to changing global realities.

59. (B) Offer unilateral concessions to smaller neighbours in good faith.
The primary tenet of a prominent South Asian diplomatic doctrine is that a dominant regional power should provide assistance to its smaller neighbors without expecting equal returns. By offering these unilateral concessions in good faith, the nation seeks to alleviate fears of dominance and build a more stable regional order. This approach prioritizes long-term cooperation and trust over immediate gains.

60. (B) Unresolved border and territorial issues.
Strategic tensions between the two most populous Asian nations are primarily rooted in long-standing disagreements over their shared frontier. The presence of unresolved territorial claims and the lack of a clearly defined border lead to frequent friction and military standoffs. These issues remain a central challenge for

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96. (B) Everything is part of a single package and nothing is agreed until everything is agreed.
The negotiating framework used by the World Trade Organization ensures that all agreements are treated as a collective whole rather than individual pieces. This principle means that no part of the negotiation is considered finalized until consensus is reached on every single issue within the package. This approach encourages trade-offs across different sectors and ensures that members accept everything.

97. (B) Developing countries.
The Group of 77 is a massive coalition consisting of nations from the Global South that collaborate to promote their shared economic interests within the international system. It provides a platform for developing countries to coordinate their negotiating positions in various global forums, particularly the United Nations. By working together, these nations aim to address systemic inequalities and foster self-reliance.

98. (A) 1 only
The concept of neo-colonialism suggests that formal independence has not always led to economic autonomy for many developing nations, as they remain dependent on global financial systems. In contrast, the World Trade Organization generally promotes the reduction of tariffs rather than protectionist policies. Additionally, the movement for a new international order specifically aimed to reform, not maintain, existing economic structures.

99. (B) Two sides of the same coin, intrinsically linked.
Dependency theorists argue that the economic success of industrialized nations and the persistent poverty of developing countries are two sides of the same coin. They believe that these conditions are not separate phenomena but are intrinsically linked within a single global capitalist system. In this view, the advancement of the core is fundamentally built upon the systematic exploitation of others.

100. (C) Security dialogue and confidence-building in the Asia-Pacific.
The ASEAN Regional Forum serves as the primary platform for multilateral security dialogue and cooperation within the Asia-Pacific region. It focuses on fostering transparency, building trust among member nations, and developing preventive diplomacy measures to maintain regional stability. By bringing together diverse countries, including major global powers, the forum aims to address regional security challenges and promote peaceful relations.

101. (D) OAS
The foundational document of a major regional organization in the Western Hemisphere explicitly identifies the promotion and consolidation of representative democracy as an essential goal. This commitment is reinforced by mechanisms that allow for the suspension of member states if their democratic order is unconstitutionally interrupted. This focus on governance distinguishes the organization from other regional bodies today.

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102. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Group of 20 has increasingly replaced the Group of 7 as the primary forum for managing the global economy. This shift occurred because the larger group includes several major emerging economies that were previously excluded from the inner circle of global economic governance. By representing a much larger share of the world's population, it provides a legitimate platform.

103. (B) The political tensions between India and Pakistan.
Regional integration in South Asia has faced persistent difficulties due to deep-seated political rivalries and historical mistrust between its two most powerful members. These ongoing tensions frequently overshadow economic and social agendas, preventing the organization from functioning effectively. As a result, many collective initiatives are delayed or stalled, as bilateral disputes between India and Pakistan often dominate regional diplomacy.

104. (C) China
The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation includes several states as observers that participate in meetings but do not have full membership rights. Among these is a major neighboring power that has significant economic and strategic interests in the South Asian region. While this nation engages with the organization

improve trade conditions, provide effective financial assistance, and foster sustainable development in poorer regions. By addressing these economic issues, the dialogue aims to reduce the vast disparities in wealth and quality of life globally.

70. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
Regional and international organizations are defined by significant events and foundational agreements. The Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries gained massive influence during the 1973 oil crisis, while the Group of 20 was elevated following the 2008 financial turmoil. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations was established by the Bangkok Declaration, and SAARC implemented a regional area.

71. (B) UNESCO
The United Nations system is composed of six principal organs established directly by its charter, including the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council. Many other organizations, such as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, are classified as specialized agencies. These bodies work on specific technical or social issues and maintain a high degree of autonomy.

72. (B) Block the adoption of a substantive resolution.
In the context of international security governance, certain powerful nations possess the unique ability to prevent the approval of major decisions. This privilege allows any one of the five permanent members of the Security Council to block the passage of a substantive resolution, regardless of support from other nations. This mechanism ensures that no action is taken against their specific interests.

73. (D) 1, 2 and 3
International stability operations utilize personnel often identified by their distinctive headgear. These missions are deployed only with the agreement of the host country and maintain a strictly neutral stance toward the conflicting parties. Furthermore, the use of military force is restricted to situations involving self-defense or the protection of their mandate, ensuring that operations remain focused on maintaining peace.

74. (B) China, Japan, South Korea
The primary regional organization in Southeast Asia has developed several frameworks to enhance cooperation with major neighboring powers. The specific arrangement known as ASEAN+3 includes the ten member states along with China, Japan, and South Korea. This initiative focuses on fostering regional economic stability, financial cooperation, and social development, strengthening the ties between Southeast Asia and East Asia.

75. (A) ASEAN
A fundamental tenet of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations is the absolute respect for the sovereign rights of each member state. This principle dictates that no nation should intervene in the domestic matters of another, regardless of internal political or social developments. This approach has been central to maintaining regional harmony, although it sometimes poses challenges today.

76. (C) Both industrialized and developing countries, including the EU.
The Group of 20 is a unique international forum that brings together a diverse range of nations to discuss global economic issues. Its membership includes the world's most advanced industrialized countries alongside the most significant emerging economies from every continent. Additionally, the European Union is represented as a full member, ensuring that the forum reflects modern globalized economy complexities.

77. (C) The South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA).
Despite facing numerous political hurdles, the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation has successfully established a framework to promote regional economic integration. The creation of a free trade area within the subcontinent aims to reduce tariffs and foster greater commercial exchange among the eight member nations. This initiative represents a significant step toward improving economic cooperation and self-reliance.

78. (C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
The administrative center for the organization that coordinates global oil policies is located in

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ties with several members, it is not a part of this specific regional organization.

26. (A) Its members represent around 85% of the global GDP.
The Group of 20 is a highly influential forum that includes both industrialized and emerging economies from across the globe. Collectively, its member nations represent approximately eighty-five percent of the total global gross domestic product and two-thirds of the world's population. This broad representation makes it a critical platform for discussing international financial stability and addressing complex global challenges.

27. (A) 4, 1, 2, 3
Regional and international organizations have been established at different points in history to meet evolving geopolitical needs. The Organization of American States was founded first in 1948, followed by the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries in 1960. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations was then formed in 1967, and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation followed.

28. (B) Non-interference, consensus-building, and consultation.
The diplomatic approach used by Southeast Asian nations emphasizes informal consultation and consensus-building rather than rigid legal mechanisms. This method, often characterized as a unique style of regional engagement, prioritizes the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of member states. By focusing on mutual respect and quiet diplomacy, the organization aims to maintain regional stability and harmony.

29. (C) The historical dominance of the United States within the organization.
The Organization of American States has historically struggled with internal power imbalances due to the disproportionate influence of its most powerful member. This dominance has often led to perceptions of the organization as an instrument of foreign policy for the United States. Consequently, smaller member nations have frequently expressed concerns regarding the preservation of their sovereignty and impartiality.

30. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
International organizations are often defined by their primary geographic focus or specialized functions. The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation concentrates on South Asia, whereas the Association of Southeast Asian Nations focuses on Southeast Asia. The Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries primarily involves Middle Eastern states, and the Organization of American States operates within the Western Hemisphere.

31. (B) The global financial crisis.
The Group of 20 was elevated from a meeting of finance ministers to a summit for heads of state in late 2008. This change was necessitated by the severity of the global financial crisis, which required a coordinated response from the world's major economies. By including leaders, the forum aimed to restore confidence in the international financial system.

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32. (C) 1 and 3 only
The Association of Southeast Asian Nations utilizes a specialized regional forum to facilitate security dialogues across the Asia-Pacific. Furthermore, the Group of 20 effectively bridges the gap between developed and emerging economies to address global financial issues. However, the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation has not successfully established a unified currency, as integration efforts faced obstacles.

33. (B) To save succeeding generations from the scourge of war.
The foundational document of the United Nations opens with a powerful commitment to prevent the recurrence of large-scale violent conflict. This preamble explicitly states that the primary aim of the organization is to save future generations from the devastating scourge of war. This objective reflects the global desire for peace following the immense suffering experienced during two world wars.

34. (D) Six
The United Nations is organized into six primary bodies that carry out its diverse global mandates. These include the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, and the Trusteeship Council. Additionally,

treaty provided a critical security assurance and diplomatic support as tensions escalated over the independence movement in a neighboring territory. The pact significantly strengthened India's strategic position and remains a notable example of the nation using formal agreements.

88. (A) A commitment to a system of military alliances.
Indian foreign policy is defined by its pursuit of a just international order, respect for national sovereignty, and the maintenance of strategic autonomy. Throughout its history, the country has consistently avoided participating in formal military blocs or collective defense arrangements with major global powers. Instead, it prioritizes independent decision-making and the peaceful resolution of disputes through dialogue and international law.

89. (C) The Neighbourhood First Policy
The overarching strategy that guides India's engagement with nearby countries emphasizes the primary importance of regional stability and cooperation. This policy framework prioritizes building strong economic and political ties with immediate neighbors to ensure a peaceful environment for growth. By focusing on mutual benefits and regional integration, the nation seeks to address common challenges and foster long-term subcontinental partnerships.

90. (A) 1, 4, 2, 3
The evolution of Indian foreign policy is marked by several key diplomatic agreements and strategic milestones. The Panchsheel agreement was signed in 1954, followed nearly two decades later by the Simla Agreement in 1972. The nation conducted its first nuclear test in 1974, and the landmark Look East policy was initiated in the early 1990s to expand regional engagement.

91. (C) Unofficial dialogue between non-governmental actors like academics and retired officials.
Diplomatic engagement often occurs through informal channels outside of official government negotiations. This method involves discussions between non-governmental actors, such as academics, retired officials, and civil society representatives, from different countries. By facilitating open communication and exploring new ideas in a non-binding environment, these unofficial dialogues help build trust and create foundations for future formal agreements between sovereign states.

92. (B) The 1971 War and the creation of Bangladesh
Following a major conflict that led to significant territorial and political changes in South Asia, a critical diplomatic meeting was held to establish a new framework for relations. The agreement signed in 1972 aimed to normalize ties and emphasized that all future disputes should be resolved through bilateral negotiations. This pact was a direct response to the 1971 war.

93. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
India has consistently advocated for a permanent seat on the most powerful body of the United Nations to reflect its status as a major global power. This claim is supported by several factors, including its large population, vibrant democratic system, and significant economic growth. Furthermore, the nation's extensive contributions to international peacekeeping operations underscore its commitment to maintaining global security.

94. (C) Structurally disadvantaged and exploited in the world economy.
In the structuralist model of the global economy, the term periphery refers to nations that are economically underdeveloped and dependent on industrialized centers. These countries primarily provide raw materials and cheap labor while importing manufactured goods from more advanced states. This relationship creates a systemic disadvantage that traps these nations in a cycle of poverty and prevents autonomous development.

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95. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Various concepts and thinkers have shaped international political economy over several decades. Kwame Nkrumah famously articulated the idea of neo-colonialism, while the Brandt Report became a central document for the North-South dialogue. South-South cooperation is deeply connected to the spirit of the 1955 Bandung Conference. Additionally, the principle of Most Favoured Nation is a foundational rule.

regional stability and require continuous diplomatic management to prevent potential escalation into conflict.

61. (C) NIEO - Bretton Woods Institutions
Dependency theory focuses on the core-periphery divide, while South-South cooperation is fundamentally linked to the Group of 77. The World Trade Organization manages various negotiation cycles, including the Doha Round. However, the New International Economic Order was a movement specifically designed to challenge and restructure the existing Bretton Woods institutions, rather than being an initiative directly supported.

62. (B) The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) and G-77.
The demand for a fundamental restructuring of the global economic system was most strongly promoted by coalitions representing the developing world. Both the Non-Aligned Movement and the Group of 77 served as critical platforms for articulating these proposals during the 1970s. Their collective voice aimed to address systemic inequalities and ensure that the voices of poorer nations were heard.

63. (B) Wealth and Power
The study of the political economy of international relations centers on the dynamic interaction between the pursuit of wealth and the exercise of power. It examines how economic structures influence political decisions and how political actors, in turn, shape the global economic environment. This analytical framework is essential for understanding the distribution of resources and shifting global system alliances.

64. (A) 2, 4, 3, 1
Several key milestones have shaped the evolution of global economic governance and North-South relations. The first United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was held in early 1964, closely followed by the formation of the Group of 77. The influential Brandt Commission report was published in 1980, and the World Trade Organization was eventually established in the mid-1990s.

65. (C) Economic dependency and cultural imperialism.
A fundamental aspect of neo-colonialism is the use of non-military means to maintain dominance over previously colonized territories. Instead of direct political rule, powerful nations utilize economic dependence and cultural influence to shape the policies and societies of developing countries. This ensures that resources and wealth continue to flow toward the dominant powers while subordinate nations remain structurally disadvantaged.

66. (C) Uruguay Round
The establishment of the World Trade Organization was the culmination of the most ambitious and lengthy cycle of trade negotiations ever conducted. Spanning from 1986 to 1994, this specific round addressed various sectors, including services and intellectual property, which were not previously covered. The resulting agreements replaced the provisional trade framework that had existed since the late 1940s.

67. (C) A is true but R is false.
Cooperation among developing nations is built on the principle of solidarity and mutual assistance between equal partners. While this framework seeks to strengthen the collective capacity of the Global South, it is intended to work alongside existing international aid structures. It serves as an important supplement to traditional North-South cooperation rather than a replacement for Northern resources.

68. (A) Dependency
The structuralist interpretation of the global economy suggests that wealth is concentrated in a dominant center while the surrounding areas remain underdeveloped. This theory argues that the outer regions provide essential raw materials and labor to sustain the industrial growth of the center. This relationship creates a cycle of exploitation and dependence that prevents poorer nations from achieving autonomous development.

69. (B) Development, trade, and aid.
Negotiations between industrialized and developing countries primarily address the structural inequalities within the global economic system. These discussions focus on how to

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to foster ties, full membership is restricted to subcontinental countries.

105. (A) Counter the power of multinational oil companies (the Seven Sisters").
The formation of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries was primarily driven by the desire of producing nations to gain greater control over their natural resources. At the time, global oil markets were dominated by a small group of powerful multinational corporations. By collaborating, oil-producing states aimed to improve their negotiating power and secure a fairer share of revenue.

106. (B) The United Nations
The foundational charter of the world's largest intergovernmental organization explicitly states that all its members possess equal status under international law. This principle of sovereign equality ensures that every nation, regardless of its size, wealth, or military power, has a voice and a vote in the General Assembly. It serves as a cornerstone for maintaining a rule-based international order.

107. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
The primary judicial organ of the United Nations is responsible for resolving legal disagreements between sovereign states according to international law. However, it does not have the authority to conduct criminal trials against individual people for crimes such as genocide or war crimes. That specific responsibility belongs to other international tribunals, while this court focuses on legal matters between states.

108. (C) Authorizes the Security Council to take enforcement action, including military force.
A critical section of the United Nations Charter grants the Security Council the authority to respond to threats to international peace and acts of aggression. This specific chapter allows the council to impose economic sanctions or authorize the use of military force to restore global order. These enforcement powers are essential for the organization's role in managing crises and collective security.

109. (B) The use of the UN forum by states to advance national goals via coalitions.
The United Nations serves as a primary arena where sovereign states compete to influence global norms and advance their own strategic objectives. This process involves the formation of coalitions, the negotiation of resolutions, and the use of diplomatic leverage to ensure that international actions align with national interests. These internal political dynamics are a fundamental aspect of how the organization functions.

110. (B) The G4 nations (Brazil, Germany, India, Japan)
Several major nations have collaborated to advocate for a significant expansion of the permanent membership of the United Nations Security Council. This group, which includes Brazil, Germany, India, and Japan, proposes that they should be granted permanent status to reflect the modern geopolitical landscape. They argue that the current structure is unrepresentative and needs reform to maintain global legitimacy.

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111. (C) The General Assembly
The financial management of the United Nations involves the review and approval of its primary operating budget. This critical responsibility belongs to the General Assembly, where all member states have a vote on how resources are allocated. By controlling the purse strings, the assembly ensures that the organization's activities are funded according to the collective priorities of the international community.

112. (C) The five permanent members of the Security Council.
In the context of global governance, a specific group of five nations holds a unique and powerful position within the primary body responsible for international security. These countries were granted permanent seats and veto privileges at the end of the Second World War. Their status ensures that they play a central and decisive role in all decisions related to global peace.

113. (C) 1 and 3 only
India played a foundational role in establishing a movement for nations seeking to remain independent of major power blocs. Furthermore, the nation has evolved its regional strategy from

an example of how the organization promotes intellectual integration.

183. (C) A producer's cartel.
The ability of a group of oil-exporting nations to influence global energy prices and manage petroleum supplies demonstrates the significant leverage of a collective producer organization. By coordinating their production levels and export policies, these countries can protect their economic interests and secure a stable source of revenue. This collaborative action allows them to navigate market complexities.

184. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The primary intergovernmental organization for the Western Hemisphere has frequently faced criticism regarding the disproportionate influence of its most powerful member. This perception is reinforced by the fact that its administrative headquarters is located in the capital of that same nation, which also provides a significant share of its funding. These factors often lead to impartiality concerns.

185. (C) 1945
The primary international organization dedicated to maintaining global peace and security was established immediately following the end of the most devastating conflict in human history. Its founding charter was signed by delegates from various nations who sought to build a framework for collective security and cooperation. Since its inception in late 1945, the organization has grown significantly.

186. (C) The Korean War
A specific resolution was adopted by the United Nations to address a situation where the primary security body was unable to act due to political deadlock among its permanent members. This mechanism was first utilized during a major conflict in East Asia in the early 1950s to enable the General Assembly to take collective action.

187. (C) Its performance is mixed, with notable successes in social/humanitarian fields but struggles in maintaining peace and security.
The overall effectiveness of the world's largest international organization is often viewed as being successful in some areas while struggling in others. It has made significant contributions to global health, human rights, and social development through its specialized agencies. However, its ability to prevent large-scale conflicts has been frequently hampered by the competing interests of powerful member states.

188. (B) The P5 members of the Security Council pay a premium, or larger share.
The financial resources required for international stability operations are provided through a mandatory system of assessments for all member states. This framework uses a specialized scale that accounts for the relative economic wealth of each nation. Significantly, the five permanent members of the Security Council are required to pay a premium to reflect their primary global responsibility.

189. (C) A world with multiple centers of power, preventing the dominance of any single nation.
Indian foreign policy consistently advocates for an international system where power is distributed among several major nations rather than being concentrated in one or two states. This approach aims to prevent global dominance by any single power and encourages a more balanced international order. By supporting multiple centers of influence, the nation seeks to enhance global subcontinental stability.

190. (B) Non-Alignment.
During the long period of ideological competition between two global superpowers, India pursued a strategy of remaining independent from both competing blocs. This approach allowed the nation to act as an impartial facilitator and help resolve international disputes through diplomatic communication and negotiation. By maintaining this neutral stance, the country played a significant role in managing tensions and promoting peace.

191. (A) Piracy in the Indian Ocean region.
Protecting its vast coastline and the critical shipping lanes in the surrounding waters is a primary focus for India's defense and strategic planners. One of the most persistent threats to maritime safety in the region involves criminal activities that target commercial vessels. These security issues require constant surveillance and

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and social partnership. This transformation is often described as the replacement of ideological barriers with a dense network of commercial and cultural ties among the nations of the region. This shift has enabled the association to become a major actor globally.

123. (B) Switzerland
The Group of 20 includes the world's major industrialized and emerging economies, such as Brazil, India, and South Africa, representing every continent. These nations collaborate to address global financial stability and other systemic economic challenges. While several European countries and the European Union are full members, some highly developed nations with significant financial sectors, like Switzerland, are not part.

124. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Regional organizations have been established at different points in modern history to promote cooperation and manage regional affairs. The Organization of American States was founded first in 1948, while the group of oil-producing nations was formed in 1960. Later, Southeast Asian nations established their association in 1967, and the South Asian organization was created in the mid-1980s for ties.

125. (B) It successfully completed its mandate of overseeing the transition of trust territories to independence.
A principal organ of the United Nations was designed to oversee the administration of territories that were not yet self-governing and assist them in achieving independence. By the early 1990s, all such territories had either become sovereign states or joined existing ones. Having successfully fulfilled the specific purpose for which it was created, the council suspended its active operations in 1994.

126. (A) The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
The United Nations recognizes that global security and economic progress are deeply intertwined and cannot be achieved in isolation. This holistic perspective is currently embodied in a comprehensive framework of global targets aimed at eliminating poverty, protecting the planet, and ensuring peace for all by 2030. These goals represent a collective effort to address conflict through sustainable development.

127. (D) The composition and powers of the Security Council.
One of the most intensely debated issues regarding the structure of the United Nations is the need for fundamental reforms to its primary security body. Many nations argue that the current membership and the distribution of power, including the veto privilege, are unrepresentative of the modern world. Reaching a consensus on how to expand the council remains a significant challenge.

128. (B) Brazil, Germany, and Japan
India has joined forces with several other influential nations to collectively advocate for permanent seats on the United Nations Security Council. This group, which includes Brazil, Germany, and Japan, argues that their inclusion is necessary to reflect the current global power structure. By coordinating their efforts, these nations seek to build broad international support for comprehensive reform of the organization.

129. (C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
A prominent South Asian diplomatic framework emphasizes that a larger nation should provide unilateral benefits to its smaller neighbors to foster regional trust. This approach suggests that the dominant regional power should not demand strict reciprocity in its bilateral dealings. However, this specific doctrine was primarily designed for relations with smaller immediate neighbors rather than for managing ties with other powers.

130. (B) Pursuing foreign policy decisions based on national interest without being bound by alliances.
The principle of maintaining independent decision-making in foreign affairs is a cornerstone of contemporary Indian diplomacy. This approach ensures that the nation can pursue its own strategic and economic interests without being formally constrained by military alliances or the dictates of other major powers. By engaging with diverse partners on an issue-by-issue basis, the country preserves its ability to act.

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a focus on looking east to more actively engaging with its neighbors in Southeast Asia. However, its doctrine for managing relations with smaller neighbors emphasizes providing assistance without demanding strict reciprocity.

114. (B) The Non-Aligned Movement
The 1955 meeting of Asian and African leaders served as a pivotal moment for newly independent nations to assert their collective identity on the global stage. By emphasizing anti-colonialism and peaceful coexistence, the conference established the ideological foundation for a larger movement of states that refused to join Cold War power blocs. This gathering was a critical step toward organized non-alignment.

115. (C) Global disarmament and arms control.
A consistent and central theme in Indian diplomacy has been the advocacy for a world free of nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction. The nation has long called for universal and non-discriminatory agreements that would lead to a reduction in arms and foster international peace. This commitment reflects its broader foreign policy goal of achieving a just order.

116. (B) The political situation in Antarctica.
India faces a variety of complex security challenges, including the management of its vast maritime borders and the threat of terrorism originating from nearby territories. Additionally, the shifting strategic balance with major neighboring powers remains a constant focus for its defense and foreign policy. However, political developments in remote, unpopulated regions like the Antarctic do not currently pose significant threats.

117. (C) The Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation with the USSR.
During a period of heightened regional tension and the threat of a major military conflict, India entered into a formal agreement with a superpower. This pact provided the nation with essential diplomatic backing and security assurances as it prepared for a decisive intervention in a neighboring crisis. This strategic alliance was instrumental in managing the fallout of the 1971 liberation war.

118. (C) Dialogue, negotiation, and peaceful settlement of disputes.
In its efforts to resolve international conflicts, India consistently prioritizes the use of peaceful communication and constructive engagement between the opposing parties. The nation advocates for the settlement of disputes through bilateral negotiations and international law rather than resorting to military force or external imposition. This approach reflects its long-standing commitment to maintaining global stability and fostering cooperation through diplomacy.

119. (A) A move towards economic liberalization and greater engagement with the West.
Following the end of the Cold War and the collapse of a key strategic partner, India underwent a significant transformation in its foreign and economic policies. The country moved toward greater market integration and actively sought to build closer ties with major Western powers. This shift allowed the nation to modernize its economy and adapt to a new, interconnected global environment.

120. (C) A is true but R is false.
The movement to establish a more equitable global economic order largely failed to achieve its transformative objectives during the late twentieth century. This outcome was primarily due to the lack of political will among industrialized nations to make significant structural changes. Instead of accepting the demands of the Global South, many developed countries resisted reforms that challenged their dominant economic positions.

121. (B) WTO
A major cycle of international trade negotiations was launched in the early 2000s with a specific focus on the needs of developing nations. This initiative, managed by the World Trade Organization, aimed to reduce trade barriers in sectors such as agriculture and foster economic growth in poorer regions. However, the process has faced significant delays and disagreements over market access.

122. (B) ASEAN
The evolution of regional cooperation in Southeast Asia has seen a transition from cold war divisions toward deep economic integration

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It does not limit its agenda to purely political matters.

140. (C) The overarching influence of bilateral political conflicts.
The progress of regional integration in South Asia has been consistently hampered by deep-seated political tensions and mistrust between certain member states. These ongoing disputes often take precedence over collective economic and social goals, making it difficult for the organization to function effectively. As a result, many regional initiatives are stalled, as the focus remains on managing immediate conflicts.

141. (A) Regulate and stabilize oil markets.
The organization of oil-producing nations was established to coordinate the petroleum policies of its members and ensure stability in the global energy market. By collaborating on production levels, these countries aim to secure fair and stable prices for their resources while providing a reliable supply to consumers. This collective action is essential for protecting the economic interests of exporting states.

142. (A) Great power unanimity"
The unique voting privilege held by the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council is formally based on the principle that major decisions require their collective agreement. This rule ensures that no substantive action can be taken by the council if any one of these powerful nations objects. This mechanism was established to prevent actions against their interests.

143. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
The United Nations General Assembly serves as the primary global forum for multilateral discussion on a wide array of international issues, representing all member states equally. While it provides a platform for expressing the collective will of the international community, its resolutions are generally non-binding recommendations. This distinguishes its role from the Security Council, which issues legally mandatory decisions.

144. (C) There is a recognized link between economic deprivation and conflict.
An evaluation of global governance efforts highlights the deep connection between economic well-being and international security. The international community has increasingly recognized that long-term stability is impossible without addressing the root causes of unrest, such as poverty and inequality. Therefore, achieving lasting peace requires a comprehensive approach that integrates social and economic development strategies alongside traditional security measures.

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145. (B) An Agenda for Peace
A significant report issued by a former Secretary-General provided a detailed conceptual framework for the role of the United Nations in the post-Cold War era. This document introduced and refined several key terms related to international stability, including methods for preventing, making, and building peace. It has served as a primary reference for the organization's efforts to manage conflicts.

146. (A) The willingness of member states to fund them adequately.
A critical issue for international organizations is the gap between the increasing demand for their services and the financial resources available to them. Many global operations, particularly those related to maintaining peace, face significant funding shortages because member states are often hesitant to provide the necessary capital. This lack of reliable support can severely limit the effectiveness of crisis management.

147. (B) Mutual non-interference.
A core principle of Indian foreign policy emphasizes that nations should respect the internal affairs of others and avoid intervening in their domestic matters. This commitment to non-interference is intended to foster peaceful coexistence and mutual trust among sovereign states. By adhering to this rule, countries can maintain stable relations even when they have different political systems or policies.

148. (D) Discriminatory, creating nuclear haves" and have-nots".
India's refusal to sign a major international treaty on nuclear weapons is based on its view that the agreement is fundamentally unfair. The nation

131. (B) The developing and less developed countries.
In the context of global economic negotiations, a specific term is used to describe the group of nations that are generally less industrialized and have lower levels of per capita income. These developing countries collaborate to seek more equitable trade terms and increased financial assistance from wealthier nations. Their collective efforts focus on overcoming structural barriers to development within the system.

132. (A) Neo-colonialism
A prominent leader in the African independence movement famously described a situation where former colonies remained economically and politically dependent on their former rulers despite achieving formal sovereignty. This concept highlights how powerful nations use indirect means, such as economic pressure and cultural influence, to maintain control over developing states. This critique of post-colonial power dynamics remains theoretically influential.

133. (B) 2 and 3 only
A significant theory of international development posits that the economic growth of industrialized nations is fundamentally linked to the persistent poverty of poorer states. This perspective, which largely originated from the historical experiences of nations in Latin America, argues that global economic structures are inherently exploitative. It suggests that developing countries face structural obstacles that prevent autonomous and sustainable growth.

134. (B) The principle of non-discrimination (MFN and National Treatment).
The global framework for managing international trade is built upon the foundational rule that all member nations must be treated equally. This principle ensures that no country can give special preferences to one partner without extending them to all others. Additionally, it requires that imported products be treated no less favorably than domestic goods once they enter the local market.

135. (A) Collective self-reliance among developing nations.
Cooperation among developing nations is often viewed as a way for these states to build their combined strength and reduce their dependence on traditional donor countries. By sharing resources, technology, and knowledge among themselves, nations in the Global South can address common challenges more effectively. This framework emphasizes solidarity and mutual benefit, aiming to achieve a higher degree of collective autonomy.

136. (A) 4, 2, 1, 3
Several major international and regional organizations have been established to facilitate cooperation across various domains. The organization of oil-producing states was founded first in 1960, followed by the Southeast Asian association in 1967. The South Asian regional body was created in the mid-1980s, and the forum for major global economies was elevated to the summit level in 2008.

137. (C) It relies on legally binding, supranational institutions to enforce decisions.
The diplomatic style of Southeast Asian nations is characterized by a preference for informal consultation and the building of consensus among its members. It places a strong emphasis on the principle of non-interference and avoids using formal, legally binding mechanisms to enforce decisions. Instead of relying on centralized, supranational bodies, the organization focuses on maintaining harmony through quiet dialogue.

138. (A) Washington, D.C., USA
The primary intergovernmental organization for nations in the Western Hemisphere maintains its central administrative offices in the capital city of the United States. This location serves as the hub for regional diplomatic activities and discussions on issues such as democratic governance and human rights. The presence of the headquarters reflects the historical and strategic importance of the region's largest economy.

139. (C) A is true but R is false.
The Group of 20 serves as a broad international forum that includes several of the world's most significant economies along with the European Union as a collective member. While the forum discusses a range of global challenges, its primary and foundational focus is on international economic cooperation and financial stability.

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157. (B) It allows for a more streamlined and legally binding process.
The system for resolving trade disagreements within the World Trade Organization is considered more effective than its predecessor due to its structured and legally mandatory nature. This mechanism ensures that disputes are addressed through a clear process with established timelines and binding rulings. By providing a rule-based environment for settling conflicts, the organization helps maintain stability in commerce.

158. (B) Neo-colonialism
A specific term describes the ongoing dominance exercised by powerful nations over previously colonized territories through indirect means. Despite achieving formal political independence, many of these states remain economically dependent and culturally influenced by their former rulers or other global powers. This phenomenon ensures that exploitative relationships persist even in the absence of direct military occupation or administrative control.

159. (C) 75%
The G-20 (Group of Twenty) is an international forum of major developed and developing economies. Its member countries represent around 85% of global GDP, about 75% of international trade, and nearly two-thirds of the world's population. Because of this large economic share, the G-20 plays an important role in global economic governance, financial stability, and international trade coordination. Hence, the correct answer is 75%.

160. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
The Group of 20 consists of the world's major economies, including both industrialized and emerging nations from across the globe. Together, these countries are responsible for approximately three-quarters of the total value of global trade and a significant majority of the world's economic production. This immense collective economic power makes the forum a critical platform for addressing international financial issues.

161. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
The primary multilateral forum for security discussions in the Asia-Pacific operates through a process that emphasizes consensus and the comfort of all participants. This body brings together a wide range of nations to discuss regional stability and build mutual trust. While its inclusive and non-coercive approach is a defining characteristic, it is only one aspect of its role.

162. (C) Move effectively from a declarative to an implementation phase on key agreements.
A major challenge for regional cooperation in South Asia has been the inability to translate high-level agreements into concrete actions and results. While the member nations have signed numerous declarations and treaties aimed at fostering integration, the actual implementation of these policies has often been delayed by political mistrust. This gap remains a significant obstacle to regional progress.

163. (C) Nigeria
The organization that coordinates the policies of major oil-producing nations was established in 1960 by five initial member states: Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and Venezuela. These founding countries collaborated to gain more control over global petroleum markets. Over the following decades, several other oil-exporting nations from Africa and other regions joined the group to expand influence.

164. (C) OAS
A major regional organization in the Western Hemisphere utilizes a specific legal instrument to safeguard democratic governance among its member states. This charter allows the body to take action, including the potential suspension of a member, if there is a serious threat to the constitutional order. This proactive approach reflects the organization's fundamental commitment to promoting and defending representative democracy.

165. (C) The Security Council's permanent membership and veto power do not reflect current global realities.
The structure of the primary body responsible for international peace is frequently criticized

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for failing to represent the modern distribution of global power. The concentration of authority among five permanent members, along with their unique veto privilege, is seen by many as an outdated arrangement from the mid-twentieth century. This lack of broad representation often leads to legitimacy concerns.

166. (A) Building coalitions, negotiating resolutions, and leveraging the UN platform for national and group interests.
The United Nations serves as a central platform where sovereign states engage in complex political maneuvering to advance their national interests. This process involves the formation of strategic alliances, the careful negotiation of international agreements, and the use of the forum to influence global norms and actions. These activities are essential for how countries navigate the system and achieve goals.

167. (B) The expansion of the Security Council in both permanent and non-permanent categories.
Many nations from the Global South have consistently advocated for fundamental reforms to the membership of the most powerful body within the United Nations. They call for an increase in the number of both permanent and non-permanent seats to better reflect the current global population and geopolitical reality. These reforms are seen as necessary for a representative order.

168. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
The financial operations of the United Nations are divided into different categories to support its various mandates. While the organization maintains a regular operating budget, international stability operations are funded through a completely separate financial framework. This specialized budget utilizes a distinct scale of assessment, requiring member states to contribute according to economic capacity and global responsibility.

169. (B) Belief in the peaceful settlement of disputes.
India's historical efforts to facilitate negotiations between conflicting parties are rooted in a foundational foreign policy principle. The nation consistently advocates for the resolution of international disagreements through dialogue, communication, and legal frameworks rather than military action. By acting as a neutral intermediary, the country seeks to promote global stability and uphold international ideals through peaceful means.

170. (C) The right to pre-emptive strikes.
The foundational principles for peaceful coexistence emphasize mutual respect for sovereignty, non-aggression, and non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations. These ideals are intended to foster harmony and cooperation between states with different political systems. Any policy that advocates for the use of unilateral military force is directly contrary to the core tenets of these principles.

171. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
International relations involves several key concepts and tools that states use to engage with the world. A nation's overall strategy and guiding principles constitute its foreign policy, while the practical implementation occurs through the art of negotiation. Formal agreements for mutual defense are known as security pacts. Additionally, acting as a facilitator to help other parties is a mediatory role.

172. (B) Relations with countries in the immediate South Asian region.
India's primary diplomatic strategy focuses on building strong and stable relationships with the nations located in its immediate geographic vicinity. This approach emphasizes the importance of regional security, economic integration, and social cooperation within the South Asian subcontinent. By prioritizing these partnerships, the nation aims to create a peaceful environment that benefits all countries in the surrounding area.

173. (A) Amending the UN's founding treaty.
The process of updating the fundamental legal document that established the United Nations is essential for ensuring the organization can adapt to a changing world. This involves proposing and ratifying changes to the specific articles that define the structure, powers, and functions of its organs. Such amendments require broad international support and the specific approval of powerful states.

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174. (B) Economic-Development
Negotiations between industrialized and developing nations primarily focus on the structural inequalities that exist within the global financial and commercial systems. These discussions address critical issues such as trade imbalances, debt relief, and the provision of effective assistance to promote growth in poorer regions. By focusing on these economic challenges, the dialogue aims to achieve equity.

175. (B) The India-Brazil-South Africa (IBSA) Dialogue Forum.
A prominent example of collaboration among nations in the southern hemisphere involves a trilateral partnership between major emerging economies from different continents. By sharing development experiences and coordinating their positions on global issues, these countries aim to foster collective self-reliance and promote a more democratic international system. This initiative demonstrates how developing nations can work together for mutual benefit.

176. (B) Imported goods, once they have entered the market, must be treated no less favourably than domestically produced goods.
A key rule of the global trading system ensures that foreign products are not disadvantaged once they enter a domestic market. This principle requires that imported goods be granted the same treatment as locally produced items in terms of internal taxes, regulations, and other requirements. By preventing discriminatory practices, this rule helps foster fair competition and smooth international commerce.

177. (C) The rise of globalization and economic interdependence.
The study of the interaction between political power and economic systems gained significant importance due to the increasing connectivity of the modern world. As nations became more reliant on each other for trade and investment, the lines between international politics and economics became blurred. This field provides essential tools for analyzing the complex relationships that drive global governance.

178. (B) Dependency theory
A specific theoretical model explains why certain nations remain underdeveloped despite being active participants in the global economy. It highlights a situation where states rely on exporting primary resources to industrialized centers while importing expensive finished goods. This structural imbalance creates a persistent economic disadvantage that prevents these countries from achieving autonomous growth and keeps them in subordination.

179. (A) 2, 1, 4, 3
The mobilization of developing nations is marked by several key gatherings and the formation of influential groups. The 1955 Bandung Conference established the ideological foundation, followed by the first official summit of non-aligned nations in Belgrade in 1961. The largest coalition of southern states was formed in 1964, and a major call for global economic reform followed.

180. (B) The ASEAN Way
The unique diplomatic approach utilized by nations in Southeast Asia emphasizes informal dialogue and the building of consensus rather than formal, legalistic procedures. This method prioritizes the principle of non-interference in the domestic affairs of other states to maintain regional stability and harmony. By focusing on mutual respect and quiet communication, the association avoids political confrontation.

181. (C) The presidency rotates annually among its members.
The Group of 20 is an informal international forum that brings together the world's major economies to discuss global financial and economic issues. Unlike formal organizations with permanent secretariats, its leadership and meeting locations are managed through a system where the presidency moves from one member nation to another each year. This allows different countries to shape the global agenda.

182. (C) SAARC
A major educational initiative aimed at fostering regional cooperation and academic excellence was established by the eight nations of the South Asian subcontinent. This institution provides students from throughout the region with the opportunity to study and collaborate on a wide range of social and scientific issues. It serves as

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argues that the treaty creates a permanent division between a small group of countries allowed to possess such weapons and all others who are not. This discriminatory structure fails to require a clear commitment to global disarmament.

149. (D) Strengthening economic and strategic relations with Southeast Asian nations.
In the early 1990s, India initiated a strategic shift in its foreign policy to prioritize economic and political engagement with its neighbors to the east. This initiative aimed to build closer ties with the rapidly growing economies of Southeast Asia to foster trade and investment. By deepening these regional partnerships, the nation sought to integrate itself more effectively into Asia.

150. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
Several Indian leaders have shaped the nation's foreign policy through landmark agreements and strategic doctrines. Jawaharlal Nehru was the primary architect of the principles of peaceful coexistence, while Indira Gandhi oversaw a critical bilateral agreement with a neighbor in 1972. Later, P.V. Narasimha Rao initiated the shift toward East Asian engagement, and I.K. Gujral proposed a regional doctrine.

151. (B) It is the implementation of foreign policy through negotiation, representation, and communication.
Diplomacy serves as the primary instrument for carrying out a state's foreign policy objectives in the international arena. It involves the use of negotiation, representation, and communication to build partnerships, resolve conflicts, and advance national interests peacefully. By maintaining open channels of dialogue, diplomats enable sovereign states to coordinate their actions and manage complex global challenges within a system.

152. (B) The significant difference in size, economy, and military power between India and its smaller neighbours.
Relations in South Asia are significantly influenced by the vast disparities in geographic size, economic strength, and military capability between the region's largest nation and its neighbors. This structural imbalance often creates a sense of insecurity or wariness among smaller states, which can complicate regional cooperation. Managing these perceptions is a central challenge for achieving stability and integration subregionally.

153. (B) The South East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO)
During the height of the Cold War, India consistently rejected participation in collective defense arrangements organized by major global powers. The nation viewed these regional security pacts as a way to extend superpower influence and exacerbate local tensions. By maintaining a policy of non-alignment, the country sought to preserve its independence and avoid becoming a part of competing military blocs.

154. (C) Dependency theory
A specific theoretical perspective in international political economy focuses on how underdeveloped nations remain reliant on industrialized centers for essential capital and technology. This model argues that global economic structures are designed to benefit advanced capitalist states while keeping poorer regions in a state of structural subordination. This ongoing dependence prevents developing countries from achieving genuine economic independence.

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155. (A) 3 only
Cooperation among nations of the Global South provides a vital framework for developing countries to collaborate on shared economic and social challenges. In contrast, the movement for a new international order was actually initiated by developing nations to reform the global system, not by industrialized states. Furthermore, negotiations between the northern and southern hemispheres involve countries categorized by development.

156. (C) To create a new system of colonial dependency among southern states.
Cooperation among nations in the Global South is built on principles of mutual respect, equality, and solidarity. Its primary objectives include fostering collective self-reliance, sharing technical knowledge, and enhancing the combined negotiating power of developing countries. Any attempt to establish exploitative or dependent relationships would be completely contrary to the fundamental ideals that drive this collaboration.

international cooperation with coastal nations to ensure trade flow.

192. (A) Implementing a state's foreign policy.
The art and practice of conducting negotiations serve as the essential machinery for carrying out a nation's strategies in the international arena. It involves the use of representation, communication, and dialogue to build relationships and achieve national objectives through peaceful means. By utilizing this instrument, sovereign states can coordinate their efforts and manage interactions within the global system.

193. (A) 1 and 2 only
Throughout its history, India has maintained a strong ideological opposition to all forms of imperial rule and racial discrimination. Additionally, the nation has consistently prioritized the resolution of international disagreements through dialogue and legal frameworks rather than resorting to force. However, it has avoided participation in formal military blocs, preferring instead to maintain its strategic autonomy and pursue independence.

194. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
International and regional organizations are often associated with specific demands, frameworks, or historical events. The movement for a new economic order was closely linked with the largest coalition of developing states. The primary security dialogue for Asia occurs within a Southeast Asian framework, while the influence of oil-producing nations increased after a major energy crisis.

195. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
A specific concept describes how formal independence has not always eliminated the economic reliance of developing countries on wealthier industrialized nations. This ongoing dependence allows external powers to maintain significant influence over the policies of sovereign states. Theoretical models that analyze the core-periphery divide provide essential frameworks for understanding how these exploitative economic and political relationships persist.

196. (C) Geneva, Switzerland
The primary international body responsible for managing the rules of global trade maintains its central administrative offices in a major European diplomatic hub. This city serves as the location for ongoing negotiations, the implementation of trade agreements, and the resolution of commercial disputes among member nations. Its status as a center for international organizations makes it ideal for coordination.

197. (B) OPEC
The challenges faced by a group of producers in coordinating their production levels to influence market prices illustrate the difficulties of achieving cooperation among self-interested actors. This situation requires members to balance their individual economic needs with the collective goals of the group to maintain market stability. Such coordination is essential for the effectiveness of organizations managing natural resources.

198. (B) Bogotá, Colombia
The foundational charter of the primary intergovernmental organization for the Americas was signed during a major conference in the capital of a prominent South American nation. This document established the structure and essential principles for regional cooperation, including the promotion of peace and security. The city where the agreement was finalized is used as a reference point.

199. (B) 5 are permanent and 10 are non-permanent.
The primary body responsible for maintaining international security consists of a specific combination of fifteen member nations. Five of these countries hold permanent status and possess the unique power to block substantive resolutions through a veto. The remaining ten members are elected for two-year terms to ensure that different regions are represented in deliberations on global stability.

200. (B) Impartiality
A fundamental rule for international stability missions is that personnel must maintain a neutral stance and avoid favoring any particular side in a conflict. This principle is essential for preserving the legitimacy and effectiveness of the mission, as it allows the international force to act

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254. (A) Political forces shape economic outcomes and vice versa in the global arena.
The study of the international system through an integrated lens examines how political power and economic systems are mutually dependent and constantly influencing each other. It analyzes how domestic and global political decisions shape market outcomes and how economic wealth, in turn, provides states with the leverage to achieve their strategic goals. This approach is essential subregionally.

255. (C) The strengthening of the existing Bretton Woods system.
The movement for a more equitable global economic order specifically called for the regulation of powerful multinational corporations and fairer pricing for raw materials from developing nations. Its primary objective was to fundamentally reform, rather than reinforce, the international financial and commercial structures established after the Second World War. By seeking these systemic changes, poorer nations aimed to achieve autonomy.

256. (B) The perceived failure and slow pace of the North-South dialogue.
Cooperation among nations of the Global South gained significant strength as developing countries became increasingly frustrated with the limited progress in negotiations with wealthy industrialized states. The slow pace of global economic reform led many poorer nations to look toward each other for mutual assistance and shared development solutions. This shift toward self-reliance responded to systemic inequalities.

257. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Critics frequently argue that the rules managing international trade often benefit advanced economies more than developing ones. This is because the requirement for reciprocal concessions can be difficult for smaller, less-industrialized nations to meet when negotiating with large economic powers. These structural challenges can prevent poorer countries from fully benefiting from global trade liberalization and achieving development goals.

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258. (A) Economic exploitation and dependency.
A major critique of the post-colonial order highlights that achieving formal sovereignty does not necessarily end the subordinate status of developing nations. Many states remain economically reliant on their former rulers or other global powers for investment, technology, and market access. This ongoing dependency allows external actors to maintain significant influence over the policies and resources of independent countries.

259. (B) ASEAN - Jakarta
Major regional and international organizations maintain their central administrative offices in key cities within their areas of operation. The primary association for Southeast Asian nations has its permanent secretariat in the capital of its largest member state. Other subcontinental, energy-producing, and hemispheric groups have their hubs in different locations that reflect specific geographic focus or historical origins.

260. (C) Operates as an informal forum without a permanent secretariat.
The Group of 20 is distinguished from many other international organizations by its flexible and non-institutionalized structure. Unlike the United Nations, which has a foundational charter and a permanent administrative body, this forum operates through an annual rotating leadership and focuses on building consensus among major economies. This informal nature allows it to respond quickly to global financial issues.

261. (B) Security dialogue and confidence-building.
The primary multilateral platform for security discussions in the Asia-Pacific region is designed to foster transparency and build trust among its diverse member nations. It provides a forum for sovereign states to coordinate their efforts on regional stability and develop preventive diplomacy measures through consensus. By focusing on dialogue rather than coercion, the body aims to maintain regional peace.

262. (C) OPEC
The international political and economic landscape was fundamentally altered by a major energy crisis in the early 1970s. This event demonstrated the significant power of the organization that coordinates the policies of

intentionally steers clear of formal legal mechanisms and open political disputes that could damage regional harmony. By focusing on mutual respect and quiet communication, member states aim to maintain stability and avoid external intervention.

210. (A) The G-7 alone could no longer manage the global economy.
The elevation of the forum for major economies to the summit level for heads of state in late 2008 marked a significant shift in global governance. It was a formal recognition that the traditional group of advanced industrialized nations was insufficient to address a major global financial crisis. The inclusion of emerging economies became essential for restoring market confidence.

211. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
International and regional organizations are often identified by their primary functions, foundational meetings, or ongoing reform efforts. The primary world organization is frequently discussed in the context of structural updates to its charter. A major subcontinental organization held its first summit in the capital of a neighboring state, while a producer group manages energy policies and cooperation.

212. (C) The Trusteeship Council
One of the six principal organs of the United Nations was specifically created to manage and supervise the administration of territories that were not yet self-governing. Its primary role was to ensure that these areas were prepared for independence or other forms of self-rule. After nearly every territory had achieved sovereignty, the council suspended its active operations in 1994.

213. (B) Security Council
The most visible arena for political maneuvering and strategic competition within the world's largest intergovernmental organization is its primary body for international security. The ability of certain powerful nations to block decisions through a unique privilege is a central source of tension. This mechanism ensures that the council cannot take action that would negatively affect their specific national interests.

214. (B) UN Peacekeeping forces
The international personnel deployed by the United Nations to conflict zones around the world are often identified by their distinctive protective headgear. These forces are composed of military, police, and civilian personnel from various member states who collaborate to maintain stability and support peace processes. Their presence is a symbol of the international community's commitment to resolving conflicts.

215. (B) Steering clear of the Cold War power blocs.
Following the end of the Second World War, many newly independent nations sought to preserve their strategic autonomy and avoid being drawn into the ideological competition between two major superpowers. By forming a collective movement, these states aimed to focus on their own development while advocating for global peace and sovereign equality. This approach allowed for independent global engagement.

216. (B) 2 and 3 only
Maintaining national stability requires a comprehensive strategy to address diverse and persistent threats, including militant activities originating from nearby territories. Additionally, the increasing strategic influence of a major neighboring power in the surrounding region and the maritime environment is a significant focus for defense planning. However, the nation has historically avoided participating in formal security arrangements with global power blocs.

217. (A) Mediatory role
India's diplomatic intervention during a major conflict in East Asia in the early 1950s is a classic example of its efforts to act as a neutral facilitator between opposing sides. By managing complex negotiations regarding the exchange of prisoners, the nation helped create a path toward the end of hostilities. This action established the country's reputation as an intermediary.

218. (B) A more proactive and action-oriented approach to engagement with Southeast and East Asia.
The evolution of India's regional strategy reflects a shift from simply building ties toward a more dynamic and result-focused engagement with nations in Southeast and East Asia. This transition emphasizes the implementation of

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specific collaborative projects in areas such as infrastructure, trade, and security. By taking a more assertive role, the country aims to deepen its regional partnerships.

219. (B) The Panchsheel
A foundational framework for managing international relations emphasizes five key ideals: mutual respect for sovereignty, non-aggression, non-interference, equality, and peaceful coexistence. These principles were established in the mid-1950s to guide ties between two major Asian nations and serve as a model for global cooperation. They reflect a commitment to building stable and harmonious relationships despite political differences.

220. (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
A country's overall strategy and the principles that guide its engagement with the rest of the world are distinct from the practical methods used to achieve those goals. One represents the set of objectives and national interests, while the other refers to the actual machinery and process of negotiation and communication. Confusing these two terms leads to inaccurate understanding.

221. (B) Political power and economic wealth are intrinsically linked and mutually reinforcing.
The study of the international system through an integrated lens examines how political power and economic systems are mutually dependent and constantly influencing each other. It analyzes how domestic and global political decisions shape market outcomes and how economic wealth, in turn, provides states with the leverage to achieve their strategic goals. This approach is essential today.

222. (A) A more equitable global economic system.
Developing nations in the southern hemisphere have consistently called for fundamental reforms to the global financial and commercial architecture. Their primary objective is to achieve a more just and balanced system that addresses systemic inequalities and provides fairer trade opportunities. By seeking these changes, they aim to overcome structural barriers that prevent them from achieving sustainable development.

223. (C) Indonesia
In 1955, a landmark meeting of Asian and African leaders was held in a major Southeast Asian nation to discuss anti-colonialism and regional cooperation. This gathering established the ideological framework for newly independent states to coordinate their efforts on the global stage. The host country played a pivotal role in facilitating this event, which remains a symbol of subcontinental solidarity.

224. (B) Any special favor granted to one trading partner must be extended to all other WTO members.
The global framework for trade is built on the fundamental rule that all member nations must treat each other equally without discrimination. This ensures that any special commercial preference or advantage given to one trading partner must be automatically and immediately granted to all other members. This principle is essential for maintaining a fair and predictable international business environment.

225. (B) Fails to account for the success of some developing countries (e.g., the Asian Tigers).
A frequent critique of the model that analyzes the core-periphery divide is its inability to explain the rapid economic rise of certain states in East Asia. These nations achieved significant industrialization and growth while remaining integrated into the global capitalist system. This suggests that the structural barriers identified by the theory may not be as insurmountable as originally argued.

226. (C) Sri Lanka
The primary intergovernmental organization in Southeast Asia consists of ten member states from the region, including nations such as Indonesia, Singapore, and Vietnam. These countries collaborate on a wide range of economic, political, and social issues to enhance regional stability and prosperity. While other nations in the surrounding areas participate in various regional forums, they lack full membership.

227. (B) G-20
The leadership of many international organizations and forums is managed through a system where the primary administrative or chairing responsibility moves among member

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states. This process ensures that different nations have the opportunity to set the agenda and represent the group over a specific period. Such a mechanism is a standard feature of several bodies, including global economic forums.

228. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Regional cooperation in South Asia has been significantly less successful than in Southeast Asia due to deep-seated political disputes and historical mistrust between its largest members. These ongoing tensions frequently stall collective initiatives and prevent effective integration. As a result, the South Asian organization has struggled to achieve the same level of economic partnership that has characterized its counterpart.

229. (A) Non-intervention.
The foundational document of the primary intergovernmental organization for the Western Hemisphere balances the promotion of representative democracy with a strong commitment to the sovereign rights of each member. It explicitly forbids member states from intervening in the internal affairs of another nation for any reason. This principle is intended to protect the independence of all regional countries.

230. (B) Maintain international peace and security.
The primary and most essential objective of the United Nations is to prevent the recurrence of large-scale conflict and promote global stability. Its founding charter provides a framework for collective security, diplomatic negotiation, and the peaceful resolution of disputes between sovereign states. By acting as a central hub for international cooperation, the organization seeks to ensure security.

231. (B) The Security Council is deadlocked by a veto.
A specific resolution adopted in the early 1950s provides an alternative path for the international community to respond to threats to peace when the primary security body is paralyzed. This mechanism allows the General Assembly to consider the matter and make recommendations for collective action. It ensures that the lack of unanimity among powers does not prevent response.

232. (C) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
The United Nations recognizes that global security and economic well-being are inextricably linked and must be addressed through a comprehensive approach. This holistic perspective is currently embodied in a series of seventeen global targets designed to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure prosperity for all. These goals represent a collective effort to address conflict through sustainable development.

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233. (C) The requirement of P5 concurrence for any amendment.
Amending the foundational treaty of the world's largest intergovernmental organization is an exceptionally complex process due to its strict ratification requirements. Any proposed change must be approved by two-thirds of the member states, which must include all five permanent members of the Security Council. This gives major powers a collective veto over any structural updates, significantly hindering reform.

234. (C) Mediatory role
In the international arena, some nations utilize their diplomatic influence and reputation for neutrality to help resolve conflicts between larger, more powerful states. This specific role involves facilitating dialogue, providing neutral venues for negotiation, and proposing compromise solutions to maintain global stability. By acting as an impartial intermediary, these countries play a significant part in managing international crises today.

235. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
A prominent South Asian diplomatic doctrine was formulated to specifically manage India's relationships with its smaller neighbors. It proposes that as the largest and most powerful nation in the region, India should provide assistance and concessions without demanding equal and immediate returns. This approach aims to build trust and foster regional cooperation by moving away from strictly reciprocal bilateral dealings.

236. (C) Indian foreign policy
The principle of maintaining independent decision-making in international affairs while avoiding formal military alliances is a defining

271. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Several influential thinkers and leaders have contributed to international relations through the development of specific theories and doctrines. One economist analyzed the structural imbalances in global trade, while an African leader highlighted indirect post-colonial influence. A South Asian statesman proposed a framework for regional cooperation, and a European leader chaired a commission that promoted sustained North-South dialogue.

272. (C) Dependency Theory
A major theoretical perspective in international political economy focuses on the structural divide between a dominant industrialized center and a subordinate group of underdeveloped nations. This model argues that global economic systems are designed to benefit the center by exploiting the resources and labor of the outer regions. This ongoing relationship prevents poorer states from achieving autonomous, sustainable growth.

273. (B) Non-Aligned Movement
The formal demand for a new and more equitable global economic order was issued during a high-level gathering of nations seeking to remain independent of major power blocs. This movement provided a collective voice for developing countries to call for structural reforms to international trade and finance. Their objective was to address the systemic inequalities that hindered regional progress.

274. (D) Conditional aid based on policy reform
Cooperation among nations of the Global South is built on foundational ideals such as solidarity, mutual benefit, and absolute respect for national sovereignty. Unlike traditional aid models from wealthy countries, this collaborative framework does not impose specific political or economic policy requirements on the recipient nations. It is intended to be a partnership among equal states for development.

275. (B) WTO
The primary international body responsible for managing the rules of global trade possesses a highly effective system for resolving commercial disagreements among its member nations. This structured and legally binding mechanism is considered a critical component of the organization, as it ensures that trade rules are enforced fairly. By providing a rule-based environment, it maintains stability in global commerce.

276. (C) ASEAN
A major regional association in Southeast Asia issued a significant declaration aimed at ensuring the area remains free from the interference of external powers and nuclear weapons. This commitment to neutrality and regional stability was intended to protect the sovereignty of its member states and foster a peaceful environment for cooperation. It reflects the organization's goal of autonomy.

277. (C) It has a legally binding charter and enforcement powers.
The Group of 20 serves as an informal international forum for major economies to discuss global financial stability and systemic economic issues. Unlike formal intergovernmental organizations, it does not have a legally mandatory foundational treaty or a permanent administrative body with enforcement powers. Its outcomes are based on consensus and collective political commitment rather than legally binding requirements.

278. (C) German
The United Nations utilizes a specific set of six languages for its official documents and proceedings to ensure effective communication among its diverse membership. These include Chinese, French, and Spanish, alongside English, Arabic, and Russian. While several other major world languages are spoken by millions of people and used in regional organizations, they are not recognized as official.

279. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The primary deliberative body of the United Nations is often compared to a global representative assembly because it includes every member state on an equal basis. Each nation, regardless of its size or power, has a single vote, which embodies the fundamental principle of sovereign equality. This inclusive forum allows all countries to express views on international issues.

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245. (A) Ensure a stable and fair income for petroleum producers.
Major oil-exporting nations collaborate within a permanent intergovernmental body to coordinate their petroleum policies and manage global energy supplies. By setting production levels, these countries aim to protect their economic interests and ensure a steady source of revenue from their natural resources. This collective action helps them navigate market fluctuations and maintain stability within the international energy markets.

246. (C) The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)
One of the principal organs of the United Nations is specifically responsible for managing the organization's efforts to improve global living standards and promote social development. It coordinates the work of various specialized agencies and functional commissions that address issues such as health, education, and human rights. This body plays a central role in implementing the global development agenda.

247. (C) Development financing and UN Security Council reform.
The ongoing political competition within the United Nations frequently centers on the structural reform of its most powerful body and the allocation of resources for global development. Developing nations seek a more representative membership in the primary security council and fairer terms for financial assistance. These issues highlight the deep divide between the priorities of wealthy and poorer nations.

248. (C) The capacity to pay of member states.
The financial resources required to maintain the operations of the world's largest international organization are provided through a system of assessments for all member states. This framework is based on the foundational idea that nations should contribute according to their relative economic strength. By using this objective measure, the organization ensures a fair distribution of the financial burden among members.

249. (B) Discriminatory and does not include a timeline for universal disarmament.
India's refusal to support a major international treaty that bans all nuclear explosions is based on the view that the agreement is fundamentally unfair. The nation argues that the treaty does not include a legally binding commitment or a clear timeline for the total elimination of nuclear weapons by all states. This lack of a comprehensive approach is seen as discriminatory.

250. (C) Cultural influence, democratic values, and foreign aid.
A significant aspect of modern international engagement involves the use of a nation's attractive qualities to build influence and foster partnerships. This approach utilizes cultural heritage, political ideals, and development assistance rather than military or economic coercion. By projecting a positive image based on its traditions and democratic system, the country enhances its standing and reputation globally.

251. (A) 4, 1, 2, 3
Several Indian leaders have defined the nation's engagement with the world through landmark agreements and strategic initiatives. The principles of peaceful coexistence were established in the mid-1950s, followed nearly two decades later by a normalization agreement after a major conflict. Later, a strategic shift toward East Asian economies was initiated, and a specific doctrine for regional relations proposed.

252. (B) The ideal of a just and peaceful world order.
Indian foreign policy is characterized by the simultaneous pursuit of the nation's strategic and economic needs along with the commitment to broader humanitarian and global ideals. This balanced strategy aims to protect the country's security and prosperity while also advocating for a more equitable and stable international system. By combining realism with idealism, the nation seeks responsibility.

253. (C) Immediate neighbours with which it has special ties.
India's interactions with certain nearby countries are defined by deep-seated historical, cultural, and economic connections that distinguish them from other international relations. These partnerships are characterized by open borders, extensive cooperation in resource management, and a high degree of mutual trust. Maintaining these stable and close bonds is a primary focus of the nation's regional strategy to ensure security.

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characteristic of India's engagement with the world. This approach, which has evolved from historical non-alignment, ensures that the nation can pursue its national interests through diverse and flexible partnerships. By preserving its autonomy, the country can navigate shifting global power dynamics.

237. (B) Provided India with a security assurance ahead of the 1971 Bangladesh war.
During a period of intense regional instability and the threat of major military intervention, India signed a critical agreement with a superpower. This pact provided the nation with essential diplomatic support and a security guarantee as it prepared for a decisive role in a neighboring territory's independence struggle. The treaty significantly strengthened India's strategic position during a time of international crisis.

238. (B) Bretton Woods economic system.
During the 1970s, developing nations called for a fundamental restructuring of the global financial and commercial architecture that had been established after the Second World War. Their objective was to address the systemic disadvantages faced by poorer countries and create a more equitable international order. This movement sought to reform the institutions that manage global trade and international monetary policy.

239. (A) 2 only
The Group of 77 serves as a vital coalition that enables developing countries to collectively promote their shared economic interests within the United Nations system. In contrast, cooperation among southern nations is primarily focused on sharing technology and resources for development rather than being a military alliance. Additionally, negotiations between wealthy and poorer nations remain far from being fully resolved.

240. (B) Dependency Theory
A country that participates in global trade primarily by exporting natural resources while importing expensive manufactured goods often faces structural barriers to industrialization. This situation illustrates a theoretical model which argues that such nations are kept in a state of economic subordination to more advanced industrialized centers. This ongoing dependence prevents self-sustaining growth despite integration into the market.

241. (C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
The establishment of major international and regional organizations is marked by foundational agreements and high-level conferences. The primary body for global trade was created through an agreement in Morocco, while Southeast Asian nations signed a declaration in Thailand. The organization for the Americas traces its origins to a charter in Colombia, and the United Nations was finalized in San Francisco.

242. (A) ASEAN
The fundamental tenet of respecting the absolute sovereignty of each member state has sometimes made it difficult for a major regional association in Southeast Asia to address internal crises. This principle prevents external intervention in the domestic matters of its members, even when serious humanitarian or human rights issues arise. Balancing this commitment with regional responsibility remains a challenge.

243. (B) Provide a forum for dialogue on international economic and financial stability.
The Group of 20 serves as the premier forum for international cooperation among the world's major industrialized and emerging economies. Its primary focus is on addressing systemic issues that affect the global financial system and ensuring long-term economic stability. By facilitating dialogue between leaders and finance officials, the group aims to coordinate policies that promote growth and stability.

244. (C) Bangladesh
The regional intergovernmental organization for South Asia was established in the mid-1980s to promote economic and social progress among its eight member states. Its central administrative body is led by a rotating leadership from throughout the subcontinent. The first individual to hold the position of Secretary-General was a diplomat from the country where the association's first summit was held.

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major oil-exporting nations to influence global markets and national economies. By managing the supply of a critical resource, these countries became major actors in global affairs.

263. (A) To act as a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations.
The most fundamental purpose of the United Nations is to provide a central platform where sovereign states can coordinate their actions to address common challenges. By facilitating communication and negotiation, the organization aims to promote international cooperation and maintain global stability. Its role is to help member nations align their policies to achieve shared subcontinental goals.

264. (C) Dependence on member states' political will for the implementation of its resolutions.
A major challenge for the effectiveness of the world's largest international organization is its lack of independent authority to enforce its own resolutions. The implementation of collective decisions depends entirely on the agreement and support of its sovereign member nations. When major powers refuse to comply, the organization's ability to maintain global peace and address crises is limited.

265. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
The practice of deploying international forces to maintain stability in conflict zones is an innovative mechanism that has evolved over time. Although not specifically described in the original foundational text of the United Nations, it operates on a set of core principles including the agreement of the host nation and absolute neutrality. These missions support peace processes.

266. (B) Influence the UN's agenda, norms, and actions to align with their interests.
The United Nations serves as a primary arena where sovereign states compete to shape global rules and ensure that international outcomes align with their national interests. This process involves using diplomatic leverage, forming strategic coalitions, and negotiating the specific language of resolutions. By influencing the organization's agenda, countries seek to gain international legitimacy and achieve strategic objectives.

267. (A) 1 and 2 only
Throughout its history, India has been defined by its commitment to the principles of peaceful coexistence and the maintenance of strategic autonomy through non-alignment. The nation has consistently avoided joining regional security pacts or military alliances organized by major global powers. Instead, it prioritizes independent decision-making and the pursuit of a just international order based on sovereignty respect.

268. (B) Direct implications for India's own security and stability.
India's strategic planners prioritize building stable and cooperative relationships with nearby nations because developments in these countries directly affect the country's own peace and prosperity. A secure and integrated neighborhood is essential for national defense and economic growth. By focusing on regional engagement, the nation aims to address common challenges and prevent local tensions from escalating significantly.

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269. (C) 1965 India-Pakistan War
Following a significant military conflict between two South Asian nations in the mid-1960s, a major peace conference was held in Central Asia. This meeting, facilitated by a superpower, resulted in an agreement to withdraw forces and normalize diplomatic relations. This pact was a critical attempt to restore regional stability and resolve territorial disputes through negotiation after hostilities.

270. (C) Negotiation
The primary and most essential method for managing international relations and advancing national interests is the process of constructive communication and compromise between sovereign states. This tool allows countries to build partnerships, resolve disagreements, and coordinate collective actions without resorting to force. By maintaining open channels of dialogue, diplomats enable the peaceful management of complex international strategic goals.

as a trusted mediator. By remaining objective, the mission can better facilitate peace.

201. (A) River water sharing and illegal migration.
Relations between India and its eastern neighbor are shaped by several complex and long-standing challenges related to their shared geography and history. Disagreements over the management of cross-border water resources and the movement of people across international frontiers remain significant points of discussion between the two governments. Addressing these issues through bilateral dialogue is essential for maintaining subcontinental stability.

202. (C) Its immediate smaller neighbours
A significant diplomatic strategy in South Asia focused on building trust and improving relations with neighboring nations of smaller size and economic power. By offering unilateral concessions and assistance without demanding equal returns, the country aimed to create a more cooperative regional environment. This approach was designed to alleviate concerns about dominance and foster long-term stability and regional growth.

203. (B) Kwame Nkrumah
A prominent leader in the fight for independence in West Africa provided a seminal analysis of how powerful nations maintain influence over sovereign states through indirect economic and political means. This critique of the post-colonial order highlighted the structural barriers that prevent developing countries from achieving genuine autonomy. His ideas have had a lasting impact on international relations theory today.

204. (C) Dependency Theory
Two influential economists developed structural arguments about the long-term decline in the value of primary resource exports compared to manufactured goods. Their work provided a foundational basis for a theory that analyzes how global economic structures create a persistent disadvantage for developing nations. This model highlights the ongoing reliance of peripheral states on industrialized centers and barriers to autonomous growth.

205. (A) The North-South Dialogue.
The reports issued by a major independent commission chaired by a former European leader played a critical role in drawing attention to the vast economic disparities between the northern and southern hemispheres. These documents emphasized the need for a fundamental restructuring of global relations and urged for greater cooperation to address common challenges. This initiative was instrumental in development dialogue.

206. (D) A is false but R is true.
While formal rules in international treaties often specify voting procedures for all members, the practical reality of global trade governance is dominated by a different approach. Decisions within the primary body for managing commerce are almost exclusively reached through a process of consensus. This informal method allows nations with the largest shares of global trade to exercise disproportionate strategic influence.

207. (C) G-20
Most intergovernmental organizations are defined by their specific geographic focus or a membership limited to nations within a particular part of the world. Several groups operate exclusively in South Asia, Southeast Asia, or the Western Hemisphere to foster local integration. However, some forums include major economies from every continent, bringing together diverse states to address global financial and economic stability.

208. (C) SAARC
The eight nations of the South Asian subcontinent have established a formal agreement to promote regional economic integration by reducing trade barriers. This free trade area aims to foster greater commercial exchange and improve economic cooperation among the member states. By reducing tariffs and facilitating the flow of goods, the initiative seeks to enhance subcontinental self-reliance and regional prosperity.

209. (C) Public confrontation and legalistic approaches.
The diplomatic style utilized by nations in Southeast Asia is characterized by a strong preference for informal consultation and the building of consensus. This approach

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280. (A) The need to protect civilians.
International stability operations often face a difficult challenge in balancing the rule of non-intervention in a nation's domestic matters with the urgent humanitarian requirement to safeguard innocent people from violence. This tension between state sovereignty and the protection of vulnerable populations is a central issue in contemporary global governance. Resolving this dilemma requires careful diplomatic and military management.

281. (A) Advance India's national interests through peaceful means.
The fundamental objective of carrying out the nation's foreign policy involves using communication and negotiation to protect and promote its strategic and economic needs in the international arena. By engaging in dialogue and building partnerships, the country aims to achieve its goals while maintaining global stability and avoiding conflict. This peaceful approach is a core characteristic.

282. (B) The resolution of issues bilaterally, without external interference.
Following a major military conflict in South Asia, a critical diplomatic meeting was held to establish a framework for restoring peace and normalizing relations between two neighbors. The resulting agreement emphasized that all future disagreements and territorial disputes should be settled through direct negotiation between the two countries. By rejecting external interference, the pact aimed for stability.

283. (B) Strategic Autonomy
The principle of maintaining independent decision-making in the international arena while avoiding formal military alliances remains a cornerstone of the nation's engagement with the world. This approach, which has evolved from historical non-alignment, ensures that the country can pursue its own national interests through flexible and diverse partnerships. By preserving its autonomy, the nation can navigate shifting power dynamics.

284. (A) The collapse of the Soviet Union and the need for new economic partners.
Following the end of the Cold War and the loss of its primary strategic partner, India underwent a significant shift in its foreign and economic policies. The nation recognized the need to find new markets and build closer ties with the rapidly growing economies in its nearby region. This strategic turn was necessitated by the changing global political landscape.

285. (B) The rich, industrialized nations and the poorer, developing nations.
International negotiations that address the structural inequalities within the global economic system focus on the relationship between highly developed countries and those that are still developing. These discussions aim to foster a more equitable international order by addressing issues such as trade imbalances and financial assistance. The goal is to reduce the significant disparities in wealth globally.

286. (C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
The primary international body for managing trade rules aims to encourage global commerce by reducing tariffs and other obstacles to the flow of goods and services. However, a major cycle of negotiations launched in the early 2000s has faced significant challenges and has not been finalized quickly. Disagreements among member nations over access have led to delays.

287. (C) Direct military occupation and administration
Powerful nations often maintain influence over sovereign states through indirect means such as the use of international financial institutions and the presence of multinational corporations. Cultural influence also plays a significant role in shaping the policies and societies of developing nations. However, the direct use of military force to manage the territory of another country is not characteristic.

288. (C) Mexico
The organization that coordinates the petroleum policies of its members includes several major oil-producing nations from the Middle East, South America, and Africa. These countries collaborate to manage energy supplies and ensure stable revenue for their economies. While several other significant oil-producing nations engage in international trade, they are not part of this specific intergovernmental group and maintain independence.

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38. Match List I with List II regarding the roles in the Madhya Pradesh Legislature and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:
List I: (Position)
P. Speaker
Q. Chief Minister
R. Governor
S. Leader of Opposition
List II: (Primary Role)
1. Head of the Government
2. Presiding Officer of the House
3. Head of the State
4. Head of the largest minority party
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

39. The original jurisdiction of the Madhya Pradesh High Court does not extend to:
(A) Enforcement of Fundamental Rights.
(B) Disputes relating to the election of members of the State Legislature.
(C) Cases involving interpretation of the Constitution.
(D) Appeals against the decisions of Sessions Courts.

40. Which of the following best describes the party system in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) A one-party dominant system.
(B) A bipolar system with two major parties alternating in power.
(C) A multi-party system with frequent coalition governments.
(D) A system dominated by independent candidates.

41. In case the office of the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh falls vacant due to death or resignation, what is the immediate course of action?
(A) President's rule is automatically imposed upon the vacancy.
(B) The senior-most cabinet minister becomes acting Chief Minister.
(C) The Assembly is dissolved and immediate new elections are held.
(D) The ruling party elects a leader for appointment by the Governor.

42. The main power of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly is to:
(A) Appoint and remove judges of the High Court.
(B) Make laws on subjects in the State List and Concurrent List.
(C) Conduct foreign relations for the state.
(D) Amend the Constitution of India without Parliament's approval.

43. Given below are two statements regarding the reorganization of states in 1956:
Statement I : The States Reorganisation Act of 1956 created 14 states and 6 union territories.
Statement II : Madhya Pradesh was the largest state in terms of area after the 1956 reorganization.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

44. A key characteristic of the state of Madhya Pradesh, often called the Heart of India," is its:
(A) Peninsular location with a long coastline.
(B) Himalayan topography.
(C) Desert-like arid climate.
(D) Central location with no international border or coastline.

45. Consider the following statements about the role of opposition in the Madhya Pradesh assembly:
1. It can bring a no-confidence motion against the government.
2. The Leader of the Opposition is part of the committee that selects the Lokayukta.
3. It has the authority to block the state budget from being presented.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

46. The Governor of Madhya Pradesh exercises their discretionary powers in which of the following situations?
(A) Granting assent to a money bill.
(B) Appointing the leader of the majority party as Chief Minister.

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resources. This structural exploitation prevents developing states from achieving autonomy.

298. (B) Key emerging economies.
The Group of 20 is considered a more inclusive and legitimate forum for managing the global economy than the traditional inner circle of advanced nations. This is because its membership includes a wide range of significant emerging economies from across the globe, representing a majority of the world's population. By including these countries, the forum reflects the modern economic landscape.

299. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
India has consistently advocated for fundamental reforms to the structure of the United Nations to better represent the modern world. The nation argues that the current composition of the most powerful security body is anachronistic and lacks democratic legitimacy. By seeking these changes, the country aims to ensure that the organization can respond to contemporary global geopolitical shifts.

300. (C) Border disputes and cross-border terrorism.
The foundational principle of respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of other nations is most significantly threatened by ongoing friction along international frontiers. The presence of unresolved territorial claims and the threat of militant activities originating from across borders remain major obstacles to peaceful coexistence. Addressing these challenges requires sustained diplomatic efforts and a shared commitment to a stable environment.

301. (B) A more proactive, project-based, and outcome-oriented engagement.
The shift in India's regional strategy emphasizes a move toward a more dynamic and result-focused involvement with its neighbors in the east. This transition prioritizes the implementation of concrete collaborative projects in infrastructure, commerce, and security rather than just building diplomatic ties. By taking this proactive approach, the nation aims to deepen its regional partnerships and enhance its strategic influence.

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CHAPTER 09
Politics of Madhya Pradesh

1. Which of the following was the primary basis for the reorganization of states in 1956, leading to the formation of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Administrative convenience
(B) Linguistic homogeneity
(C) Economic viability
(D) Geographical continuity

2. Which statement correctly describes the constitutional position of the Governor of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) The Governor is the nominal executive head of the state.
(B) The Governor is the real executive head of the state.
(C) The Governor is solely an agent of the Central Government.
(D) The Governor is directly elected by the people of the state.

3. What is the main function of the Speaker of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly?
(A) To act as the leader of the ruling party.
(B) To appoint the Chief Minister of the state.
(C) To preside over the sessions of the Assembly and maintain order.
(D) To exercise judicial review over laws passed by the Assembly.

4. The jurisdiction of the Madhya Pradesh High Court to issue writs for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights falls under which category?
(A) Appellate Jurisdiction
(B) Advisory Jurisdiction
(C) Supervisory Jurisdiction
(D) Original Jurisdiction

5. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option:
Assertion (A) : The party system in Madhya Pradesh is predominantly characterized by bipolar competition between two major political parties.
Reason (R) : The presence of numerous regional and smaller parties has consistently led to hung assemblies in the state.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

6. The division of Madhya Pradesh in 2000 was primarily driven by the need to address which of the following issues?
(A) Persistent linguistic conflicts and demands for statehood.
(B) Regional disparities and development of the Chhattisgarh region.
(C) International border disputes and national security concerns.
(D) A constitutional mandate regarding the creation of smaller states.

7. Which of the following is NOT a power of the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) To advise the Governor on the appointment of other ministers.
(B) To preside over the meetings of the Council of Ministers.
(C) To communicate all decisions of the Council of Ministers to the Governor.
(D) To appoint the judges of the Madhya Pradesh High Court.

8. Match List I with List II regarding the formation of Madhya Pradesh and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:
List I: (Former Territory)
P. Central Provinces and Berar
Q. Vindhya Pradesh
R. Bhopal
S. Sironj sub-division
List II: (Status/Origin)
1. A Part C State merged in its entirety

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2. A princely state that became a Part C State
3. A major part of the new state in 1956
4. A territory from Rajasthan added to Madhya Pradesh

(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

9. The Council of Ministers in Madhya Pradesh is collectively responsible to which body?
(A) The Governor
(B) The Madhya Pradesh High Court
(C) The Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly
(D) The President of India

10. Which of the following statements about the role of the opposition in the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly is incorrect?
(A) The opposition has the power to veto any bill passed by the majority.
(B) The opposition scrutinizes the policies and actions of the government.
(C) The opposition provides an alternative government-in-waiting.
(D) The opposition raises issues of public importance in the Assembly.

11. The power of the Madhya Pradesh High Court to review the constitutionality of legislative and executive actions is known as:
(A) Judicial Activism
(B) Judicial Oversight
(C) Judicial Discretion
(D) Judicial Review

12. Consider the following statements regarding the Governor of Madhya Pradesh:
1. The Governor is appointed by the President of India.
2. The Governor holds office for a fixed term of five years and cannot be removed.
3. The Governor must have completed 35 years of age.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 3 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

13. A primary determinant for the formation of Madhya Pradesh in 1956 was the implementation of the recommendations of the:
(A) Sarkaria Commission
(B) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
(C) Fazl Ali Commission
(D) Simon Commission

14. What is the most appropriate description of the role of the Chief Minister in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Head of the State
(B) Head of the Legislature
(C) Head of the Judiciary
(D) Head of the Government

15. Arrange the following in the correct chronological sequence of their occurrence in a bill's journey to becoming a law in Madhya Pradesh:
1. Governor's Assent
2. First Reading in the Legislative Assembly
3. Introduction of the Bill
4. Third Reading and Voting

(A) 3, 2, 4, 1
(B) 2, 3, 1, 4
(C) 3, 4, 2, 1
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4

16. Which of the following factors is LEAST likely to be considered a primary determinant of voting behaviour in the electoral politics of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Caste and community affiliation
(B) National foreign policy issues
(C) Performance of the incumbent government
(D) The appeal of party leadership

17. The organization of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly is defined by provisions in:
(A) The States Reorganisation Act, 1956
(B) The Constitution of India
(C) A resolution of the State Cabinet
(D) The Rules of Procedure of the Lok Sabha

18. Given below are two statements regarding the legislative powers of the Governor of Madhya Pradesh:
Statement I : The Governor of Madhya Pradesh can promulgate ordinances when the Legislative Assembly is not in session.
Statement II : An ordinance promulgated by

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(D) A is false but R is true.

56. All of the following are functions of the Madhya Pradesh Council of Ministers EXCEPT:
(A) Formulating state government policies.
(B) Amending the Constitution of India.
(C) Preparing and passing the annual state budget.
(D) Advising the Governor on administrative matters.

57. The role of the opposition becomes particularly crucial in a democracy to ensure:
(A) The government remains in power for its full term.
(B) The decisions of the government are never questioned.
(C) The judiciary remains subservient to the legislature.
(D) Accountability of the executive to the legislature.

58. The power of the Madhya Pradesh High Court to transfer cases from a subordinate court to itself falls under its:
(A) Original Jurisdiction
(B) Supervisory Jurisdiction
(C) Appellate Jurisdiction
(D) Advisory Jurisdiction

59. The division of Madhya Pradesh in 2000 resulted in the original state losing a significant portion of its:
(A) Forest cover and mineral resources.
(B) Industrial and manufacturing base.
(C) Major metropolitan cities.
(D) Agricultural plains.

60. Match List I (Constitutional Body/Office in MP) with List II (Appointing Authority) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:
List I:
P. Governor
Q. Chief Minister
R. High Court Judge
S. Advocate General
List II:
1. Governor
2. President
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-2, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-1, R-2, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-1, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-2, S-1

61. Which of the following is a key determinant in the politics of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Ethnic conflicts among migrant populations.
(B) The influence of caste equations and regional identities (e.g., Malwa, Baghelkhand).
(C) The dynamics between agricultural and industrial lobbies.
(D) The presence of numerous active armed insurgent groups.

62. Given below are two statements regarding the Governor's address in Madhya Pradesh:
Statement I : The Governor's address to the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly at the beginning of the first session each year outlines the government's policies.
Statement II : The Governor's address is prepared by the Governor's office independently of the Council of Ministers.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

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63. The size of the Council of Ministers in Madhya Pradesh, including the Chief Minister, cannot exceed:
(A) 10 percent of the total strength of the Legislative Assembly.
(B) 15 percent of the total strength of the Legislative Assembly.
(C) 20 percent of the total strength of the Legislative Assembly.
(D) A fixed number of 50 ministers.

64. A primary legislative power of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly is:
(A) Enacting the annual state budget.
(B) Declaring war and peace.
(C) Ratifying international treaties.
(D) Appointing ambassadors.

65. The role of the Speaker is crucial during a 'floor test' to prove a majority because they:
(A) Can cast a vote in the first instance.
(B) Supervise the voting process and declare the result.

28. Consider the following regarding the powers of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly:
1. It has the power to create or abolish the Legislative Council.
2. It has exclusive power over subjects in the State List.
3. It participates in the election of the President of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) 2 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

29. The formation of Madhya Pradesh in 1956 integrated the territories of the former states of Central Provinces and Berar, Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh, and:
(A) Kutch
(B) Saurashtra
(C) Bhopal
(D) Ajmer

30. The role of the Leader of the Opposition in the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly is significant because they:
(A) Can dismiss the government at will.
(B) Preside over the assembly sessions in the absence of the Speaker.
(C) Are automatically appointed as the next Chief Minister.
(D) Hold a cabinet rank and provide a check on the government's power.

31. Who administers the oath of office to the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) The Governor of Madhya Pradesh
(B) The President of India
(C) The Chief Justice of the Madhya Pradesh High Court
(D) The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly

32. The judges of the Madhya Pradesh High Court hold office until they attain the age of:
(A) 60 years
(B) 62 years
(C) 65 years
(D) 70 years

33. Which of these is a key determinant influencing the political landscape of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Its long international border.
(B) Its large maritime status.
(C) Its large tribal population and associated politics.
(D) The presence of an active secessionist movement.

34. A money bill in the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly can only be introduced with the prior recommendation of the:
(A) Chief Minister
(B) Finance Minister
(C) Speaker
(D) Governor

35. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option:
Assertion (A) : The Governor acts as an agent of the Central Government in Madhya Pradesh.
Reason (R) : The Governor is appointed by the President and their report can form the basis for imposing President's Rule in the state.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

36. The 2000 division of Madhya Pradesh was justified on the grounds of better governance and:
(A) Promotion of cultural assimilation with all neighboring states.
(B) Focused development for the tribal southern and eastern regions.
(C) Implementation of a new linguistic policy for the entire state.
(D) Fulfillment of international treaty obligations for governance.

37. The Council of Ministers, headed by the Chief Minister, remains in power as long as it enjoys the confidence of the:
(A) Governor
(B) President
(C) Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly
(D) Electorate of Madhya Pradesh

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the Governor has the same force and effect as an act of the state legislature.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

19. The new state of Chhattisgarh was carved out of Madhya Pradesh in the year 2000 through the:
(A) States Reorganisation Act, 2000
(B) Chhattisgarh Statehood Act, 2000
(C) Madhya Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2000
(D) Constitutional Amendment Act, 2000

20. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option:
Assertion (A) : The Madhya Pradesh High Court has the power of superintendence over all courts and tribunals throughout the territories in relation to which it exercises jurisdiction.
Reason (R) : This power allows the High Court to directly interfere in the day-to-day functioning of the subordinate judiciary without any legal basis.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

21. The term of office for the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh is:
(A) A fixed five-year term from the date of appointment.
(B) Six years from the date of the government's formation.
(C) Co-terminus with the Assembly, given majority support.
(D) An unfixed term held during the pleasure of the Governor.

22. The Speaker of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly can be removed from office by a resolution passed by:
(A) The Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister.
(B) The Assembly by an effective majority of its members.
(C) The High Court on grounds of misbehaviour.
(D) The President of India.

23. One of the defining characteristics of Madhya Pradesh's polity post-1956 was its:
(A) Consistently small geographical size.
(B) Homogeneous linguistic and cultural population.
(C) Status as a Union Territory until 1971.
(D) Large size and significant regional diversity.

24. Which of the following is an example of the legislative power of the Governor of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Summoning and proroguing the sessions of the Legislative Assembly.
(B) Appointing the Advocate General of the state.
(C) Pardoning a criminal sentence.
(D) Presiding over a cabinet meeting in the Chief Minister's absence.

25. The electoral politics of Madhya Pradesh often reflects a contest between:
(A) Multiple strong regional parties.
(B) One national party and several regional parties.
(C) Two major national parties.
(D) Independent candidates dominating the electoral scene.

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26. Which of the following statements about the Madhya Pradesh High Court is correct?
(A) It is the highest judicial authority within the state of Madhya Pradesh.
(B) It was established after the division of the state in 2000.
(C) Its decisions are binding on all other High Courts in India.
(D) All its judges are transferred from other states.

27. The principle of 'collective responsibility' of the Council of Ministers means that:
(A) Each minister is responsible only for their specific department.
(B) All ministers are individually responsible to the Chief Minister.
(C) Ministers are collectively responsible to the state Governor.
(D) The entire Council is jointly responsible to the Assembly.

(C) Reserving a bill for the consideration of the President.
(D) Appointing the Advocate General of the state.

47. The organization and composition of the Council of Ministers in Madhya Pradesh are determined by the:
(A) Chief Minister in consultation with the Governor.
(B) Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.
(C) Chief Justice of the High Court.
(D) President of India.

48. The power to decide whether a bill is a Money Bill in the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly rests with the:
(A) Finance Minister
(B) Chief Minister
(C) Governor
(D) Speaker

49. One of the main reasons for the creation of a separate state of Chhattisgarh from Madhya Pradesh in 2000 was:
(A) A different majority language spoken by the regional population.
(B) Perceived neglect and underdevelopment within the larger state.
(C) A UN resolution regarding the protection of indigenous tribes.
(D) A demand from neighboring states to annex the specific region.

50. Arrange the following Governors of a state in the correct sequence of their actions:
1. Appoints the Chief Minister.
2. Administers the oath of office to the Council of Ministers.
3. Summons the first session of the newly elected Legislative Assembly.
4. Delivers the opening address to the Legislative Assembly.

(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 1, 3, 2, 4
(C) 3, 1, 2, 4
(D) 1, 2, 4, 3

51. The judges of the Madhya Pradesh High Court can be removed from office by:
(A) The Governor on the recommendation of the State Legislature.
(B) The Chief Justice of India on grounds of misconduct.
(C) A full bench of the Supreme Court.
(D) The President of India after an impeachment process in Parliament.

52. In the context of electoral politics, 'voting behaviour' in Madhya Pradesh refers to:
(A) The pattern of how and why voters choose a particular party or candidate.
(B) The procedure of casting a vote in an election.
(C) The legal framework governing elections.
(D) The counting process and declaration of results.

53. The formation of Madhya Pradesh in 1956 was a part of a larger process of:
(A) Territorial expansion of India.
(B) Economic liberalization.
(C) Reorganization of states on a linguistic basis.
(D) Decentralization of power to local governments.

54. If the ruling party in Madhya Pradesh loses its majority in the Legislative Assembly, what is the constitutional obligation of the Chief Minister?
(A) To recommend the imposition of President's Rule.
(B) To request the Governor to allow them to continue.
(C) To call for a referendum.
(D) To resign from the office.

55. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option:
Assertion (A) : The Speaker of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly is expected to be impartial in the conduct of the house proceedings.
Reason (R) : Upon being elected as Speaker, they are required by law to resign from their political party.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.

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289. (A) The principle that bilateral and contentious issues are not to be discussed.
A major obstacle to effective regional integration in South Asia is a specific rule in the foundational charter of its primary association. This provision prevents the organization from addressing the very political disputes and territorial disagreements that often hinder cooperation among its member states. By excluding these critical issues from official discussions, the body struggles to resolve root causes.

290. (A) The General Assembly and the Security Council.
The primary judicial organ of the United Nations has the authority to provide non-binding legal clarifications on complex international questions. These requests can be formally submitted by the two most powerful principal organs of the organization to help them navigate legal challenges in their global work. This advisory function is essential for ensuring international actions follow established legal principles.

291. (A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
The various organs and functions of the United Nations are characterized by specific powers, locations, or personnel. The primary security body is defined by the unique voting privilege of its most powerful members, while international stability missions are identified by their distinctive headgear. A major court is located in a specific European city, and another council coordinates social work.

292. (A) Efforts to build alliances and provide a third space for newly independent countries.
India's leading role in establishing a collective movement for newly independent states highlights its commitment to fostering a world order where countries can remain independent of major power blocs. By providing a platform for these nations to coordinate their voices, the country helped create a space for sovereign equality and strategic autonomy. This initiative aimed to achieve common subcontinental goals.

293. (A) The instability in Afghanistan and its regional implications.
Protecting national stability requires a constant focus on the political and security developments in nearby territories that have significant regional implications. Ongoing unrest and the potential for conflict to spread across international borders are primary concerns for strategic planners. These issues require careful diplomatic and military management to ensure that regional tensions do not undermine national safety and security.

294. (B) The process of folding documents.
The term used to describe the conduct of international relations and negotiations has historical roots in the way official state papers and credentials were once handled. It refers to the practice of maintaining formal communication between sovereign states through the exchange of specific, often folded, administrative documents. This process has evolved into the complex machinery of modern global communication.

295. (B) A multi-aligned approach based on issue-based coalitions.
The development of India's engagement with the international community reflects a transition from avoiding formal blocs to actively participating in diverse, issue-based coalitions with multiple global partners. This modern approach allows the nation to pursue its interests through flexible relationships while maintaining strategic independence. By engaging with various power centers, the country navigates the complexities of a multi-polar world.

296. (C) 1 and 3 only
The foundational charter of the United Nations grants the primary responsibility for maintaining international stability to its most powerful security body. Furthermore, any fundamental reform of the organization requires the specific approval of the five nations with permanent status. However, the organization does not maintain its own standing military force, instead relying on contributions of personnel from various states.

297. (B) An actively created and maintained condition by the core.
A specific theoretical perspective in international political economy argues that the lack of economic progress in certain nations is not an accident but a direct consequence of global structures. These models suggest that industrialized centers benefit from keeping peripheral regions in a state of subordination to ensure a steady supply of

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(C) Can disqualify members right before the vote without reason.
(D) Can refuse to hold the floor test as directed by the Governor.

66. Which one of the following is not a principal political party that has significantly shaped the party system of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Indian National Congress
(B) Bharatiya Janata Party
(C) Socialist-leaning parties in the earlier decades
(D) A major state-specific Dravidian party

67. The Reorganization of States in 1956 which led to the formation of Madhya Pradesh was based on the recommendations of the:
(A) States Reorganisation Commission
(B) JVP Committee
(C) Dhar Commission
(D) Wanchoo Committee

68. Consider the following determinants and characteristics of Madhya Pradesh:
1. It is a landlocked state.
2. It has a significant percentage of Scheduled Tribe population.
3. The Narmada river is a central feature of its geography and politics.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

69. Who is the head of the state government's legal team and the chief legal advisor in Madhya Pradesh, appointed by the Governor?
(A) The Lokayukta
(B) The Advocate General
(C) The Chief Secretary
(D) The Director General of Police

70. The power of the Madhya Pradesh High Court to hear appeals against the orders of lower courts is called:
(A) Original Jurisdiction
(B) Writ Jurisdiction
(C) Appellate Jurisdiction
(D) Supervisory Jurisdiction

71. A voter's decision in Madhya Pradesh's electoral politics being influenced by the proclaimed developmental projects of a party is an example of:
(A) Retrospective voting
(B) Issue-based voting
(C) Identity-based voting
(D) Charismatic voting

72. Who presides over the meetings of the Council of Ministers in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) The Governor
(B) The Chief Minister
(C) The Chief Secretary
(D) The senior-most Cabinet Minister

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73. The Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly can make laws on subjects enumerated in the:
(A) Union List only
(B) State List and Concurrent List
(C) Concurrent List only
(D) Residuary List

74. The formation of Madhya Pradesh in 1956 resulted from the merger of several distinct administrative and political units. Which of the following was NOT one of them?
(A) The state of Madhya Bharat
(B) The state of Vindhya Pradesh
(C) The state of Bhopal
(D) The Bombay Presidency

75. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option:
Assertion (A) : A no-confidence motion can be moved against the Council of Ministers in the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly.
Reason (R) : The Council of Ministers holds office as long as it enjoys the confidence of the Legislative Assembly.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

76. The division of Madhya Pradesh in 2000 was an outcome of political processes that highlighted the issue of:

(A) Internal colonialism and regional imbalance.
(B) Religious fundamentalism.
(C) Linguistic chauvinism.
(D) Proximity to an international border.

77. The Governor of Madhya Pradesh is a part of the:
(A) State Legislature
(B) State Judiciary
(C) Union Cabinet
(D) NITI Aayog

78. The resignation of the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh automatically leads to the resignation of:
(A) The Speaker
(B) The Governor
(C) The entire Council of Ministers
(D) The Advocate General

79. The primary role of the opposition in the legislative assembly is to:
(A) Offer constructive criticism and hold the government accountable.
(B) Obstruct all governmental business.
(C) Form a parallel government.
(D) Boycott all sessions of the assembly.

80. Arrange the steps for the removal of a High Court judge in India in the correct order:
1. The President of India issues the order of removal.
2. A motion is passed by each House of Parliament by a special majority.
3. An investigation committee is formed to probe the charges.
4. A removal motion is signed by 100 members (Lok Sabha) or 50 members (Rajya Sabha) and given to the Speaker/Chairman.

(A) 4, 3, 2, 1
(B) 3, 4, 2, 1
(C) 4, 2, 3, 1
(D) 2, 3, 4, 1

81. One of the main political parties in Madhya Pradesh, the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), is generally identified with which ideology?
(A) Communism
(B) Nationalism and Conservatism
(C) Democratic Socialism
(D) Liberalism

82. The state of Madhya Pradesh, before its division in 2000, was the largest state in India by:
(A) Area
(B) Population
(C) Number of districts
(D) GDP

83. Who has the power to summon and prorogue the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly?
(A) The Chief Minister
(B) The Speaker
(C) The Governor
(D) The President of India

84. The strength of the Council of Ministers is determined by the:
(A) Governor
(B) Chief Minister
(C) Legislative Assembly
(D) Constitution of India

85. Which of these is NOT a device used by the opposition to control the executive in the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly?
(A) Question Hour
(B) Promulgating Ordinances
(C) Adjournment Motion
(D) No-Confidence Motion

86. The principal seat of the Madhya Pradesh High Court is located in:
(A) Bhopal
(B) Indore
(C) Jabalpur
(D) Gwalior

87. Which of the following is a significant factor influencing voting behaviour in Madhya Pradesh's electoral politics?
(A) Proximity to the national capital.
(B) The charisma and appeal of state-level leaders.
(C) The state's performance in international sports.
(D) The state's foreign policy initiatives.

88. The 1956 Reorganisation of States was based on the idea that administrative units should correspond with:

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(A) Major linguistic groups
(B) Economic zones
(C) Military command structures
(D) Historical kingdoms

89. Consider the following regarding the division of Madhya Pradesh in 2000:
1. It led to the formation of the state of Jharkhand.
2. The primary justification was administrative convenience and focused development.
3. The new state of Chhattisgarh took a large portion of MP's tribal population and mineral wealth.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

90. The relationship between the Governor and the Council of Ministers in Madhya Pradesh is best described as:
(A) The Governor is bound by the advice of the Council of Ministers in all matters.
(B) The Governor must act on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers, except in discretionary matters.
(C) The Council of Ministers is merely an advisory body with no binding authority on the Governor.
(D) The Governor is the direct superior of the Council of Ministers.

91. The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh is the chairperson of which of the following bodies?
(A) The State Human Rights Commission
(B) The State Planning Board
(C) The Madhya Pradesh High Court
(D) The State Public Service Commission

92. A hung assembly" in the context of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly refers to a situation where:
(A) The assembly is unable to conduct any business.
(B) No single party or pre-poll alliance secures a clear majority.
(C) The Speaker resigns mid-term.
(D) The assembly building is under renovation.

93. Match List I (Power) with List II (Exercising Authority in MP) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:
List I:
P. Power to grant pardon
Q. Power to promulgate ordinance
R. Power to appoint Chief Minister
S. Power to certify a money bill
List II:
1. Governor
2. Speaker of Legislative Assembly
(A) P-1, Q-1, R-1, S-2
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-1, S-2
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-2, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-1, R-2, S-2

94. The Indian National Congress, a major political party in Madhya Pradesh, traditionally espouses an ideology of:
(A) Secularism and social democracy
(B) Libertarianism
(C) Ethno-nationalism
(D) Communism

95. The state of Madhya Pradesh, as formed on November 1, 1956, included all the following territories EXCEPT:
(A) The whole of Vindhya Pradesh
(B) The Marathi-speaking Vidarbha region
(C) The whole of Bhopal state
(D) The Sironj sub-division of Kota district of Rajasthan

96. Given below are two statements regarding the powers of the Governor of Madhya Pradesh:
Statement I : The Governor of Madhya Pradesh has the power to dissolve the Legislative Assembly.
Statement II : This power can be exercised at any time, even if the government enjoys a majority, based solely on the Governor's personal discretion.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

97. The organization of the Council of Ministers includes cabinet ministers, ministers of state, and:
(A) Parliamentary secretaries

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his term of office.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

118. The real executive power in Madhya Pradesh is vested in the:
(A) Chief Minister
(B) Governor
(C) Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister
(D) Chief Secretary

119. A key function of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly is to exercise control over the state's finances. This is primarily achieved through:
(A) Auditing the accounts by a committee of the house.
(B) Authorizing all expenditure through the passing of the budget.
(C) Appointing the finance secretary of the state.
(D) Directly collecting taxes from the citizens.

120. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option:
Assertion (A) : The role of the opposition in the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly is to provide checks and balances on the ruling government.
Reason (R) : In a parliamentary democracy, a constructive opposition is essential for ensuring government accountability.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

121. Who appoints the judges of the Madhya Pradesh High Court?
(A) The Governor of Madhya Pradesh.
(B) The President of India.
(C) The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh.
(D) The Chief Justice of India.

122. The phenomenon of voters choosing different parties for state assembly and national parliamentary elections in Madhya Pradesh is known as:
(A) Split-ticket voting
(B) Straight-ticket voting
(C) Tactical voting
(D) Protest voting

123. The original state of Madhya Pradesh, formed in 1956, was composed by amalgamating territories from all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) The erstwhile Central Provinces and Berar.
(B) The territory of the Nizam of Hyderabad.
(C) The princely states of Madhya Bharat.
(D) The state of Vindhya Pradesh.

124. In the event of a constitutional breakdown in Madhya Pradesh, the Governor can recommend to the President to impose:
(A) Martial Law under Article 34
(B) Financial Emergency under Article 360
(C) National Emergency under Article 352
(D) President's Rule under Article 356

125. The ministers in the Madhya Pradesh Council of Ministers hold office during the pleasure of the:
(A) Governor
(B) Chief Minister
(C) Speaker
(D) President

126. Match List I (Term) with List II (Meaning in Legislative Context) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:
List I:
P. Prorogation
Q. Adjournment
R. Dissolution
S. Quorum
List II:
1. Ends the very life of the existing House
2. Termination of a sitting of the House
3. Termination of a session of the House
4. Minimum number of members to be present
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

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108. The States Reorganisation Act, 1956, which created the state of Madhya Pradesh, was enacted by the:
(A) Parliament of India
(B) Constituent Assembly of India
(C) Government of the United Kingdom
(D) A joint session of all state legislatures

109. Which of the following is considered a discretionary power of the Governor of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Recommending the imposition of President's Rule in the state.
(B) Appointing the Advocate-General.
(C) Granting assent to an ordinary bill passed by the assembly.
(D) Seeking information from the Chief Minister regarding administration.

110. Consider the following regarding the role of the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh:
1. He is the principal advisor to the Governor.
2. He allocates and reshuffles portfolios among ministers.
3. He can recommend the dismissal of a minister to the Governor.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

111. The term 'quorum' in the context of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly refers to:
(A) The minimum number of members required to be present to conduct business.
(B) The maximum number of members allowed to speak on a bill.
(C) The two-thirds majority required to amend the constitution.
(D) The period of the Question Hour.

112. The Speaker of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly exercises a casting vote when:
(A) A bill is introduced.
(B) The house is divided equally on a matter.
(C) A no-confidence motion is moved.
(D) The budget is presented.

113. The retirement age for a judge of the Madhya Pradesh High Court is:
(A) 62 years
(B) 60 years
(C) 65 years
(D) 58 years

114. The term electoral politics" primarily refers to the process of:
(A) The functioning of the Election Commission.
(B) Contesting elections and forming governments.
(C) The formulation of government policies.
(D) The adjudication of election disputes by courts.

115. Arrange the following entities/events in the history of Madhya Pradesh politics chronologically:
1. The merger of Bhopal state into the Union of India.
2. The passing of the Madhya Pradesh Reorganisation Act, creating Chhattisgarh.
3. The passing of the States Reorganisation Act, creating Madhya Pradesh.
4. The formation of the state of Madhya Bharat.

(A) 4, 1, 3, 2
(B) 1, 4, 3, 2
(C) 4, 3, 1, 2
(D) 1, 3, 4, 2

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116. A significant characteristic of Madhya Pradesh's geography that influences its politics and economy is the presence of:
(A) A long international border facilitating trade.
(B) Several major river valleys like Narmada, Tapti, and Chambal.
(C) Major ice-capped mountains providing perennial rivers.
(D) A vast desert region like the Thar.

117. Given below are two statements regarding the legal position of the Governor of Madhya Pradesh:
Statement I : The Governor of Madhya Pradesh is not answerable to any court for the exercise of the powers and duties of his office.
Statement II : The Governor enjoys personal immunity from any criminal proceedings during

(B) Zonal council members
(C) Deputy ministers
(D) District collectors

98. The primary constitutional role of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly is to:
(A) Ensure the accountability of the executive to the legislature.
(B) Ensure the accountability of the judiciary to the people.
(C) Ensure the accountability of the Governor to the President.
(D) Ensure the accountability of the state to the central government.

99. The Madhya Pradesh High Court has permanent benches at Indore and:
(A) Gwalior
(B) Bhopal
(C) Ujjain
(D) Rewa

100. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option:
Assertion (A) : Electoral politics in Madhya Pradesh is influenced by developmental issues and governance performance.
Reason (R) : Voters in the state consistently vote for the same party regardless of its performance, based only on caste identity.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

101. After the division of Madhya Pradesh in 2000, the number of seats in the state's Legislative Assembly was:
(A) Reduced.
(B) Increased significantly.
(C) Kept unchanged.
(D) Abolished in favor of a bicameral legislature.

102. The appointment of the Governor of Madhya Pradesh is made by the President of India on the advice of the:
(A) Union Council of Ministers
(B) Chief Justice of India
(C) Outgoing Governor
(D) Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh

103. Which statement about the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh is incorrect?
(A) The CM can cast a deciding vote in the Legislative Assembly in case of a tie.
(B) The CM is the channel of communication between the Governor and the Council of Ministers.
(C) The CM advises the Governor on the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly.
(D) The CM is the head of the state government.

104. Who among the following is a part of the legislature of Madhya Pradesh but not a member of the Legislative Assembly?
(A) The Governor
(B) The Chief Minister
(C) The Speaker
(D) The Advocate General

105. In a situation of political instability, the opposition's role is to:
(A) Immediately support the ruling party to avoid elections.
(B) Present itself as a viable alternative to form the government.
(C) Demand the dissolution of the assembly without exploring alternatives.
(D) Request the judiciary to take over the administration.

106. The power of the Madhya Pradesh High Court to quash an order of a lower court or tribunal is exercised through which writ?
(A) Habeas Corpus
(B) Mandamus
(C) Certiorari
(D) Quo Warranto

107. The party system in Madhya Pradesh can be characterized as competitive, where power has predominantly shifted between which two parties?
(A) Indian National Congress and BJP
(B) Communist Party of India and BJP
(C) Indian National Congress and Bahujan Samaj Party
(D) BJP and Samajwadi Party

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127. Which of the following is not a recognized role of the opposition in the Madhya Pradesh Assembly?
(A) To expose the failures and misdeeds of the government.
(B) To force the resignation of the Governor.
(C) To prepare its members for future ministerial responsibilities.
(D) To represent the views of the electorate that did not vote for the government.

128. The writ of 'Mandamus' issued by the Madhya Pradesh High Court is a command to a public official to:
(A) Release a person who has been detained unlawfully.
(B) Perform an official duty that they have failed or refused to perform.
(C) Stop proceedings in a lower court.
(D) Justify by what authority they hold a public office.

129. The bifurcation of Madhya Pradesh in 2000 was a response to the long-standing demand for a separate state based on:
(A) Distinct cultural and administrative identity of Chhattisgarh.
(B) Different languages spoken in the southern state territories.
(C) A formal vote for separation conducted in the United Nations.
(D) A bilateral pact signed with a neighboring sovereign country.

130. The Governor's power to appoint the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh is a:
(A) Legislative power
(B) Judicial power
(C) Executive power
(D) Financial power

131. The members of the Madhya Pradesh Council of Ministers must be:
(A) Members of either House of the State Legislature.
(B) Nominated by the Governor.
(C) Retired civil servants.
(D) Over 40 years of age.

132. Consider the following statements regarding the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly:
1. It is a unicameral legislature.
2. Its members are directly elected by the people.
3. The Governor can nominate members from the Anglo-Indian community if they are not adequately represented.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

133. The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly in Madhya Pradesh is elected by:
(A) The members of the Legislative Assembly from amongst themselves.
(B) The Governor.
(C) The Chief Minister.
(D) The Chief Justice of the High Court.

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134. The main political parties in Madhya Pradesh, like the INC and BJP, are examples of:
(A) Regional parties
(B) National parties
(C) Secessionist parties
(D) Single-issue parties

135. In which year was the original, undivided state of Madhya Pradesh formed?
(A) 1956
(B) 1947
(C) 1950
(D) 2000

136. Who appoints the Advocate General for the state of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) The Governor of Madhya Pradesh
(B) The President of India
(C) The Chief Justice of the MP High Court
(D) The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh

137. Which of the following is not a role of the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Chairman of the State Planning Board.
(B) Principal channel of communication between the Governor and the Council of Ministers.
(C) Head of the Inter-State Council.
(D) Leader of the House (if from the Legislative Assembly).

138. The members of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly are elected for a term of:
(A) 5 years
(B) 4 years
(C) 6 years
(D) 3 years

139. Who presides over a joint sitting of the state legislature, if one were to exist in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) The Governor
(B) The Chief Minister
(C) The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
(D) The Chairman of the Legislative Council

140. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option:
Assertion (A) : The Madhya Pradesh High Court has appellate jurisdiction.
Reason (R) : It can hear appeals against the decisions of subordinate courts within Madhya Pradesh in both civil and criminal matters.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

141. The voting behaviour in urban constituencies of Madhya Pradesh is more likely to be influenced by:
(A) Traditional caste hierarchies.
(B) Issues like infrastructure, governance, and middle-class aspirations.
(C) Feudal loyalties.
(D) The opinion of the village headman.

142. The process of state reorganization in 1956 was initiated to redraw the political map of India on what basis?
(A) Economic development
(B) Linguistic lines
(C) Administrative convenience
(D) Military strategy

143. After the 2000 division, the capital of Madhya Pradesh remained at:
(A) Indore
(B) Jabalpur
(C) Bhopal
(D) Gwalior

144. Given below are two statements regarding the pardoning powers of the Governor of Madhya Pradesh:
Statement I : The Governor of Madhya Pradesh can pardon, reprieve, or commute a sentence of any person convicted of any offence against a state law.
Statement II : The Governor's pardoning power is absolute and cannot be challenged in any court.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

145. The entire Council of Ministers in Madhya Pradesh can be removed from office by:
(A) A resolution passed by the Lok Sabha.
(B) A directive from the President of India.
(C) The passing of a no-confidence motion in the Legislative Assembly.
(D) A judgment of the Madhya Pradesh High Court.

146. A law made by the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly on a concurrent list subject is repugnant to a Union law. Which law prevails?
(A) The state law, if it had received the President's assent.
(B) The state law.
(C) The Union law.
(D) The law which was enacted earlier.

147. A Shadow Cabinet" is a concept associated with the:
(A) Governor's Secretariat
(B) Role of the opposition
(C) Chief Minister's Office
(D) High Court administration

148. The concept of Judicial Review" empowers the High Court to:
(A) Re-evaluate the evidence in a decided case.
(B) Examine the constitutionality of a law or executive order.
(C) Supervise the functioning of the state legislature.
(D) Advise the Governor on legal matters.

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149. The two main national parties that dominate the party system in Madhya Pradesh are:
(A) BJP and INC
(B) BJP and BSP
(C) INC and SP
(D) INC and CPI(M)

150. Match List I (Event) with List II (Year) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:
List I:
P. Formation of Madhya Pradesh
Q. Division of Madhya Pradesh
R. Enactment of States Reorganisation Act
S. Formation of Chhattisgarh state
List II:
1. 2000
2. 1956
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-2, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-1, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-1, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-2, S-1

151. The Governor of Madhya Pradesh holds office for a term of five years from the date on which he/she:
(A) Enters upon his/her office.
(B) Is appointed by the President.
(C) Is approved by the state legislature.
(D) Takes the oath of office.

152. The allocation of portfolios among the ministers in Madhya Pradesh is the prerogative of the:
(A) Chief Minister
(B) Governor
(C) Speaker
(D) State Legislature

153. What happens if a non-member of the Legislative Assembly is appointed as a minister in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) They must get elected to the Assembly within six months.
(B) They can continue as minister for the full term.
(C) The appointment is considered unconstitutional and void.
(D) They can only be a deputy minister, not a cabinet minister.

154. The Speaker remains the Speaker of the assembly even after its dissolution until:
(A) The new government is formed.
(B) The President issues a notification.
(C) Immediately before the first meeting of the new assembly.
(D) The Election Commission declares the election results.

155. The Madhya Pradesh High Court's power to issue writs like Habeas Corpus and Mandamus is for the purpose of:
(A) Enforcing Fundamental Rights and for any other purpose.
(B) Enforcing only Fundamental Rights.
(C) Enforcing only legal rights.
(D) Reviewing decisions of the Supreme Court.

156. The competitive two-party system in Madhya Pradesh contributes to:
(A) Frequent imposition of President's Rule.
(B) Regular alternation of power and strong electoral competition.
(C) A high degree of political stability within governments.
(D) The dominance of independent candidates in forming governments.

157. Which commission's report was the basis for the Reorganisation of States Act, 1956?
(A) Sarkaria Commission
(B) Fazl Ali Commission
(C) Kothari Commission
(D) Mandal Commission

158. Consider the following regarding the Governor's powers in Madhya Pradesh:
1. The Governor can reserve any bill for the consideration of the President.
2. The Governor can grant pardons in cases of death sentences.
3. The Governor addresses the first session of the legislative assembly after a general election.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 1 and 2 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

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159. The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh can be removed by:
(A) A no-confidence vote in the Legislative Assembly.
(B) The Governor on his own discretion.
(C) The President on the recommendation of the Governor.
(D) The High Court for violating the constitution.

160. The organization of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly, including its composition, duration, and officers, is primarily governed by:
(A) The Rules of Procedure of the Lok Sabha.
(B) Presidential Ordinances.
(C) The Constitution of India (Articles 168-212).
(D) Resolutions of the NITI Aayog.

161. The Leader of the Opposition in the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly enjoys the rank and facilities of a:
(A) Deputy Minister
(B) Cabinet Minister
(C) Minister of State
(D) Secretary to the Government

162. The salary and allowances of the judges of the Madhya Pradesh High Court are determined by the:
(A) State Legislature
(B) Parliament of India
(C) Governor in consultation with the Chief Minister
(D) State Treasury

163. The term anti-incumbency" in the context of Madhya Pradesh's electoral politics refers to:
(A) A sentiment favouring the ruling party.
(B) A sentiment against the ruling party or incumbent representative.
(C) A wave of support for independent candidates.
(D) A high voter turnout.

164. The creation of Madhya Pradesh in 1956 was a significant step in the:
(A) Abolition of the princely states.
(B) Integration and rationalization of administrative boundaries in central India.
(C) Division of India into North and South.
(D) Establishment of a unitary form of government.

165. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option:
Assertion (A) : The Council of Ministers in Madhya Pradesh works on the principle of collective responsibility.
Reason (R) : If a no-confidence motion is passed against any single minister, the entire council of ministers must resign.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

166. A Money Bill introduced in the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly:
(A) Requires certification by the Speaker as a Money Bill.
(B) Can be rejected by the Governor.
(C) Can be introduced in any house of the legislature.
(D) Does not require the Governor's recommendation for introduction.

167. The main role of the Governor of Madhya Pradesh is to act as:
(A) An agent of the Central Government.
(B) A vital link between the Union and the State.
(C) The chief executive of the State.
(D) The commander-in-chief of the state police forces.

168. If the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh is not a member of the Legislative Assembly at the time of appointment, he must:
(A) Get elected to the assembly within six months.
(B) Resign immediately.
(C) Get nominated by the Governor to the assembly.
(D) Seek a vote of confidence within 30 days.

169. The power to summon a session of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly is vested with the:
(A) Speaker

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(B) Chief Minister
(C) Governor
(D) Leader of the House

170. Which of the following is NOT a function of the opposition party in the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly?
(A) Scrutinizing the budget.
(B) Appointing government officials.
(C) Participating in legislative debates.
(D) Raising matters of public importance.

171. The jurisdiction and powers of the Madhya Pradesh High Court are primarily defined by:
(A) The State Legislature
(B) The Constitution of India
(C) The Governor
(D) The Chief Minister

172. The presence of two major political parties, the INC and the BJP, makes the party system of Madhya Pradesh largely:
(A) Bipolar
(B) Multi-polar
(C) Unipolar
(D) Non-partisan

173. The States Reorganisation Commission (1953) was headed by:
(A) H. N. Kunzru
(B) Fazl Ali
(C) K. M. Panikkar
(D) Vallabhbhai Patel

174. A key 'determinant' that shaped the characteristics of post-2000 Madhya Pradesh was:
(A) The loss of its mineral-rich regions to Chhattisgarh.
(B) The gain of new coastal territories.
(C) A shift from an agrarian to a completely industrial economy.
(D) The adoption of a new official language.

175. Arrange the following in the order they would appear in the Constitution of India concerning state machinery:
1. The Governor
2. The Council of Ministers
3. The State Legislature
4. The High Courts for states

(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 1, 3, 2, 4
(C) 2, 1, 3, 4
(D) 3, 1, 2, 4

176. The Governor of Madhya Pradesh can issue an ordinance only when:
(A) The State Legislative Assembly is not in session.
(B) The Chief Minister advises so.
(C) The President of India gives permission.
(D) The High Court certifies the need for a law.

177. The Council of Ministers of Madhya Pradesh is composed of:
(A) Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State, and Deputy Ministers.
(B) Only Cabinet Ministers.
(C) Cabinet Ministers and Ministers of State.
(D) Only members of the ruling party.

178. The most important power of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly is its:
(A) Judicial Power
(B) Executive Power
(C) Legislative and Financial Powers
(D) Financial Power

179. The Deputy Speaker of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly performs the duties of the Speaker when the office is:
(A) In session
(B) Vacant
(C) Prorogued
(D) In recess

180. Match List I (Jurisdiction) with List II (Description related to MP High Court) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:
List I:
P. Original Jurisdiction
Q. Appellate Jurisdiction
R. Supervisory Jurisdiction
S. Writ Jurisdiction
List II:
1. Power to review decisions of lower courts
2. Power to issue directions for enforcement of fundamental rights
3. Power of superintendence over subordinate courts

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(B) State's annual budget.
(C) Governor's directives.
(D) Resolutions of the United Nations.

265. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option:
Assertion (A) : The party system in Madhya Pradesh is largely bipolar.
Reason (R) : Voters in Madhya Pradesh have consistently given a decisive mandate to either the INC or the BJP, marginalizing third fronts.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

266. A judge of the Madhya Pradesh High Court holds his office during:
(A) Good behaviour, until the age of 62.
(B) The pleasure of the President.
(C) The pleasure of the Governor.
(D) The term of the ruling government.

267. Electoral politics in a democracy is the process through which:
(A) Citizens' preferences are translated into public policy.
(B) The judiciary is appointed.
(C) The bureaucracy is recruited.
(D) International treaties are signed.

268. The state of Madhya Pradesh came into existence on:
(A) November 1, 1956
(B) August 15, 1947
(C) January 26, 1950
(D) November 1, 2000

269. The division of Madhya Pradesh in 2000 was done to promote:
(A) Better administrative efficiency and focused regional development.
(B) A new language in the region.
(C) Cultural exchange with neighboring countries.
(D) A different form of government in the new state.

270. In a parliamentary system as in Madhya Pradesh, the Governor represents the _____ while the Chief Minister represents the _____.
(A) state; government
(B) people; state
(C) dignity; efficiency
(D) party; cabinet

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271. The ministers in the Madhya Pradesh Council of Ministers are individually responsible to the:
(A) Governor
(B) Chief Minister
(C) Legislative Assembly
(D) President

272. Match List I (Action) with List II (Authority in MP) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:
List I:
P. Dissolving the Legislative Assembly
Q. Passing the Annual Budget
R. Adjourning the sitting of the House
S. Appointing the Chief Minister
List II:
1. Legislative Assembly
2. Speaker
3. Governor
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-2

273. The opposition parties play a constructive role by:
(A) Pointing out flaws in policies and suggesting alternatives.
(B) Always opposing every bill.
(C) Calling for the Governor's resignation frequently.
(D) Refusing to participate in any house committees.

274. The independence of the High Court judiciary is secured by which of the following provisions?
(A) Their conduct cannot be discussed in the legislature except on an impeachment motion.
(B) Their salaries are determined by the state legislature.
(C) They can be removed easily by the Governor.
(D) They are appointed for a short, fixed term.

Pradesh has the power to reserve a bill passed by the state legislature for the President's consideration.
Reason (R) : This power is exercised when a bill endangers the position of the state High Court or is against the larger national interest.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

191. Who determines the salaries and allowances of the Chief Minister and other ministers in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) The Governor
(B) The State Legislature
(C) The President
(D) The Parliament

192. A motion of no-confidence against the government in Madhya Pradesh can be introduced in:
(A) The Legislative Assembly only.
(B) Both the Legislative Assembly and the Rajya Sabha.
(C) The Madhya Pradesh High Court.
(D) Any house of the state legislature, if it were bicameral.

193. The role of the Speaker of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly is similar to that of the:
(A) Prime Minister of India
(B) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
(C) President of India
(D) Chief Justice of India

194. Which of the following is NOT part of the jurisdiction of the Madhya Pradesh High Court?
(A) Original jurisdiction
(B) Advisory jurisdiction to the Governor
(C) Appellate jurisdiction
(D) Supervisory jurisdiction

195. The electoral process in Madhya Pradesh, including the conduct of elections to the state legislature, is supervised by the:
(A) Election Commission of India
(B) State Government
(C) State Election Commission
(D) Ministry of Home Affairs

196. The state of Madhya Pradesh was divided into Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh in 2000 under which Article of the Constitution?
(A) Article 3
(B) Article 368
(C) Article 356
(D) Article 1

197. Which of the following appointments is NOT made by the Governor of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Chief Minister
(B) Advocate General
(C) Chairman of the State Public Service Commission
(D) Judges of the High Court

198. The number of ministers in the Council of Ministers in Madhya Pradesh is constitutionally limited by an amendment to prevent:
(A) Unnecessarily large cabinets and political horse-trading.
(B) The dominance of a single party.
(C) The Governor from having too much power.
(D) The opposition from being too weak.

199. What is the primary method through which the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly ensures financial accountability of the executive?
(A) Through the Public Accounts Committee (PAC)
(B) By directly managing the state's treasury
(C) Through the Governor's reports to the President
(D) By appointing the Comptroller and Auditor General

200. The concept of Leader of the Opposition" is officially recognized in the legislature to:
(A) Provide a formal status and role to the largest party in opposition.
(B) Create an alternative center of power to the Chief Minister.
(C) Ensure that the government always faces criticism.
(D) Facilitate the process of forming coalition governments.

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201. The Chief Justice and other judges of the Madhya Pradesh High Court are appointed by the President in consultation with:
(A) The Chief Justice of India and the Governor of Madhya Pradesh.
(B) The Prime Minister and the Union Law Minister.
(C) The State Legislature of Madhya Pradesh.
(D) The Bar Council of India.

202. The party system in Madhya Pradesh is characterized by:
(A) The dominance of two national parties.
(B) The absence of any national parties.
(C) A strong tradition of coalition governments.
(D) A powerful regional party that determines government formation.

203. The formation of Madhya Pradesh in 1956 led to the designation of which city as its capital?
(A) Nagpur
(B) Jabalpur
(C) Bhopal
(D) Indore

204. Consider the following statements about the political characteristics of Madhya Pradesh:
1. It has a unicameral legislature.
2. The state sends representatives to both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
3. The Governor is the head of the state.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

205. The Governor has a 'dual role' as the constitutional head of the state and as a:
(A) Representative of the central government.
(B) Representative of the people of the state.
(C) Member of the state judiciary.
(D) Leader of the ruling party in the state.

206. The organization of the Council of Ministers in Madhya Pradesh is based on the model of:
(A) The British parliamentary system.
(B) The United States presidential system.
(C) The Swiss collective executive system.
(D) The French semi-presidential system.

207. Which statement is incorrect regarding the powers of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly?
(A) It can impeach the Governor for violation of the Constitution.
(B) It can pass a vote of no-confidence against the Council of Ministers.
(C) It has control over the state's finances.
(D) It can make laws on subjects in the State List.

208. Match List I (Political Term) with List II (Relevance to Madhya Pradesh Politics) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:
List I:
P. Bipolarity
Q. Reorganisation
R. Jurisdiction
S. Discretionary Power
List II:
1. A key feature of the party system
2. Related to the powers of the High Court
3. An aspect of the Governor's authority
4. The process that formed the state in 1956
(A) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1

209. The writ of 'Quo Warranto' can be issued by the High Court to:
(A) Enquire into the legality of a claim of a person to a public office.
(B) Compel a lower court to transfer a case.
(C) Prohibit a lower court from proceeding in a case.
(D) Order the release of an illegally detained person.

210. A major determinant of voting behaviour in rural Madhya Pradesh is often:
(A) The candidate's caste and community connection.
(B) The state's nuclear policy.
(C) The government's stance on international treaties.
(D) The performance of the Indian stock market.

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211. The division of Madhya Pradesh in 2000 was done through:
(A) A Presidential order
(B) A Supreme Court judgement
(C) An Act of Parliament
(D) A resolution of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly

212. What is the status of a bill passed by the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly and reserved by the Governor for the President's consideration?
(A) It automatically becomes a law after 6 months.
(B) The President's decision (assent or withholding assent) is final.
(C) It is returned to the Speaker for reconsideration.
(D) It automatically lapses.

213. Given below are two statements regarding the requirements for the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh:
Statement I : The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh must always be a member of the Legislative Assembly.
Statement II : A person who is not a member of the Legislative Assembly can be appointed as Chief Minister for a period of six months.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

214. The rules of procedure and conduct of business in the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly are framed by:
(A) The Parliament of India
(B) The Governor
(C) The Assembly itself
(D) The Chief Minister's Office

215. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option:
Assertion (A) : The Speaker of the MP Legislative Assembly does not vote in the first instance.
Reason (R) : The Speaker is expected to be impartial and uses their vote only to resolve a tie (casting vote).
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

216. The power of the Madhya Pradesh High Court to declare a law unconstitutional is known as:
(A) Judicial review
(B) Judicial activism
(C) Judicial supremacy
(D) Judicial discretion

217. The party system of Madhya Pradesh is characterized by the presence of two major national parties and:
(A) The significant but limited influence of smaller parties in certain regions.
(B) A complete absence of any other party.
(C) The decisive role of independent members in every election.
(D) The alternating rule of a regional party.

218. The States Reorganization Act, 1956, led to the abolition of which of the following categories of states?
(A) Union Territories
(B) Part A, B, and C states
(C) National Capital Territories
(D) Scheduled Areas

219. One of the primary 'characteristics' of Madhya Pradesh politics is the high significance of:
(A) Agrarian issues and farmer welfare
(B) Maritime issues
(C) Border disputes with China
(D) Separatist movements

220. The Governor's discretionary powers are most likely to be used in which of the following scenarios?
(A) When an election results in a hung assembly.
(B) When a bill is passed with a unanimous vote.
(C) When the Chief Minister requests a cabinet expansion.
(D) When the assembly is in session and functioning normally.

221. The role of the Chief Minister as the head of the Council of Ministers includes:

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(A) Presiding over cabinet meetings.
(B) Appointing judges to the High Court.
(C) Summoning the sessions of the legislature.
(D) Granting pardons and reprieves.

222. Consider the following statements regarding the role of the opposition in Madhya Pradesh:
1. The opposition is also known as the 'government in waiting'.
2. The opposition's main role is to praise the government to ensure political stability.
3. The opposition uses legislative tools like questions and motions to scrutinize the government.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 1 and 2 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

223. The Madhya Pradesh High Court's jurisdiction covers:
(A) The entire state of Madhya Pradesh.
(B) Only the city of Jabalpur.
(C) Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh.
(D) The entire central zone of India.

224. The main political parties in Madhya Pradesh primarily compete for power through:
(A) The electoral process.
(B) The judicial process.
(C) Bureaucratic appointments.
(D) Public protests and demonstrations.

225. The division of Madhya Pradesh in 2000 was a significant event in the state's political history, leading to:
(A) A redefinition of its geographical, economic, and demographic characteristics.
(B) A change in its capital city.
(C) The adoption of a new state language.
(D) The imposition of President's Rule for a decade.

226. If the Governor of Madhya Pradesh resigns, who officiates until a new Governor is appointed?
(A) The Chief Justice of the Madhya Pradesh High Court.
(B) The Chief Minister of the State.
(C) The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.
(D) The President of India directly administers the state.

227. The size of the Madhya Pradesh Council of Ministers is decided by the:
(A) Chief Minister, subject to constitutional limits.
(B) Governor
(C) Speaker of the Assembly.
(D) State Legislature through a resolution.

228. Which of the following is a key power of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly?
(A) To pass the annual budget of the state.
(B) To conduct foreign policy.
(C) To appoint the Governor.
(D) To interpret the Constitution.

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229. The Speaker of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly has the final say on:
(A) Whether a bill is a Money Bill or not.
(B) The constitutionality of a law.
(C) The appointment of ministers.
(D) The dissolution of the Assembly.

230. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option:
Assertion (A) : Caste is a significant factor in the voting behaviour of Madhya Pradesh.
Reason (R) : Political parties often consider caste arithmetic while selecting candidates for elections in the state.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

231. The original Madhya Pradesh, before 2000, was often termed a 'giant state' due to its:
(A) Vast geographical area and administrative challenges.
(B) Massive population density.
(C) Extremely high per capita income.
(D) Status as a permanent member of the National Development Council.

232. An ordinance issued by the Governor of Madhya Pradesh must be approved by the State Legislature within what period of its reassembly?
(A) Six weeks
(B) Six months
(C) One year
(D) Thirty days

233. The principle of 'individual responsibility' of a minister in Madhya Pradesh implies that a minister holds office at the pleasure of the:
(A) Governor
(B) Legislative Assembly
(C) Chief Minister
(D) President

234. The main role of the Pro-tem Speaker of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly is to:
(A) Preside over the first sitting of the newly elected house and administer oath to members.
(B) Conduct the business of the house for the full five-year term.
(C) Act as the leader of the opposition.
(D) Advise the Governor on forming the government.

235. Arrange the following in the correct sequence of their political power hierarchy in Madhya Pradesh:
1. Chief Minister
2. Cabinet Minister
3. Minister of State
4. Governor
(A) 4, 1, 2, 3
(B) 1, 4, 2, 3
(C) 4, 2, 1, 3
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4

236. A judge of the Madhya Pradesh High Court can resign by writing to:
(A) The President of India
(B) The Governor of Madhya Pradesh
(C) The Chief Justice of the High Court
(D) The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh

237. Which of the following is NOT a major political party with a consistent presence in Madhya Pradesh's electoral history?
(A) Indian National Congress
(B) Bharatiya Janata Party
(C) Bahujan Samaj Party
(D) All India Trinamool Congress

238. The Reorganization of 1956 brought together several princely states and territories to form Madhya Pradesh. This process is best described as:
(A) Integration
(B) Secession
(C) Annexation
(D) Balkanization

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239. Which of the following is a key political characteristic of the state of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) A tradition of unicameral legislature.
(B) A history of frequent and long spells of President's Rule.
(C) A vibrant political culture with high voter participation.
(D) A dominant single-party system since its formation.

240. The Governor's address at the commencement of the first session of the year in the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly is:
(A) A statement of policy of the state government.
(B) A personal speech by the Governor.
(C) A summary of the opposition's demands.
(D) A review of the judiciary's performance.

241. Given below are two statements regarding the executive leadership in Madhya Pradesh:
Statement I : The Chief Minister is the real head of the executive in Madhya Pradesh.
Statement II : The Governor is the constitutional head of the executive in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

242. Consider the following statements about the powers of the MP Legislative Assembly:
1. It can make laws on all subjects mentioned in the Union List.
2. It can amend the state budget presented by the government.
3. It has a role in the election of the Rajya Sabha members from the state.
Which of the statements given above is/are

correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

243. The casting vote of the Speaker of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly is used to:
(A) Break a tie.
(B) Support the government.
(C) Support the opposition.
(D) Express a personal opinion.

244. The Madhya Pradesh High Court acts as a 'court of record', which means:
(A) Its judgments are recorded for perpetual memory and have evidentiary value.
(B) It records all proceedings of the state legislature.
(C) It maintains the land records of the entire state.
(D) It publishes an annual record of all state government activities.

245. The electoral politics in Madhya Pradesh involves regular elections to:
(A) The State Legislative Assembly and the Lok Sabha.
(B) Only the Lok Sabha.
(C) Only the State Legislative Assembly.
(D) The Zonal Councils.

246. The division of Madhya Pradesh in 2000 was primarily on the basis of:
(A) Administrative and developmental concerns
(B) Language
(C) Religion
(D) Caste

247. The oath of office to the Governor of Madhya Pradesh is administered by the:
(A) Chief Justice of the Madhya Pradesh High Court
(B) President of India
(C) Outgoing Governor
(D) Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh

248. The members of the Council of Ministers in Madhya Pradesh are appointed by the:
(A) Governor on the recommendation of the Chief Minister.
(B) Chief Minister.
(C) Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.
(D) President of India.

249. What is the minimum age to be a member of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly?
(A) 25 years
(B) 21 years
(C) 30 years
(D) 35 years

250. Match List I (Body/Person) with List II (Function in MP) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:
List I:
P. Governor
Q. Chief Minister
R. Speaker
S. High Court
List II:
1. Real executive authority
2. Guardian of the Constitution and fundamental rights
3. Nominal executive authority
4. Guardian of powers and privileges of the House
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

251. A key task for the opposition in the legislature is to:
(A) Offer an alternative set of policies to the public.
(B) Prevent the government from passing any laws.
(C) Disrupt the proceedings of the house continuously.
(D) Support the government in all its decisions to show unity.

252. The power of the High Court to issue a writ of 'Habeas Corpus' is to:
(A) Question the legality of a person's detention.
(B) Command a public authority to perform its duty.
(C) Quash the order of a lower court.
(D) Stop an authority from acting beyond its powers.

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253. The term 'political culture' of Madhya Pradesh would include:
(A) The prevalent attitudes, beliefs, and values of its citizens towards the political system.
(B) Only the results of the last election.
(C) The text of the Indian Constitution.
(D) The geographical map of the state.

254. The States Reorganisation Act, 1956, was a consequence of widespread demand for states based on:
(A) Language
(B) Economic status
(C) Caste
(D) Religion

255. The most significant power of the Governor of Madhya Pradesh is their:
(A) Discretionary powers in certain situations.
(B) Power to appoint university vice-chancellors.
(C) Power to nominate members to the Rajya Sabha.
(D) Power to command the state police.

256. Which of the following best describes the role of the Chief Minister in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) The primary link between the Governor and the Council of Ministers.
(B) A figurehead with no real power.
(C) A subordinate to the Chief Secretary.
(D) A judicial officer of the state.

257. Consider the following regarding the office of the Speaker in the MP Assembly:
1. The Speaker is elected by the members of the Assembly.
2. The Speaker can be removed by a resolution passed by a simple majority.
3. The Speaker certifies a bill as a Money Bill.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 1 and 2 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

258. The opposition can check the government's financial policies through:
(A) Debates on the budget and cut motions.
(B) The Question Hour.
(C) Filing a PIL in the High Court.
(D) Boycotting the assembly session.

259. The appellate jurisdiction of the Madhya Pradesh High Court means it can hear appeals from:
(A) Subordinate courts within Madhya Pradesh.
(B) The Supreme Court.
(C) The High Courts of other states.
(D) International tribunals.

260. The voting behaviour of the electorate in Madhya Pradesh is influenced by a combination of:
(A) Long-term party loyalty, short-term issues, and candidate performance.
(B) Only national security issues.
(C) Only the promises made in the election manifesto.
(D) The advice of international observers.

261. After 2000, Madhya Pradesh's geography changed, making it a state primarily situated in:
(A) The central highlands of India.
(B) The Himalayan foothills.
(C) The coastal plains of Western India.
(D) The desert region of North-West India.

262. Given below are two statements regarding the removal of the Governor:
Statement I : The Governor can be removed by the President at any time.
Statement II : The Constitution lays down specific grounds and a detailed procedure for the removal of the Governor.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

263. The Chief Minister and his Council of Ministers are constitutionally mandated to aid and advise the:
(A) Governor
(B) President
(C) Prime Minister
(D) Speaker

264. The legislative powers of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly are not absolute and are subject to the provisions of the:
(A) Constitution of India.

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4. Power to hear certain cases for the first time

(A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4

181. A voter's choice being influenced by the perceived charisma of a party's prime ministerial candidate during a state assembly election in Madhya Pradesh is an example of:
(A) The nationalization of state elections.
(B) The federalization of voting behaviour.
(C) The localization of national issues.
(D) The decline of party influence.

182. Madhya Pradesh was created in 1956 by merging the states of Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh, and Bhopal with the Hindi-speaking areas of:
(A) Central Provinces and Berar
(B) Bombay state
(C) Hyderabad state
(D) Rajasthan

183. Given below are two statements regarding the appointment of the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh:
Statement I : The Governor appoints the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh.
Statement II : The Governor's choice in appointing the Chief Minister is absolute and not guided by any conventions.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

184. The advice tendered by the Council of Ministers to the Governor of Madhya Pradesh:
(A) Cannot be enquired into by any court.
(B) Can be enquired into by any court.
(C) Can be enquired into only by the Supreme Court.
(D) Is not binding on the Governor.

185. Consider the following regarding the organization of the MP Legislative Assembly:
1. It is the lower house of the state legislature.
2. The Speaker is its chief presiding officer.
3. It is a permanent body and not subject to dissolution.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

186. One of the primary functions of the leader of the opposition is to:
(A) Ensure a smooth functioning of the house by agreeing to all government proposals.
(B) Provide an alternative perspective and maintain a check on the government's actions.
(C) Act as a liaison between the state government and the central government.
(D) Nominate members to various house committees.

187. The Chief Justice of the Madhya Pradesh High Court is appointed by the President after consultation with:
(A) The Chief Justice of India and the Governor of the state only.
(B) The Chief Minister of the state only.
(C) The Chief Justice of India, the Governor of the state, and the state's Council of Ministers.
(D) The collegium of the Supreme Court only.

188. Which factor is a significant determinant of electoral outcomes in the tribal belts of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Urban infrastructure development.
(B) Issues related to forest rights, land alienation, and community identity.
(C) Foreign direct investment policies.
(D) The state's information technology policy.

189. The 'determinants' of Madhya Pradesh politics refer to the:
(A) Fundamental factors like geography, society, and economy that shape its political life.
(B) Final election results.
(C) Constitutional provisions for the state.
(D) Judgements of the High Court on political matters.

190. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option:
Assertion (A) : The Governor of Madhya

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275. Which one of the following has been a lesser factor in influencing voting behaviour in Madhya Pradesh compared to others?
(A) State's foreign trade policy
(B) Leadership
(C) Caste and community
(D) Development and welfare schemes

276. The formation of Madhya Pradesh in 1956 was an exercise in:
(A) Redrawing the political map of India based on language.
(B) Creating smaller states for administrative ease.
(C) Dividing the country into economic zones.
(D) Abolishing the federal structure.

277. One of the key characteristics of Madhya Pradesh is its:
(A) Significant agrarian economy and rural population.
(B) High level of urbanization across all districts.
(C) Bilingual policy with English and French as official languages.
(D) Matriarchal social structure in most communities.

278. The Governor of Madhya Pradesh nominates one member to the Legislative Assembly from which community, if underrepresented? (Provision now abolished)
(A) Anglo-Indian
(B) Sikh
(C) Parsi
(D) Buddhist

279. The power and role of the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh are greatest in the domain of:
(A) State administration and policy-making.
(B) Foreign affairs.
(C) The functioning of the High Court.
(D) The conduct of parliamentary elections.

280. The Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly exercises control over the executive by all the following means EXCEPT:
(A) Appointing the Chief Secretary
(B) Question Hour and Zero Hour
(C) No-confidence motions
(D) Adjournment motions

281. The role of the Speaker is considered pivotal for the functioning of:
(A) Parliamentary democracy
(B) The Governor's office
(C) The judicial system
(D) The state bureaucracy

282. The power of the Madhya Pradesh High Court to punish for its contempt is an example of its:
(A) Power as a court of record.
(B) Appellate jurisdiction.
(C) Advisory role.
(D) Supervisory function.

283. The two main political parties in Madhya Pradesh represent:
(A) Broad coalitions of different social groups with competing ideologies.
(B) Two distinct linguistic groups.
(C) The rural-urban divide exclusively.
(D) Regional movements for statehood.

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284. The Reorganization of 1956 aimed to create states that were:
(A) Geographically compact and linguistically homogeneous.
(B) Economically equal.
(C) Militarily strong.
(D) Socially uniform.

285. A determinant of post-2000 Madhya Pradesh politics has been the focus on:
(A) Developing its own identity separate from the legacy of the undivided state.
(B) Re-merging with Chhattisgarh.
(C) Shifting the capital from Bhopal.
(D) Adopting a presidential system of government.

286. Consider the following regarding the Council of Ministers in Madhya Pradesh:
1. All ministers must be members of the Legislative Assembly.
2. The salaries of the ministers are determined by the Governor.
3. The Council is collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(A) 3 only
(B) 1 and 3 only

(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

287. Who has the final authority to decide on a member's disqualification on the grounds of defection in the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly?
(A) The Speaker
(B) The Governor
(C) The High Court
(D) The Election Commission

288. Match List I (Concept) with List II (Description) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:
List I:
P. Collective Responsibility
Q. Discretionary Power
R. Judicial Review
S. Bipolar Party System
List II:
1. The cabinet swims and sinks together.
2. The authority of the High Court to check laws.
3. A special power of the Governor.
4. Two major parties in competition.
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

289. The role of the opposition is to ensure that the government does not become:
(A) Authoritarian
(B) Popular
(C) Efficient
(D) Re-elected

290. The concept of 'voting behaviour' studies the way people vote and the:
(A) Factors that influence their voting decision.
(B) Legal procedures of voting.
(C) Process of counting votes.
(D) Design of electronic voting machines.

291. The Governor of Madhya Pradesh does not have which of the following powers?
(A) Diplomatic Power
(B) Legislative Power
(C) Executive Power
(D) Judicial Power

292. The relationship between the Chief Minister and the Governor is that of:
(A) Advisor and Head of State.
(B) Superior and subordinate.
(C) Equal partners.
(D) Political rivals.

293. The term of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly can be extended during a National Emergency by:
(A) The Parliament
(B) The Governor
(C) The President
(D) The State Legislature itself

294. The Speaker's role in maintaining decorum in the house is a part of their:
(A) Regulatory powers.
(B) Judicial powers.
(C) Executive powers.
(D) Legislative powers.

295. The organization of the Madhya Pradesh High Court includes a Chief Justice and:
(A) Such other judges as the President may from time to time deem it necessary to appoint.
(B) A fixed number of other judges determined by the state legislature.
(C) Ten senior advocates nominated by the Bar Council.
(D) Judges elected directly by the people.

296. A key feature of the main political parties in Madhya Pradesh is that they are:
(A) Cadre-based and mass-based organizations.
(B) Exclusively regional in their outlook.
(C) Focused only on urban issues.
(D) Unwilling to participate in elections.

297. The formation of Madhya Pradesh in 1956 can be seen as part of the broader process of:
(A) National integration and state-building.
(B) Economic planning.
(C) Social reform.
(D) Land reform.

298. Given below are two statements regarding the division of Madhya Pradesh in 2000:
Statement I : Madhya Pradesh was divided in 2000 to create the new state of Chhattisgarh.
Statement II : The division was based on a

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referendum held across the state.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

299. If the Governor of Madhya Pradesh feels that a bill passed by the assembly is against the Directive Principles of State Policy, they can:
(A) Reserve the bill for the consideration of the President.
(B) Reject the bill outright.
(C) Amend the bill themselves.
(D) Ignore the bill indefinitely.

300. The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh is the leader of the:
(A) Majority party or coalition in the Assembly.
(B) Opposition in the Assembly.
(C) State bureaucracy.
(D) State judiciary.

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even when the primary law-making body is not currently meeting for sessions.

19. (C) Madhya Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2000
The creation of the separate state of Chhattisgarh from the territories of Madhya Pradesh was achieved through the Madhya Pradesh Reorganization Act of 2000. This legislation was passed by the Parliament of India to facilitate better administration and meet regional development demands. It redefined the boundaries of the original state and established the legal framework for the two new entities.

20. (C) A is true but R is false.
The High Court has the power of superintendence over all subordinate courts and tribunals within its territorial jurisdiction. However, this authority does not permit direct interference in day-to-day functions without a legal basis or proper judicial cause. The power is intended for administrative and judicial oversight to ensure that lower courts function according to established legal principles and procedures.

21. (C) Co-terminus with the Assembly, given majority support.
The tenure of the Chief Minister is not fixed for a mandatory five years. Instead, it is co-terminus with the life of the Legislative Assembly, provided the Chief Minister continues to enjoy the majority support of its members. If the house is dissolved or if a majority is lost, the Chief Minister's term effectively ends before any scheduled timeline.

22. (B) The Assembly by an effective majority of its members.
The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly can be removed from their office through a resolution passed by an effective majority of all the then members of the assembly. This process requires a fourteen-day advance notice. This ensures that the presiding officer remains accountable to the house while being protected from arbitrary removal by the executive or other external authorities.

23. (D) Large size and significant regional diversity.
After its formation in 1956, the state was characterized by its immense geographical size and notable regional diversity. Integrating territories like Malwa, Mahakoshal, Baghelkhand, and Bundelkhand brought together various cultural and linguistic nuances under one administration. This vastness presented unique governance challenges and shaped the political dynamics of the region for several decades until its eventual division.

24. (A) Summoning and proroguing the sessions of the Legislative Assembly.
The Governor is an integral part of the state legislature and exercises specific legislative powers. This includes the authority to summon and prorogue sessions of the Legislative Assembly. While other functions like appointing the Advocate General are executive, and pardoning is judicial, the management of house sessions is a core legislative responsibility performed on the advice of the cabinet.

25. (C) Two major national parties.
The electoral landscape of the state is predominantly a bipolar contest between two major national parties, the Indian National Congress and the Bharatiya Janata Party. Unlike states with strong regional parties, the political competition here has historically revolved around these two entities. This bipolarity influences campaign strategies, candidate selection, and the overall governance narrative during both state and national elections.

26. (A) It is the highest judicial authority within the state of Madhya Pradesh.
The High Court serves as the apex judicial institution within the state's territory. It possesses the authority to hear appeals, issue writs, and supervise subordinate courts. While its decisions are binding on lower courts in the state, they are not binding on High Courts of other states. It was established in 1956 following the reorganization of states.

27. (D) The entire Council is jointly responsible to the Assembly.
Collective responsibility is a fundamental tenet of the parliamentary system, meaning the entire Council of Ministers is jointly accountable to the Legislative Assembly. If the assembly loses confidence in one minister or the cabinet, the whole government must resign. This ensures that the executive remains unified in its policies and

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state's Legislative Assembly. This constitutional principle ensures that the government remains in power only as long as it enjoys the majority support of the house. If the assembly passes a no-confidence motion, the entire cabinet must resign, maintaining executive accountability to the elected representatives.

10. (A) The opposition has the power to veto any bill passed by the majority.
In the legislative process, the opposition does not possess the power to veto bills passed by the majority party. Their role is to scrutinize government actions, raise public issues, and present themselves as a viable alternative government. While they can debate and delay, the final decision-making power remains with the majority members who support the state's ruling executive.

11. (D) Judicial Review
Judicial review is the power granted to the High Court to examine the constitutionality of legislative enactments and executive orders. If any law or action is found to be in violation of the Indian Constitution, the court has the authority to declare it null and void. This mechanism serves as a critical check on the powers of the state.

12. (B) 1 and 3 only
The Governor is appointed by the President of India and must be at least thirty-five years of age. Although a term of five years is specified, the Governor holds office during the pleasure of the President and can be removed at any time. Therefore, the claim that they cannot be removed before their fixed term is constitutionally incorrect.

13. (C) Fazl Ali Commission
The reorganization of the state in 1956 was based on the comprehensive recommendations of the Fazl Ali Commission, formally known as the States Reorganisation Commission. This body evaluated the linguistic, administrative, and economic factors across India. Its report laid the foundation for redrawing state boundaries and integrating various Hindi-speaking territories into the unified entity of Madhya Pradesh.

14. (D) Head of the Government
The Chief Minister is the head of the government in the state, exercising real executive powers. This role is distinct from the Governor, who is the head of the state. The Chief Minister leads the Council of Ministers, directs state policy, and acts as the primary link between the legislature and the executive, ensuring efficient administrative governance and implementation.

15. (A) 3, 2, 4, 1
A bill becomes a law through a specific chronological process in the state legislature. It begins with the formal introduction, followed by the first reading where objectives are stated. After detailed discussions and the third reading, members vote on the proposal. Finally, the bill is sent to the Governor for assent, which completes the legislative cycle for enactment.

16. (B) National foreign policy issues
Electoral politics in the state are primarily influenced by local and state-level factors rather than international relations. While issues like caste identity, government performance, and leadership charisma play significant roles in voter decision-making, national foreign policy issues rarely impact state assembly elections. Voters focus more on agricultural policies, employment, and regional development when choosing their representatives.

17. (B) The Constitution of India
The organization, composition, and powers of the state's Legislative Assembly are defined and governed by the Constitution of India. Articles 168 to 212 specifically detail the structure of state legislatures, including qualifications for membership, terms of office, and legislative procedures. These constitutional provisions ensure a uniform democratic framework for governance across all states, including the state of Madhya Pradesh.

18. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The Governor possesses the constitutional authority to promulgate ordinances when the Legislative Assembly is not in session. These ordinances serve as temporary laws and have the same force and effect as acts passed by the state legislature. This power ensures that urgent legislative matters can be addressed promptly

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Linguistic homogeneity
The States Reorganization Act of 1956 was primarily based on the principle of linguistic homogeneity. This reorganization integrated the Hindi-speaking areas of the Central Provinces, Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh, and Bhopal. By aligning administrative boundaries with common language, the process aimed to enhance governance efficiency and ensure cultural unity across the newly formed state territory.

2. (A) The Governor is the nominal executive head of the state.
Under the Indian Constitution, the Governor serves as the nominal or titular executive head of the state. While all executive actions are taken in the Governor's name, the real power is vested in the Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister. This reflects a parliamentary system where the head of state holds a symbolic and ceremonial role.

3. (C) To preside over the sessions of the Assembly and maintain order.
The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly holds the crucial responsibility of presiding over house sessions and maintaining decorum. They interpret rules of procedure, decide on the admissibility of motions, and ensure that debates are conducted in an orderly manner. This role is strictly neutral and essential for the smooth legislative functioning of the state's highest deliberative body.

4. (D) Original Jurisdiction
The power of a High Court to issue writs for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights under Article 226 is considered part of its original jurisdiction. This allows individuals to approach the court directly without going through lower courts first. This protective role ensures that constitutional safeguards are immediately available to citizens against any unlawful state action or executive overreach.

5. (C) A is true but R is false.
The political landscape in the state is historically defined by a bipolar contest between the Indian National Congress and the Bharatiya Janata Party. While regional parties exist, they have rarely caused hung assemblies or significant political instability. The assertion accurately reflects this two-party dominance, whereas the reasoning incorrectly claims that smaller parties frequently lead to indecisive legislative results.

6. (B) Regional disparities and development of the Chhattisgarh region.
The bifurcation of the state in 2000 was primarily driven by the need to address long-standing regional disparities and ensure focused development in the Chhattisgarh region. As a large state, administrative challenges were significant. Creating a separate entity allowed for better governance of tribal areas and more efficient management of natural resources, fulfilling local aspirations for autonomy.

7. (D) To appoint the judges of the Madhya Pradesh High Court.
While the Chief Minister is the head of the state government, they do not possess the authority to appoint High Court judges. Under the Indian Constitution, these judicial appointments are made by the President of India after consulting the Chief Justice of India, the Governor, and the High Court Chief Justice. This ensures judicial independence from the executive.

8. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
The formation of the state involved merging diverse regions with distinct histories. Central Provinces and Berar formed the major core of the new entity. Vindhya Pradesh was a Part C state merged entirely, while Bhopal transitioned from a princely state to a Part C state before integration. The Sironj sub-division was specifically added from Rajasthan's Kota district.

9. (C) The Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly
In a parliamentary democracy, the Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the

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maintains the continuous support of the elected legislative majority.

28. (D) 1, 2 and 3
The state's Legislative Assembly possesses several key powers under the Constitution. It can initiate the process to create or abolish a Legislative Council and holds exclusive authority over subjects listed in the State List. Additionally, elected members participate in the presidential election, reflecting the assembly's significant role in both state governance and the broader national political structure.

29. (C) Bhopal
The formation of the state on November 1, 1956, involved the integration of several distinct political units. These included the former Central Provinces and Berar, Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh, and the state of Bhopal. This amalgamation was intended to unify Hindi-speaking regions of central India into a single, administratively viable entity, following the recommendations for national reorganization.

30. (D) Hold a cabinet rank and provide a check on the government's power.
The Leader of the Opposition plays a vital role in ensuring democratic accountability. This position is officially recognized with the rank and status equivalent to a cabinet minister. By scrutinizing government policies and offering constructive criticism, the Leader of the Opposition ensures that the executive does not exercise unchecked power and that diverse viewpoints are represented within the legislature.

31. (A) The Governor of Madhya Pradesh
According to constitutional provisions, the Governor administers the oath of office and secrecy to the Chief Minister. This ceremony marks the formal assumption of executive responsibilities. The Governor performs this duty in their capacity as the constitutional head of the state, ensuring that the incoming leader pledges to uphold the Constitution and perform their duties with integrity and fairness.

32. (B) 62 years
In India, judges of the High Court hold their office until they reach the age of sixty-two years. This age limit is specified in the Constitution to ensure stability and independence within the higher judiciary. Once a judge attains this age, they must vacate their office, although they may subsequently be appointed to other judicial or quasi-judicial positions.

33. (C) Its large tribal population and associated politics.
A defining feature of the state's political landscape is its significant tribal population. With numerous districts designated as tribal areas, issues related to forest rights, land alienation, and indigenous community welfare are central to political discourse. Parties often tailor their manifestos and candidate selections to address these specific socio-economic concerns, making tribal dynamics a key determinant of electoral outcomes.

34. (D) Governor
Under the constitutional framework, a money bill can only be introduced in the Legislative Assembly with the prior recommendation of the Governor. This requirement ensures that the executive maintains control over financial proposals and that the state's fiscal health is protected. The Governor's recommendation is a mandatory procedural step before any such bill is considered by the elected house.

35. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Governor holds a dual role as the constitutional head of the state and as a representative or agent of the Central Government. Since the President appoints the Governor, their reports on the state's administration can lead to the imposition of President's Rule. This relationship highlights the federal link between the Union and the states in the Indian polity.

36. (B) Focused development for the tribal southern and eastern regions.
The division of the state in 2000 was justified by the need for more efficient governance and focused development in the southern and eastern regions, which eventually became Chhattisgarh. These areas, rich in minerals and home to large tribal communities, faced unique administrative challenges. Creating a separate state was seen as a way to prioritize local development and improve resource management.

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37. (C) The Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly
The Council of Ministers, led by the Chief Minister, remains in power only as long as it retains the confidence of the Legislative Assembly. This is the essence of parliamentary accountability. If a majority of the assembly members vote against the government in a no-confidence motion, the ministry is constitutionally required to resign, as it no longer represents the legislative majority.

38. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
Each position in the state legislature has a clearly defined primary role. The Speaker acts as the presiding officer of the house, while the Chief Minister functions as the head of the government. The Governor represents the constitutional head of the state. Finally, the Leader of the Opposition heads the largest minority party, ensuring a balanced and accountable legislative environment.

39. (D) Appeals against the decisions of Sessions Courts.
The original jurisdiction of the High Court refers to cases it can hear for the first time, such as fundamental rights enforcement or election disputes. Hearing appeals against decisions from Sessions Courts falls under appellate jurisdiction, not original jurisdiction. The court serves as a superior body to review the findings of lower judiciary levels in both civil and criminal matters.

40. (B) A bipolar system with two major parties alternating in power.
The party system in the state is characterized by stable bipolarity, where the Bharatiya Janata Party and the Indian National Congress are the primary contenders for power. While third parties participate, they rarely gain enough traction to form a government independently. This structure typically leads to a clear mandate for one of the two national parties in each assembly election.

41. (D) The ruling party elects a leader for appointment by the Governor.
If the office of the Chief Minister becomes vacant due to death or resignation, the immediate course of action is for the ruling party or coalition to elect a new leader. The Governor then appoints this individual to the post. This process ensures the continuity of government without necessitating immediate elections or the imposition of President's Rule under normal circumstances.

42. (B) Make laws on subjects in the State List and Concurrent List.
The primary constitutional power of the Legislative Assembly is to enact laws on subjects mentioned in the State List and the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule. This allows the state to manage local issues such as police, agriculture, and public health. In the Concurrent List, both the state and center can legislate, though union laws generally prevail in conflicts.

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43. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The 1956 reorganization was a landmark event that established fourteen states and six union territories across India. Following this process, Madhya Pradesh emerged as the largest state in terms of geographical area. This status remained until the year 2000, when the state was divided to create Chhattisgarh, which shifted the title of largest state to Rajasthan.

44. (D) Central location with no international border or coastline.
Known as the Heart of India," the state is defined by its central, landlocked location within the country. It does not share boundaries with any foreign nations nor does it have a coastline. This geographical positioning makes it a strategic hub for inland transport and trade, while also insulating it from maritime or direct international border security concerns.

45. (B) 1 and 2 only
The opposition possesses tools to hold the government accountable, such as bringing a no-confidence motion. The Leader of the Opposition also participates in statutory committees, including the selection of the Lokayukta. However, the opposition does not have the authority to block the state budget from being presented, as the executive has the right to propose financial plans for legislative approval.

46. (C) Reserving a bill for the consideration of the President.
The Governor exercises discretionary powers when they decide to reserve a bill for the President's consideration instead of granting immediate assent. This is often done if a

bill appears to conflict with national laws or constitutional principles. Other actions, like appointing the majority leader as Chief Minister or granting assent to money bills, are usually guided by established conventions or advice.

47. (A) Chief Minister in consultation with the Governor.
The Chief Minister determines the composition and organization of the Council of Ministers. While the Governor formally appoints the ministers, they do so based on the specific advice and recommendations of the Chief Minister. This ensures that the head of the government has the power to select a team that can effectively implement the administration's policies and legislative agenda.

48. (D) Speaker
The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly holds the exclusive authority to certify whether a particular bill is a Money Bill. This decision is final and cannot be challenged in a court of law or by either the Governor or the legislature. This power ensures that the unique procedural requirements for financial legislation are correctly identified and followed during the legislative process.

49. (B) Perceived neglect and underdevelopment within the larger state.
A primary reason for creating Chhattisgarh was the perception of neglect and slow development in the southeastern districts of the undivided state. Local leaders argued that the region's vast natural and mineral resources were not being adequately utilized for its own benefit. Carving out a separate state was intended to bring administration closer to the people and accelerate regional economic growth.

50. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
Following a general election, the Governor first appoints the Chief Minister based on the assembly majority. Subsequently, the Governor administers the oath to the entire Council of Ministers. Once the executive is formed, the Governor summons the first session of the new assembly and delivers the opening address, which outlines the government's policy goals and legislative priorities for the year.

51. (D) The President of India after an impeachment process in Parliament.
High Court judges enjoy significant constitutional protection to ensure judicial independence. They can only be removed by an order of the President of India. This order is issued after a rigorous impeachment process in both houses of Parliament, requiring a special majority on grounds of proved misbehaviour or incapacity. The state government or Governor has no authority in this removal process.

52. (A) The pattern of how and why voters choose a particular party or candidate.
In electoral politics, voting behaviour refers to the study of the psychological and sociological factors that influence a voter's choice. In the state, this involves analyzing how issues like caste, developmental performance, leadership, and community identity impact the final decision at the ballot box. Understanding these patterns helps in predicting election outcomes and identifying the primary concerns of the diverse electorate.

53. (C) Reorganization of states on a linguistic basis.
The creation of the state in 1956 was a key component of the nationwide effort to reorganize administrative units based on common languages. By merging various Hindi-speaking territories, the Central Government aimed to simplify administration and promote cultural homogeneity. This process was guided by the principle that states organized along linguistic lines would be more stable and easier to govern effectively.

54. (D) To resign from the office.
If a ruling party loses its majority in the Legislative Assembly, the Chief Minister is constitutionally obligated to resign. Since the parliamentary system requires the executive to have the confidence of the house, losing that support makes the government's continuation untenable. Upon resignation, the Governor may explore alternative government formation or eventually recommend President's Rule if no stable alternative is found.

55. (C) A is true but R is false.
The Speaker is indeed expected to maintain impartiality while conducting house proceedings

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to ensure fair debate. However, Indian law does not mandate that the Speaker must resign from their political party upon election to the post. While some choose to distance themselves from party activities to maintain neutrality, they remain members of their respective parties unless they resign of their own volition.

56. (B) Amending the Constitution of India.
The Council of Ministers in the state is responsible for formulating local policies, preparing the state budget, and advising the Governor on administration. However, the power to amend the Constitution of India lies exclusively with the Parliament. While state legislatures may ratify certain constitutional amendments, the Council of Ministers itself has no authority to directly change the fundamental law of the country.

57. (D) Accountability of the executive to the legislature.
In a healthy democracy, the opposition serves as a critical check on the ruling government. By questioning policies, highlighting failures, and debating legislation, they ensure that the executive remains accountable to the legislature and the people. This scrutiny prevents the arbitrary exercise of power and ensures that the government's actions are transparent and subject to public and legislative oversight.

58. (B) Supervisory Jurisdiction
The High Court's power to transfer cases from a subordinate court to itself is part of its supervisory jurisdiction. This authority allows the High Court to oversee the functioning of lower courts and ensure that cases involving important legal or constitutional questions are handled at an appropriate judicial level. It ensures the uniform application of laws and maintains the integrity of the judicial process.

59. (A) Forest cover and mineral resources.
The bifurcation of the state in 2000 led to a significant loss of natural resources for the parent state. The newly formed Chhattisgarh region inherited a large portion of the original state's dense forest cover and rich mineral deposits, including coal and iron ore. This demographic and resource shift necessitated a refocusing of the state's economic strategy toward agriculture and other industries.

60. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-2, S-1
Different constitutional offices in the state have different appointing authorities. The President of India appoints the Governor and High Court judges, ensuring national-level oversight of these key roles. Conversely, the Governor of the state appoints the Chief Minister and the Advocate General. This distribution of power balances central and state authority in the administration of the regional government and judiciary.

61. (B) The influence of caste equations and regional identities (e.g., Malwa, Baghelkhand).
The state's politics are deeply influenced by complex caste equations and distinct regional identities. Areas like Malwa, Baghelkhand, Bundelkhand, and Gwalior-Chambal have unique socio-economic profiles that shape voter preferences. Political parties meticulously balance these factors when selecting candidates and designing campaign messages, as these regional and social dynamics are often the primary determinants of electoral success across the diverse state territory.

62. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
The Governor's annual address is a formal statement that outlines the legislative agenda and policy goals of the state government. However, this address is not prepared independently by the Governor's office. Instead, it is drafted by the Council of Ministers, as it represents the official position of the ruling executive. The Governor simply delivers the speech to the assembled members of the legislature.

63. (B) 15 percent of the total strength of the Legislative Assembly.
According to the 91st Constitutional Amendment Act, the total number of ministers, including the Chief Minister, in a state's Council of Ministers cannot exceed fifteen percent of the total number of members in the Legislative Assembly. This limit was introduced to prevent the creation of excessively large cabinets for political appeasement and to ensure a more efficient and manageable executive structure.

64. (A) Enacting the annual state budget.
Enacting the annual state budget is a fundamental legislative power of the Assembly. This process involves reviewing, debating, and approving

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the government's proposed expenditures and revenue collections for the upcoming fiscal year. Through this financial control, the assembly ensures that the executive is accountable for how public funds are utilized and that the state's financial resources are allocated according to legislative priorities.

65. (B) Supervise the voting process and declare the result.
During a floor test, the Speaker's role is critical as they oversee the voting process to determine if the government holds a majority. They ensure that the vote is conducted according to rules and officially declare the outcome. While the Speaker does not vote initially, their impartial management of this procedure is vital for maintaining the constitutional legitimacy of the state's executive leadership.

66. (D) A major state-specific Dravidian party
The party system in the state has been shaped by national parties like the Indian National Congress and the Bharatiya Janata Party, as well as various socialist groups in the past. Major Dravidian parties, however, are regional entities specific to southern India and have no significant presence or influence in central Indian politics. The state's political competition remains focused on national ideologies rather than southern regional movements.

67. (A) States Reorganisation Commission
The 1956 reorganization that created the state was based on the landmark report of the States Reorganisation Commission. This commission, led by Fazl Ali, recommended the creation of states along linguistic and administrative lines to ensure national stability and effective governance. Its findings led to the merger of several territories into the modern entity of Madhya Pradesh, unifying Hindi-speaking regions in central India.

68. (D) 1, 2 and 3
The state is defined by several key geographical and demographic factors. It is a completely landlocked state with no maritime borders. It also hosts a significant Scheduled Tribe population, which profoundly influences its social and political policies. Furthermore, the Narmada river is a vital geographical feature that plays a central role in the state's irrigation, culture, and environmental politics.

69. (B) The Advocate General
The Advocate General is the highest legal officer in the state, appointed by the Governor to provide legal advice to the government. They represent the state in court cases and perform duties of a legal character as assigned. This role is essential for ensuring that the government's actions are legally sound and that the state's interests are protected in various judicial forums.

70. (C) Appellate Jurisdiction
Appellate jurisdiction refers to the power of the High Court to review, confirm, or reverse the decisions made by subordinate courts. When a party is dissatisfied with a ruling from a lower court, they can appeal to the High Court. This function ensures that legal errors can be corrected and that justice is consistently applied throughout the state's judicial system.

71. (B) Issue-based voting
When voters make their choice based on specific developmental projects or policy promises, it is classified as issue-based voting. This indicates that the electorate is evaluating the tangible performance and future plans of political parties rather than relying solely on traditional identities or past loyalties. It reflects a more rational and programmatic approach to electoral participation focused on governance and economic progress.

72. (B) The Chief Minister
The Chief Minister, as the real executive head, presides over the meetings of the Council of Ministers. They determine the agenda, lead discussions on policy matters, and coordinate the decisions of various departments. While the Governor is the nominal head of the state, the Chief Minister holds the actual leadership role in the day-to-day administration and decision-making process of the cabinet.

73. (B) State List and Concurrent List
The state's Legislative Assembly has the authority to enact laws on any subjects listed in the State List and the Concurrent List of the Constitution's Seventh Schedule. The State List covers local matters like police and agriculture, while the Concurrent List includes shared subjects like

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128. (B) Perform an official duty that they have failed or refused to perform.
Mandamus is a powerful writ issued by the High Court to a public official or body. It commands them to perform a mandatory duty that they have neglected or refused to do. This ensures that public authorities fulfill their legal obligations and that citizens are not deprived of their rights due to administrative inaction. It is a vital instrument for ensuring executive accountability.

129. (A) Distinct cultural and administrative identity of Chhattisgarh.
The 2000 bifurcation was driven by the recognition of Chhattisgarh's distinct cultural heritage and administrative needs. Proponents argued that the region's unique tribal culture and geographical distance from the capital, Bhopal, justified the creation of a separate state. This move was intended to provide the region with its own political identity and allow for more localized decision-making to address its specific developmental challenges.

130. (C) Executive power
The Governor's power to appoint the Chief Minister is a primary executive power. After an election, the Governor identifies the leader of the party with a majority and invites them to form the government. This is a crucial step in the executive process, as it establishes the leadership of the state's administration. While guided by conventions, this authority is central to the Governor's executive role.

131. (A) Members of either House of the State Legislature.
To serve as a minister, an individual must be a member of the state legislature. In the state, which has a unicameral system, this means they must be members of the Legislative Assembly. If a person is appointed who is not a member, they must secure a seat in the assembly within six months. This ensures that the executive remains part of and accountable to the legislature.

132. (A) 1 and 2 only
The state has a unicameral legislature consisting only of the Legislative Assembly, whose members are directly elected by the people. The provision allowing the Governor to nominate a member from the Anglo-Indian community was abolished by the 104th Constitutional Amendment Act. Therefore, currently, all members are elected, and no nominations of this nature are made, reflecting the fully elective character of the house.

133. (A) The members of the Legislative Assembly from amongst themselves.
The Speaker is elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly from among their own ranks. This election usually takes place shortly after the formation of a new assembly. By choosing one of their own to preside over the proceedings, the members ensure that the speaker understands the house's traditions and can maintain order while remaining accountable to the collective legislative body.

134. (B) National parties
The Indian National Congress and the Bharatiya Janata Party are classified as national parties. This status is granted by the Election Commission of India based on their performance in multiple states. In the state's political context, their dominance as national parties means that the state's political narrative is often linked to broader national ideologies and policies, rather than purely regional or local concerns.

135. (A) 1956
The original state of Madhya Pradesh was formed on November 1, 1956, following the States Reorganization Act. This event unified several Hindi-speaking regions and princely states into a single administrative unit. It remained in its original form until 2000, when it was divided to create the separate state of Chhattisgarh. The 1956 formation was a key milestone in India's post-independence administrative history.

136. (A) The Governor of Madhya Pradesh
The Governor of the state appoints the Advocate General. This official serves as the primary legal advisor to the state government and represents it in various legal matters. To be eligible for this position, the individual must meet the qualifications required for a High Court judge. The Advocate General holds office during the pleasure of the Governor, typically resigning when the government changes.

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83. (C) The Governor
The Governor is constitutionally empowered to summon and prorogue the sessions of the state's Legislative Assembly. This means the Governor officially calls the members to meet and also ends a particular session. This power is typically exercised on the advice of the Chief Minister and the Council of Ministers, ensuring that the legislative body meets regularly as required by law.

84. (B) Chief Minister
While the total number of ministers is limited by constitutional provisions to fifteen percent of the assembly strength, the actual size of the Council of Ministers is determined by the Chief Minister. The Chief Minister decides how many ministers are needed for effective governance and selects individuals for various portfolios. This allows the head of government to structure the executive according to administrative needs.

85. (B) Promulgating Ordinances
Promulgating ordinances is an executive power of the Governor, not a tool used by the opposition. The opposition uses devices like Question Hour, adjournment motions, and no-confidence motions to scrutinize and challenge the government's actions within the legislature. These tools are designed to ensure accountability and provide a platform for the minority parties to highlight public grievances and executive failures.

86. (C) Jabalpur
The principal seat of the High Court is located in Jabalpur. While the state's capital is Bhopal, the judicial headquarters were established in Jabalpur to ensure a balanced distribution of state institutions. Additionally, the High Court has permanent benches in Indore and Gwalior to make justice more accessible to residents living in the western and northern regions of the state respectively.

87. (B) The charisma and appeal of state-level leaders.
The personality and perceived effectiveness of state-level leaders are major factors in the state's electoral politics. Voters often connect with the charisma and leadership style of prominent political figures when deciding which party to support. This focus on leadership can sometimes overshadow local candidate issues, as the image of the prospective Chief Minister becomes a central theme in many election campaigns.

88. (A) Major linguistic groups
The 1956 reorganization was based on the premise that administrative boundaries should align with major linguistic groups. This was intended to make government more accessible and to promote cultural unity within each state. For Madhya Pradesh, this meant unifying various Hindi-speaking regions, thereby reducing language barriers in administration and ensuring that the government functioned in a language understood by the majority.

89. (B) 2 and 3 only
The 2000 division was primarily justified by the need for better administrative convenience and focused regional development. It led to the formation of Chhattisgarh, not Jharkhand, which was carved out of Bihar. The new state took a significant portion of the mineral wealth and tribal population, altering the demographic and economic profile of the remaining territory while creating a new political entity.

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90. (B) The Governor must act on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers, except in discretionary matters.
In the state's parliamentary system, the Governor functions primarily as a formal head. According to Article 163, the Governor must generally act on the advice of the Council of Ministers. However, they possess certain discretionary powers where they can act independently, such as in choosing a Chief Minister during a hung assembly or recommending President's Rule under specific constitutional circumstances.

91. (B) The State Planning Board
The Chief Minister serves as the chairperson of the State Planning Board. This body is responsible for formulating development plans and determining the economic priorities of the state. By leading this board, the Chief Minister ensures that the government's vision for growth is translated into specific projects and that resources are allocated effectively to achieve long-term socio-economic development goals.

smooth coordination between the titular and real heads of state. Furthermore, the Chief Minister has full authority to allocate portfolios to other ministers and can recommend the dismissal of any minister, maintaining firm control over the cabinet's composition and performance.

111. (A) The minimum number of members required to be present to conduct business.
Quorum refers to the mandatory minimum attendance of members needed for the Legislative Assembly to validly conduct its business. If the required number of members is not present, the Speaker must adjourn the house or suspend the meeting. This rule ensures that legislative decisions are not made by a tiny fraction of the representatives and that the house maintains its deliberative legitimacy.

112. (B) The house is divided equally on a matter.
The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly normally does not vote on legislative matters. However, if a vote results in an equal division or tie, the Speaker exercises a casting vote to resolve the deadlock. This ensures that the house can reach a decision and continue its business. By only voting in such cases, the Speaker maintains their position of neutrality and impartiality.

113. (A) 62 years
High Court judges are constitutionally required to retire upon attaining the age of sixty-two. This retirement age is uniform for all High Courts across India. The limit is designed to ensure that the higher judiciary remains revitalized with new appointments while allowing experienced judges to serve for a substantial period. After retirement, they cannot practice in the same court or subordinate courts in that state.

114. (B) Contesting elections and forming governments.
Electoral politics encompasses the entire process of political parties and candidates competing for the mandate of the people through periodic elections. This includes campaigning, voter mobilization, and the subsequent process of government formation by the winning party or coalition. It is the practical application of democratic principles where power is attained and transferred based on the expressed will of the citizens.

115. (A) 4, 1, 3, 2
The political evolution of the region followed a clear sequence. First, the state of Madhya Bharat was formed after independence. This was followed by the merger of Bhopal state into the Indian Union. The 1956 States Reorganization Act then created the undivided state of Madhya Pradesh. Finally, in 2000, the state was bifurcated to create Chhattisgarh through the Reorganization Act of that year.

116. (B) Several major river valleys like Narmada, Tapti, and Chambal.
The state's geography is significantly defined by major river systems such as the Narmada, Tapti, and Chambal. These river valleys are crucial for irrigation, agriculture, and power generation, which are the backbones of the state's economy. Consequently, water management and river-related projects are frequently central themes in the state's developmental policies and political debates, influencing both local and state-level elections.

117. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The Governor is granted specific legal immunities to ensure the dignity and independence of the office. They are not answerable to any court for the performance of their official duties. Additionally, no criminal proceedings can be instituted or continued against them during their term. These protections prevent judicial interference in the Governor's constitutional role and maintain the prestige of the head of state.

118. (C) Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister
While the Governor is the nominal head, the real executive power is vested in the Council of Ministers, with the Chief Minister at its head. This body is responsible for making policy decisions and overseeing the state's administration. In a parliamentary system, the cabinet's decisions are binding on the Governor, ensuring that the actual governance is conducted by elected representatives accountable to the people.

119. (B) Authorizing all expenditure through the passing of the budget.
The Legislative Assembly ensures financial accountability by exercising its power to authorize all state expenditures. No money can

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101. (A) Reduced.
Following the division of the state in 2000, the number of seats in the Legislative Assembly was reduced. A significant portion of the original territory and population was transferred to the new state of Chhattisgarh, which established its own legislative body. Consequently, the total membership of the remaining state's assembly was adjusted downward to reflect its new, smaller demographic and geographical jurisdiction.

102. (A) Union Council of Ministers
The President of India appoints the Governor of a state based on the advice of the Union Council of Ministers, led by the Prime Minister. While there is a convention to consult the respective state's Chief Minister, the final decision-making power rests with the central executive. This appointment mechanism reinforces the constitutional link between the Union and the states within India's federal structure.

103. (A) The CM can cast a deciding vote in the Legislative Assembly in case of a tie.
The Chief Minister is the head of the government and the main channel of communication with the Governor. However, they do not have the power to cast a deciding vote in the assembly; that authority belongs exclusively to the Speaker. The Chief Minister participates in the house as an ordinary member and votes like any other representative, except in their executive capacity.

104. (A) The Governor
The Governor is a part of the state legislature according to the Constitution but is not a member of the Legislative Assembly. This means they do not sit in the house, debate, or vote on bills. Their legislative role is primarily ceremonial and formal, involving summoning the house and providing the final assent required for any bill to become a legally binding act.

105. (B) Present itself as a viable alternative to form the government.
In times of political instability, the opposition's constructive role is to offer stability by presenting itself as a capable alternative to the current government. This involves demonstrating that it can command a majority and provide effective leadership. By doing so, the opposition helps maintain the democratic process and ensures that governance can continue without unnecessary and costly mid-term elections if alternatives exist.

106. (C) Certiorari
The writ of Certiorari is issued by the High Court to quash the order of a lower court or tribunal that has acted beyond its jurisdiction or in violation of the principles of natural justice. This power ensures that subordinate judicial bodies operate within their legal limits and that their decisions are fair and constitutionally sound. It is an essential tool for judicial review and oversight.

107. (A) Indian National Congress and BJP
The political history of the state is characterized by a stable competitive relationship between the Indian National Congress and the Bharatiya Janata Party. These two national parties have consistently dominated the electoral scene, with power alternating between them over different terms. This bipolar structure has marginalized third-party influence, making every election a direct contest between the two major ideological camps in the state.

108. (A) Parliament of India
The States Reorganization Act of 1956 was enacted by the Parliament of India under its constitutional authority to redraw state boundaries. This act was the result of extensive debates following the report of the Fazl Ali Commission. By passing this law, the Parliament unified various territories to form the modern state, ensuring that the reorganization process followed a uniform national legal framework.

109. (A) Recommending the imposition of President's Rule in the state.
Recommending the imposition of President's Rule under Article 356 is a significant discretionary power of the Governor. This action is taken if the Governor is satisfied that the state government cannot function according to constitutional provisions. Unlike other tasks where they must follow the cabinet's advice, this report is based on the Governor's independent assessment of the state's political and administrative situation.

110. (D) 1, 2 and 3
The Chief Minister holds extensive powers within the state's executive branch. They act as the principal advisor to the Governor, ensuring

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146. (A) The state law, if it had received the President's assent.
Generally, when a state law conflicts with a central law on a Concurrent List subject, the central law prevails. However, a significant exception exists under Article 254: if the state law has been reserved for and received the assent of the President of India, it will prevail in that specific state. This allows states some flexibility to adapt shared laws to their regional requirements.

147. (B) Role of the opposition
The Shadow Cabinet" is a concept where the opposition party appoints members to mirror the roles of the actual cabinet ministers. Each shadow minister is responsible for scrutinizing a specific government department. This system, primarily used in Westminster-style democracies, helps the opposition provide specialized criticism and prepares its members for future ministerial roles if they were to win the next election.

148. (B) Examine the constitutionality of a law or executive order.
Judicial Review is a vital power that allows the High Court to scrutinize laws passed by the legislature and orders issued by the executive. If the court determines that a law or order violates the Constitution, it can declare it invalid. This power ensures the supremacy of the Constitution and protects citizens from potential legislative or executive overreach that could infringe upon their fundamental rights.

149. (A) BJP and INC
The party system in the state is dominated by the Bharatiya Janata Party and the Indian National Congress. These two national parties have been the primary contenders for power for several decades, creating a stable bipolar competition. While other parties occasionally win seats, the overall political narrative and government formation almost exclusively revolve around the ideological and electoral battle between these two major political organizations.

150. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-2, S-1
The timeline of the state's formation and reorganization is marked by two key years. 1956 saw the original formation of Madhya Pradesh following the national States Reorganisation Act. In 2000, the state underwent a significant division, which resulted in the creation of the new state of Chhattisgarh. These events represent the two most important structural changes in the administrative history of the region.

151. (A) Enters upon his/her office.
The Governor is appointed for a five-year term, which begins on the day they formally enter upon their office. Although the President can remove the Governor at any time before this term expires, the five-year period is the standard expected duration. This time line ensures a degree of stability in the position of the state's constitutional head, while maintaining the President's ultimate oversight.

152. (A) Chief Minister
The Chief Minister has the sole authority to allocate portfolios among the various members of the Council of Ministers. They decide which minister will lead specific departments such as finance, home, or education. The Governor formally issues the orders for these assignments, but they must strictly follow the recommendations of the Chief Minister, who manages the team's administrative responsibilities and performance.

153. (A) They must get elected to the Assembly within six months.
A person who is not a member of the Legislative Assembly can be appointed as a minister. However, this is a temporary arrangement. According to the Constitution, such a person must secure a seat in the assembly by getting elected within six consecutive months from their date of appointment. If they fail to do so, they must vacate their ministerial office immediately.

154. (C) Immediately before the first meeting of the new assembly.
When the Legislative Assembly is dissolved, most members lose their status immediately. However, a special provision ensures that the Speaker continues to hold office until just before the first meeting of the newly elected assembly. This continuity is essential to manage the transition and ensure that the new house can be formally convened and members can be sworn in under proper supervision.

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be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of the State without the assembly's approval through the annual budget and appropriation bills. This financial control is a primary mechanism for the legislature to supervise the executive's spending and ensure that public funds are used appropriately.

120. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The opposition's role in providing checks and balances is a cornerstone of parliamentary democracy. By scrutinizing the government's actions and policies, they prevent the misuse of power and highlight alternative viewpoints. This continuous oversight ensures that the ruling executive remains transparent and accountable to the legislature, which is essential for the effective and democratic functioning of the state's political system.

121. (B) The President of India.
According to the Constitution, the President of India appoints all High Court judges. This process involves consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the Governor of the respective state. For the appointment of judges other than the Chief Justice, the Chief Justice of the High Court is also consulted. This centralized appointment system is designed to safeguard the independence and uniformity of the higher judiciary.

122. (A) Split-ticket voting
Split-ticket voting occurs when a voter supports one party in the state assembly elections but chooses a different party for the national parliamentary elections. This phenomenon suggests that the electorate distinguishes between regional governance issues and national priorities. It reflects a sophisticated voting pattern where the choice is based on the specific context of the election rather than a rigid, singular party loyalty.

123. (B) The territory of the Nizam of Hyderabad.
The 1956 reorganization of the state integrated the Central Provinces and Berar, the princely states of Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh, and Bhopal. However, the territories of the Nizam of Hyderabad were not part of this merger. Most of Hyderabad's regions were instead distributed among the states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Maharashtra, following the linguistic reorganization of those particular southern and western areas.

124. (D) President's Rule under Article 356
If the Governor believes the state government cannot function according to the Constitution, they can recommend the imposition of President's Rule under Article 356. This leads to the suspension of the state government and places the administration under the direct control of the Central Government via the Governor. This is a significant tool used to address total political breakdowns or constitutional crises within a state.

125. (A) Governor
Constitutionally, the ministers in the Council of Ministers hold their office during the pleasure of the Governor. While the Governor typically acts on the advice of the Chief Minister regarding their appointment and removal, the formal authority rests with the head of state. This provision ensures that the executive maintains its constitutional standing and can be reconstituted as necessary to ensure effective and stable governance.

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126. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
Legislative terms have specific meanings in the conduct of house business. Prorogation ends a session, while adjournment merely terminates a particular sitting. Dissolution is more drastic, ending the very life of the current house and necessitating new elections. Quorum represents the mandatory minimum number of members needed to be present for the assembly to legally conduct any official legislative or deliberative business.

127. (B) To force the resignation of the Governor.
The opposition's roles include exposing government failures, representing non-government voters, and preparing for future leadership. However, forcing the Governor's resignation is not a recognized or constitutional role of the opposition. The Governor is a constitutional appointee of the President and is not politically accountable to the state legislature or the opposition in the same way the Council of Ministers is through democratic processes.

education. This legislative power allows the state to address regional needs while participating in national policy frameworks.

74. (D) The Bombay Presidency
The formation of the state in 1956 involved merging Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh, and Bhopal with parts of the Central Provinces. The Bombay Presidency, however, was a separate administrative unit that eventually became part of the states of Maharashtra and Gujarat. Territories from Bombay were not integrated into the new state of Madhya Pradesh during the linguistic reorganization of central India.

75. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In a parliamentary system, the Council of Ministers is collectively accountable to the elected legislature. A no-confidence motion is a vital democratic tool that allows the assembly to express its lack of support for the government. If passed, the ministry must resign because it no longer holds the mandate of the people's representatives, ensuring continuous executive accountability to the legislative house.

76. (A) Internal colonialism and regional imbalance.
The political discourse leading to the 2000 division often highlighted the issue of regional imbalance and perceived internal colonialism." Leaders from the Chhattisgarh region argued that their area was being exploited for its resources while remaining underdeveloped compared to other parts of the state. These concerns about economic disparity and administrative neglect were primary drivers for the successful demand for a separate state.

77. (A) State Legislature
According to the Constitution, the State Legislature consists of the Governor and the Legislative Assembly. Although the Governor is not a member of the house and does not sit in its proceedings, they are an essential part of the legislative process. Their assent is required for any bill passed by the assembly to become a law, reflecting their integral constitutional role.

78. (C) The entire Council of Ministers
Because of the principle of collective responsibility, the resignation of the Chief Minister automatically results in the dissolution of the entire Council of Ministers. As the head of the ministry, the Chief Minister's exit signifies that the existing executive team no longer exists. This ensures that the cabinet functions as a unified body under a single leader who enjoys legislative support.

79. (A) Offer constructive criticism and hold the government accountable.
The primary function of the opposition is to act as a watchdog in the legislature. By offering constructive criticism and questioning government actions, they ensure that the ruling party remains responsive to public concerns. This role is essential for maintaining a healthy democracy, as it provides a platform for alternative views and ensures that the executive's decisions are subject to scrutiny.

80. (A) 4, 3, 2, 1
The removal of a High Court judge is a rigorous process. It begins with a motion signed by a specific number of members in either house of Parliament. This is followed by an investigation into the charges. If the motion is passed by both houses with a special majority, the President then issues the final order of removal, ensuring high judicial protection.

81. (B) Nationalism and Conservatism
The Bharatiya Janata Party is generally associated with the ideologies of nationalism and social conservatism. It emphasizes the promotion of national unity and traditional values within the political framework. This ideological stance significantly influences the party's policy priorities, campaign rhetoric, and governance style in the state, where it has maintained a strong and consistent presence for many decades.

82. (A) Area
Before the creation of Chhattisgarh in 2000, Madhya Pradesh was the largest state in India by geographical area. Its vast territory spanned across central India, encompassing diverse landscapes and regions. After the bifurcation, Rajasthan became the largest state by area. Despite the reduction in size, the state remains one of the geographically significant and centrally located entities in the Indian union.

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137. (C) Head of the Inter-State Council.
The Chief Minister performs several key roles, including heading the State Planning Board and acting as the main link between the Governor and the cabinet. However, the Inter-State Council is a national-level body headed by the Prime Minister of India, not by any individual state's Chief Minister. While Chief Ministers are members of this council, they do not serve as its overall head or chairperson.

138. (A) 5 years
The members of the Legislative Assembly are elected for a term of five years. This is the standard duration for the assembly unless it is dissolved earlier by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister or due to a political crisis. At the end of five years, the assembly's term naturally expires, and fresh general elections are held to elect new representatives.

139. (C) The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
In states with a bicameral legislature, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly usually presides over a joint sitting. Although the state of Madhya Pradesh currently has a unicameral system, the general constitutional principle remains that the Speaker of the lower house takes precedence in such situations. This mirrors the role of the Lok Sabha Speaker in joint sittings of the national Parliament.

140. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The High Court possesses appellate jurisdiction, which allows it to hear and decide appeals against the judgments of subordinate courts located within the state. This includes both civil and criminal cases. By reviewing the decisions of lower courts, the High Court ensures that legal principles are correctly followed and that parties have a mechanism to challenge perceived injustices or errors in lower judicial rulings.

141. (B) Issues like infrastructure, governance, and middle-class aspirations.
In urban constituencies, voters tend to prioritize issues like modern infrastructure, effective urban governance, and the fulfillment of middle-class economic aspirations. Unlike rural areas where traditional social hierarchies might play a larger role, urban voters are often more influenced by the perceived performance of the government in delivering services like electricity, roads, and employment opportunities, reflecting a more developmental approach to voting.

142. (B) Linguistic lines
The 1956 reorganization process was fundamentally aimed at redrawing the political map of India along linguistic lines. The objective was to create states where the majority of the population shared a common language, thereby simplifying administration and strengthening regional cultural identity. This approach was believed to enhance democratic participation by allowing the government to function in the language spoken by its citizens.

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143. (C) Bhopal
Following the division of the state in 2000, Bhopal continued to serve as the capital of the remaining territory. It was originally chosen as the capital in 1956 because of its central location and existing administrative infrastructure. While the new state of Chhattisgarh established its capital in Raipur, Bhopal remained the political and administrative heart of the reorganized state of Madhya Pradesh.

144. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
The Governor possesses the power to pardon or commute sentences for offenses against state laws. However, this power is not absolute and is subject to judicial review. The Supreme Court has ruled that the Governor must exercise this power on the advice of the Council of Ministers and that such decisions can be challenged if they are found to be arbitrary or mala fide.

145. (C) The passing of a no-confidence motion in the Legislative Assembly.
The Council of Ministers can be removed from office if the Legislative Assembly passes a motion of no-confidence against it. This occurs when a majority of the members express that they no longer support the government. Since the executive is collectively responsible to the legislature, such a vote necessitates the resignation of the entire ministry, leading to a change in government or elections.

92. (B) No single party or pre-poll alliance secures a clear majority.
A hung assembly" occurs when no single political party or established alliance wins the minimum number of seats required to form a majority. This situation leads to political uncertainty and necessitates negotiations between parties to form a coalition or minority government. In such cases, the Governor's role becomes crucial in inviting a leader who can potentially prove their majority on the house floor.

93. (A) P-1, Q-1, R-1, S-2
Specific constitutional powers are assigned to different authorities. The Governor has the power to grant pardons, promulgate ordinances, and appoint the Chief Minister. Conversely, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly holds the unique power to certify whether a bill is a money bill. This clear division of authority ensures a system of checks and balances within the state's legislative and executive framework.

94. (A) Secularism and social democracy
The Indian National Congress traditionally promotes the ideologies of secularism and social democracy. It focuses on inclusive growth and the protection of the rights of various social and religious groups. In the state, these ideological foundations influence the party's approach to social welfare programs and its efforts to build broad-based coalitions among diverse sections of the rural and urban population.

95. (B) The Marathi-speaking Vidarbha region
During the 1956 reorganization, the Marathi-speaking Vidarbha region, which was part of the old Central Provinces and Berar, was transferred to the Bombay state. The newly formed state of Madhya Pradesh integrated the remaining Hindi-speaking areas, along with Vindhya Pradesh, Bhopal, and Madhya Bharat. This change ensured that the new state was linguistically homogeneous, primarily consisting of Hindi-speaking populations.

96. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
The Governor possesses the constitutional power to dissolve the Legislative Assembly. However, this is not an absolute discretionary power to be used at any time. Conventionally, the Governor dissolves the assembly only on the advice of the Chief Minister who enjoys a majority, or when no stable government can be formed. Dissolving a majority-backed government based on personal whim would be unconstitutional.

97. (C) Deputy ministers
The Council of Ministers is structured in a hierarchy to manage diverse administrative tasks. It typically consists of cabinet ministers, who hold key portfolios and make major policy decisions, followed by ministers of state. In some cases, deputy ministers are also appointed to assist senior ministers in their departmental duties. This multi-tiered organization allows for a more detailed and efficient management of the state's administration.

98. (A) Ensure the accountability of the executive to the legislature.
A primary constitutional role of the Legislative Assembly is to maintain oversight of the state executive. Through debates, questions, and financial control, the assembly ensures that the Council of Ministers remains responsible to the people's elected representatives. This system of checks and balances is fundamental to a parliamentary democracy, ensuring that the government's actions align with legislative intent and public interest.

99. (A) Gwalior
While the main seat of the High Court is in Jabalpur, it has two permanent benches to serve other major regions of the state. These benches are located in Indore and Gwalior. This decentralized structure was established to ensure that citizens in the western and northern parts of the state have easier access to the higher judiciary, reducing the distance and time required for legal proceedings.

100. (C) A is true but R is false.
Electoral politics in the state are indeed influenced by governance and developmental issues, as voters increasingly evaluate parties based on their performance. The claim that voters choose only based on caste identity, regardless of performance, is incorrect. While social identity remains a factor, the electorate frequently shifts support based on tangible outcomes like infrastructure, electricity, and welfare scheme implementation by the ruling government.

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155. (A) Enforcing Fundamental Rights and for any other purpose.
The High Court's writ jurisdiction under Article 226 is broader than that of the Supreme Court. It can issue writs not only for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights but also for any other purpose," meaning the enforcement of ordinary legal rights. This wide-ranging power makes the High Court a primary protector of justice and legality for citizens within its territorial jurisdiction.

156. (B) Regular alternation of power and strong electoral competition.
The bipolar system in the state fosters intense electoral competition between the two major national parties. This often leads to the regular alternation of power, where voters switch support based on performance and anti-incumbency factors. Such a competitive environment ensures that both parties remain responsive to the electorate's needs, as neither can take their majority for granted in the subsequent elections.

157. (B) Fazl Ali Commission
The Reorganization of States Act of 1956 was based on the comprehensive report of the Fazl Ali Commission. This commission studied the feasibility of redrawing state boundaries along linguistic lines while considering administrative and economic factors. Its recommendations paved the way for the creation of the unified state of Madhya Pradesh, integrating various Hindi-speaking territories of central India into one entity.

158. (A) 1 and 3 only
The Governor possesses the power to reserve state bills for the President's consideration and must address the first session of the assembly after a general election. However, while the Governor can grant pardons, they do not have the same absolute power as the President regarding death sentences. The Governor can suspend or commute a death sentence, but cannot grant a full pardon for it.

159. (A) A no-confidence vote in the Legislative Assembly.
The Chief Minister can be removed from office if the Legislative Assembly passes a vote of no-confidence against the government. This reflects the parliamentary principle that the executive must maintain the majority support of the elected house. If the motion is carried, the Chief Minister and the entire Council of Ministers are constitutionally required to resign, as they no longer possess the mandate to govern.

160. (C) The Constitution of India (Articles 168-212).
The fundamental rules governing the state's Legislative Assembly are enshrined in Articles 168 to 212 of the Indian Constitution. these provisions define the assembly's composition, the qualifications of its members, the duration of its term, and the roles of its officers. This constitutional framework ensures that the state's legislative machinery operates according to established democratic principles and maintains a uniform structure across the country.

161. (B) Cabinet Minister
The Leader of the Opposition is an officially recognized position within the state legislature. To provide the role with appropriate dignity and authority, the individual holding this position is granted the same rank, salary, and facilities as a cabinet minister. This status acknowledges the importance of the opposition in a parliamentary democracy and ensures that the leader can effectively fulfill their duties of scrutiny.

162. (B) Parliament of India
The salaries and allowances of High Court judges are determined by the Parliament of India, not the state legislature. This provision is designed to ensure the independence of the higher judiciary from the influence of the state executive or legislature. However, while the Parliament sets the amounts, these expenses are charged to the Consolidated Fund of the State where the court is located.

163. (B) A sentiment against the ruling party or incumbent representative.
Anti-incumbency refers to a phenomenon where voters develop a negative sentiment toward the current government or their local representatives, often leading to their defeat in subsequent elections. This can stem from dissatisfaction with performance, unresolved local issues, or a general desire for political change. In the state's competitive politics, anti-incumbency is a

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in specific regions, such as the areas bordering Uttar Pradesh. Although these smaller parties rarely form the government independently, they can impact electoral outcomes in close contests and represent specific social or regional interests.

218. (B) Part A, B, and C states
The States Reorganization Act of 1956 simplified India's administrative structure by abolishing the complex categories of Part A, B, and C states. These had been established after independence to integrate former British provinces and princely states. The reorganization replaced these with a more uniform system of states and union territories, based primarily on linguistic and administrative considerations, which led to the creation of the modern state.

219. (A) Agrarian issues and farmer welfare
Since the state has a predominantly rural population and an economy based largely on agriculture, agrarian issues are a major political characteristic. Matters such as crop prices, irrigation, electricity for farming, and agricultural loans are central to electoral campaigns and government policies. Political parties that prioritize farmer welfare and address rural grievances often gain significant support from the state's vast and influential farming community.

220. (A) When an election results in a hung assembly.
The Governor's discretionary powers are most notably used in the aftermath of an election that results in a hung assembly. When no single party has a clear majority, the Governor must use their judgment to invite the leader most likely to form a stable government. This decision is one of the few instances where the Governor acts independently rather than on the advice of a cabinet.

221. (A) Presiding over cabinet meetings.
As the head of the Council of Ministers, the Chief Minister presides over its meetings and leads the collective decision-making process. They set the cabinet's agenda and coordinate the activities of different government departments. This leadership role is central to the Chief Minister's power, allowing them to direct state policy and ensure that the government's objectives are implemented through the administrative machinery.

222. (A) 1 and 3 only
The opposition is often described as the government in waiting" because it provides a ready alternative to the ruling party. Its primary role is to scrutinize the government using legislative tools like questions and motions, rather than offering praise. This continuous oversight is essential for a healthy democracy, ensuring that the ruling executive remains transparent and accountable to both the legislature and the people.

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223. (A) The entire state of Madhya Pradesh.
The jurisdiction of the High Court extends across the entire territory of the state. It is the highest judicial authority for all districts and regions within the state's boundaries. While it has benches in other cities to provide easier access, the court's overall legal and administrative authority is uniform for all citizens and institutions operating within the reorganized borders of Madhya Pradesh.

224. (A) The electoral process.
In a democratic system, political parties primarily compete for power through periodic elections to the state legislature. This electoral process involves mobilising voters, articulating policy platforms, and winning the majority of seats in the assembly. Success in elections grants the party the mandate to form the government and implement its policies, reflecting the democratic transition of power based on the people's will.

225. (A) A redefinition of its geographical, economic, and demographic characteristics.
The 2000 division significantly reshaped the state by separating the Chhattisgarh region. This resulted in a new geographical boundary, the loss of mineral-rich areas, and a shift in the demographic composition, including a reduction in the tribal population percentage. These changes necessitated a fundamental re-evaluation of the state's developmental priorities and economic strategies as it adjusted to its new identity as a reorganized entity.

226. (A) The Chief Justice of the Madhya Pradesh High Court.
If the Governor resigns or the office becomes vacant unexpectedly, the Chief Justice of the state's High Court typically performs the functions of

173. (B) Fazl Ali
The 1953 States Reorganisation Commission was headed by Fazl Ali, a retired Supreme Court judge. The commission also included H.N. Kunzru and K.M. Panikkar as members. Often referred to as the Fazl Ali Commission, its extensive study and subsequent report provided the framework for redrawing India's internal boundaries, including the establishment of a larger, unified state of Madhya Pradesh.

174. (A) The loss of its mineral-rich regions to Chhattisgarh.
A defining factor for the state after its 2000 division was the loss of the mineral-rich and densely forested regions that became Chhattisgarh. This shift altered the state's economic landscape, making it more dependent on its agrarian base. The reorganization necessitated a strategic redirection of resources and developmental focus toward the remaining territories, which lacked the significant mineral wealth of the eastern regions.

175. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
The Constitution organizes the state machinery in a specific order. It first defines the office of the Governor as the head of the state. This is followed by provisions for the Council of Ministers to advise the Governor. Next, it outlines the structure and powers of the State Legislature. Finally, it details the functioning and jurisdiction of the High Courts for the states.

176. (A) The State Legislative Assembly is not in session.
The Governor can only promulgate an ordinance when the Legislative Assembly is not in session. Ordinances are meant to address urgent matters that cannot wait for the house to reconvene. This legislative power is temporary, as any ordinance must be laid before the assembly when it meets again and will cease to operate unless approved within a specific timeframe by the legislature.

177. (A) Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State, and Deputy Ministers.
The Council of Ministers is organized into different categories based on their seniority and responsibilities. Cabinet ministers are the most senior and hold key portfolios. They are supported by ministers of state, who may have independent charge of smaller departments or assist cabinet ministers. Deputy ministers form the third tier, helping senior ministers with administrative and legislative tasks within their respective departments.

178. (C) Legislative and Financial Powers
The most significant powers of the Assembly are its legislative and financial authorities. It has the exclusive power to make laws on state subjects and is the only body that can authorize the state government to collect taxes and spend public money. Through these powers, the assembly determines the state's legal framework and controls the government's financial resources, ensuring executive accountability.

179. (B) Vacant
If the office of the Speaker becomes vacant, the Deputy Speaker performs the duties associated with the position. This ensures that the assembly's proceedings can continue without interruption. The Deputy Speaker also presides over the house if the Speaker is absent from a sitting. This constitutional arrangement maintains the leadership of the legislative house and ensures that its business is conducted according to established rules.

180. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
The High Court's authority is divided into specific jurisdictions. Original jurisdiction allows it to hear certain cases for the first time. Appellate jurisdiction involves reviewing decisions from lower courts. Supervisory jurisdiction gives it power of superintendence over subordinate judiciary. Writ jurisdiction empowers it to issue directions for the enforcement of fundamental rights, ensuring a comprehensive judicial oversight of the entire state's legal system.

181. (A) The nationalization of state elections.
When state assembly elections are heavily influenced by national issues or the charisma of national-level leaders, it is referred to as the nationalization of state elections. This trend suggests that voters are looking beyond local governance and are aligning their choices with broader national political narratives. In such cases, the popularity of a national party's leadership can significantly impact the outcome of the state's legislative contests.

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182. (A) Central Provinces and Berar
The 1956 formation of the state integrated the Hindi-speaking areas of the former Central Provinces and Berar with other regions like Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh, and Bhopal. This amalgamation focused on creating a linguistically cohesive state by bringing together territories where Hindi was the predominant language. It simplified the complex administrative map of central India and unified various historical regions under a single state government.

183. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
While the Governor formally appoints the Chief Minister, this choice is not absolute or purely personal. The Governor is guided by clear constitutional conventions, which mandate that the leader of the party or coalition with a majority in the Legislative Assembly must be invited to form the government. The Governor's discretion only arises in situations where no single party has a clear majority.

184. (A) Cannot be enquired into by any court.
According to Article 163 of the Constitution, the advice tendered by the Council of Ministers to the Governor cannot be questioned or inquired into by any court. This provision protects the confidentiality of the executive's decision-making process and ensures that the relationship between the titular head and the real executive remains beyond the scope of judicial scrutiny, maintaining administrative efficiency and privacy.

185. (A) 1 and 2 only
The state's Legislative Assembly is the lower house and is presided over by the Speaker. However, it is not a permanent body. It has a standard term of five years and can be dissolved earlier by the Governor. This is different from a Legislative Council, which is a permanent house not subject to dissolution. The assembly represents the directly elected component of the state's legislature.

186. (B) Provide an alternative perspective and maintain a check on the government's actions.
The leader of the opposition plays a crucial role by providing an alternative perspective on public policies and maintaining a constant check on the ruling government. By highlighting the flaws in the administration's actions and offering different solutions, the leader ensures that the government remains accountable and that the diverse interests of the electorate are represented within the legislative process.

187. (A) The Chief Justice of India and the Governor of the state only.
The appointment of the High Court Chief Justice is made by the President of India. In this process, the President must consult with the Chief Justice of India and the Governor of the respective state. This ensures that both national judicial oversight and state-level representation are considered. The state's Council of Ministers or Chief Minister does not have a formal role in this constitutional consultation.

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188. (B) Issues related to forest rights, land alienation, and community identity.
In the tribal belts of the state, electoral outcomes are deeply influenced by issues specific to indigenous communities. These include the protection of forest rights, concerns over land alienation, and the preservation of community identity. Political parties that successfully address these socio-economic challenges and advocate for tribal welfare are more likely to secure the support of voters in these significant regions.

189. (A) Fundamental factors like geography, society, and economy that shape its political life.
The determinants of state politics are the underlying factors that influence and shape the political landscape. These include the state's central geography, its diverse social structure—particularly the significant tribal and rural populations—and its primarily agrarian economy. These factors determine the priorities of political parties, the nature of electoral campaigns, and the types of policies formulated by the state government to address regional needs.

190. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Governor is constitutionally empowered to reserve certain bills for the President's consideration. This is particularly mandatory if a bill passed by the state legislature would endanger the constitutional position of the state High Court. This power serves as a safeguard to

ensure that state laws do not conflict with the national interest or undermine the independence and authority of the judiciary.

191. (B) The State Legislature
The salaries and allowances of the Chief Minister and other ministers are determined by the State Legislature through law. This power allows the elected representatives of the state to decide the compensation for the executive branch. By having the legislature set these amounts, the system maintains a level of financial oversight and ensures that the executive's remuneration is transparent and legally authorized.

192. (A) The Legislative Assembly only.
A motion of no-confidence can only be introduced in the Legislative Assembly. This is because the Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the directly elected house of the state legislature. If the motion is passed by a majority of the assembly members, the government must resign. This process ensures that the executive continues to enjoy the mandate of the people's representatives.

193. (B) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
The role of the Speaker in the state's Legislative Assembly is closely modeled after the Speaker of the Lok Sabha. Both positions involve presiding over the house, maintaining order, interpreting rules of procedure, and ensuring that the rights and privileges of the members are protected. They both hold a position of neutrality and represent the dignity and authority of their respective legislative houses.

194. (B) Advisory jurisdiction to the Governor
High Courts in India possess original, appellate, and supervisory jurisdictions. However, unlike the Supreme Court, which can provide advisory opinions to the President under Article 143, the High Court does not have a constitutional mandate to provide advisory jurisdiction to the Governor. The Governor typically seeks legal advice from the Advocate General rather than requesting a formal advisory opinion from the state's High Court.

195. (A) Election Commission of India
The Election Commission of India is responsible for supervising and conducting elections to the state legislatures. This national body ensures that the electoral process is free, fair, and transparent. While the State Election Commission handles local body elections, the parliamentary and assembly contests are managed by the central commission to maintain uniformity and independence in the democratic selection of state representatives.

196. (A) Article 3
The 2000 division of the state was carried out under Article 3 of the Constitution. This article empowers the Parliament to form new states, increase or decrease the area of any state, or alter the boundaries and names of existing states. This constitutional provision allows for administrative reorganization to meet regional demands and ensure effective governance without requiring a complex constitutional amendment process.

197. (D) Judges of the High Court
The Governor makes several key state appointments, including the Chief Minister, the Advocate General, and the Chairman of the State Public Service Commission. However, judges of the High Court are appointed by the President of India. While the Governor is consulted during the process, the formal authority to appoint judges lies with the President to ensure the independence of the higher judiciary.

198. (A) Unnecessarily large cabinets and political horse-trading.
The constitutional amendment limiting the size of the Council of Ministers was designed to curb political horse-trading and prevent the formation of excessively large cabinets. Before this limit, governments often appointed numerous ministers to appease various political factions or ensure the loyalty of legislators. By restricting the cabinet size, the amendment promotes administrative efficiency and reduces the financial burden of an oversized executive.

199. (A) Through the Public Accounts Committee (PAC)
The Legislative Assembly ensures financial accountability primarily through the Public Accounts Committee. This committee examines the reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General to ensure that public money spent by the executive was used for the intended purposes

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significant factor that often influences the regular alternation of power.

164. (B) Integration and rationalization of administrative boundaries in central India.
The 1956 creation of the state was a major exercise in integrating diverse territories, including princely states and former British provinces, into a single administrative unit. By unifying these areas, the central government aimed to rationalize boundaries and create a more manageable and culturally cohesive state in central India. This reorganization was crucial for streamlining governance and promoting developmental efforts across the region.

165. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Collective responsibility means that the entire Council of Ministers functions as a unified body. If the Legislative Assembly passes a no-confidence motion against any single minister or the cabinet as a whole, it is interpreted as a loss of confidence in the entire government. Consequently, every minister must resign, as they all share responsibility for the government's policies and administrative actions.

166. (A) Requires certification by the Speaker as a Money Bill.
A Money Bill has unique procedural requirements and can only be introduced in the Legislative Assembly. One essential requirement is that it must be certified as such by the Speaker. This certification ensures that the bill follows the specific constitutional rules governing financial legislation. Once the Speaker certifies it, their decision is final and prevents the bill from being delayed or rejected as an ordinary bill.

167. (B) A vital link between the Union and the State.
The Governor serves as a crucial intermediary between the Central Government and the state administration. Appointed by the President, the Governor ensures that the state is governed according to constitutional principles and communicates important matters to the Union. This role is fundamental to India's federal structure, facilitating coordination and maintaining a check on the state's administrative and political functioning.

168. (A) Get elected to the assembly within six months.
If a person is appointed as Chief Minister without being a member of the Legislative Assembly, they must secure membership within six months. This usually involves winning a by-election. This constitutional requirement ensures that the head of the government has a direct mandate from the electorate and is part of the legislative body to which the executive is collectively responsible.

169. (C) Governor
The Governor holds the formal constitutional power to summon the sessions of the Legislative Assembly. While the actual dates and agenda are typically decided by the cabinet, the official order to convene the house is issued by the Governor. This ensures that the legislature meets at regular intervals, as mandated by the Constitution, to conduct its deliberative and law-making business.

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170. (B) Appointing government officials.
The opposition's roles include participating in debates, scrutinizing the budget, and raising public issues to hold the government accountable. However, the power to appoint government officials lies strictly with the executive branch. The opposition does not have any administrative authority to make appointments, as their function is to monitor and critique the actions of those in power rather than perform executive duties.

171. (B) The Constitution of India
The jurisdiction, powers, and organizational structure of the High Court are primarily defined by the Constitution of India. Various articles detail the court's authority to issue writs, its role as a court of record, and its power of superintendence over subordinate courts. This constitutional basis ensures that the judiciary remains independent and that its powers cannot be easily altered by the state legislature.

172. (A) Bipolar
The presence of two major national parties that consistently compete for power creates a bipolar party system. In this environment, the political contest is primarily between these two dominant forces, with other parties playing a secondary role. This bipolarity often results in a clear choice for the voters and typically leads to stable governments formed by the party that secures a majority.

state's boundaries. Jurisdiction relates to the legal authority and powers of the High Court. Discretionary power is a key aspect of the Governor's constitutional authority, allowing for independent action in specific situations within the state's governance.

209. (A) Enquire into the legality of a claim of a person to a public office.
The writ of Quo Warranto is issued by the High Court to investigate the legality of an individual's claim to hold a public office. This ensures that only persons who are legally qualified and authorized can occupy positions of public authority. It serves as a check against any unlawful assumption of power and protects the integrity of the state's administrative and political institutions.

210. (A) The candidate's caste and community connection.
In rural areas of the state, caste and community affiliations are often major determinants of voting behaviour. Voters frequently feel a sense of loyalty toward candidates from their own social background. Political parties recognize this and often prioritize caste arithmetic when selecting candidates for rural constituencies. This social dynamic significantly influences electoral strategies and can determine the success of a party in the rural heartlands.

211. (C) An Act of Parliament
The 2000 division of the state was legally achieved through the Madhya Pradesh Reorganisation Act, which was passed by the Parliament of India. Under Article 3 of the Constitution, the power to create new states and alter existing boundaries lies exclusively with the Union Parliament. This legislative process followed consultation with the state assembly, but the final authority rested with the central legislative body.

212. (B) The President's decision (assent or withholding assent) is final.
When the Governor reserves a state bill for the President's consideration, the President becomes the final authority on its fate. The President can either grant assent, withhold assent, or return the bill for reconsideration. Once a bill is reserved, the Governor's role in the process ends, and the President's subsequent decision determines whether the bill will eventually become a legally binding act for the state.

213. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
According to the Constitution, a person who is not a member of the Legislative Assembly can be appointed as Chief Minister. However, this is a temporary appointment. Such an individual must get elected to the assembly within a period of six months from their appointment. If they fail to secure membership within this time frame, they must resign from the office of the Chief Minister.

214. (C) The Assembly itself
The Legislative Assembly has the exclusive power to frame its own rules of procedure and conduct of business. These rules govern how sessions are managed, how bills are debated, and how the rights of members are protected. By making its own rules, the assembly ensures its independence from the executive and can adapt its procedures to meet the specific requirements of the state's legislative process.

215. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly is expected to be an impartial presiding officer. To maintain this neutrality, they do not participate in the initial voting on a bill or motion. Their right to vote is limited to situations where the house is equally divided. In such cases, the Speaker exercises a casting vote" to resolve the tie and ensure that a decision is reached.

216. (A) Judicial review
Judicial review is the power of the High Court to examine whether a law or executive action is consistent with the Constitution. If a law is found to violate constitutional provisions, the court can declare it unconstitutional and void. This power ensures the supremacy of the Constitution and protects the rights of citizens from any potentially unlawful actions by the state legislature or the executive branch.

217. (A) The significant but limited influence of smaller parties in certain regions.
While the state's party system is primarily bipolar, dominated by the BJP and the INC, smaller parties like the Bahujan Samaj Party still exert some influence. This influence is typically concentrated

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the highest formal position. The Chief Minister is the real head of government, leading the cabinet. Within the ministry, cabinet ministers hold the next level of authority, followed by ministers of state who assist in the administration of various departments.

236. (A) The President of India
A judge of the High Court can resign from their office by submitting a written letter of resignation to the President of India. Since the President is the appointing authority for all High Court judges, they are also the authority to whom a resignation must be addressed. This process is consistent across all states and is part of the constitutional framework governing the higher judiciary.

237. (D) All India Trinamool Congress
The political history of the state has been dominated by the Indian National Congress and the Bharatiya Janata Party, with the Bahujan Samaj Party having a limited but consistent presence. The All India Trinamool Congress, however, is a regional party primarily based in West Bengal and does not have any significant electoral history or consistent organizational presence in the state's legislative or political landscape.

238. (A) Integration
The formation of the state in 1956 is best described as an exercise in integration. This process involved merging various former British provinces, princely states, and administrative units like Madhya Bharat and Vindhya Pradesh into a single, unified state. This integration aimed to create a more efficient and linguistically homogeneous administrative entity, streamlining the complex political map of central India after independence.

239. (A) A tradition of unicameral legislature.
A key political characteristic of the state is its tradition of having a unicameral legislature, consisting only of the Legislative Assembly. Unlike some states that also have a Legislative Council (upper house), the state has consistently operated with a single house. This structure simplifies the legislative process and ensures that all laws are debated and passed by the directly elected representatives of the people.

240. (A) A statement of policy of the state government.
The Governor's address at the start of the first session each year is a formal constitutional requirement. This speech is prepared by the Council of Ministers and outlines the government's policies, achievements, and upcoming legislative plans. It serves as an official statement of the executive's priorities and provides a framework for subsequent debates in the assembly, ensuring that the government's vision is clearly articulated.

241. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The executive leadership in the state is divided into two distinct roles. The Governor serves as the constitutional or nominal head of the executive, representing the state's formal authority. In contrast, the Chief Minister is the real head of the executive, possessing actual decision-making power. This dual structure is typical of parliamentary systems, balancing ceremonial headship with effective leadership by elected representatives.

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242. (B) 2 and 3 only
The Legislative Assembly has the power to amend the state budget and plays a role in electing members to the Rajya Sabha. However, it cannot make laws on subjects in the Union List, as that is the exclusive domain of the national Parliament. The assembly's legislative authority is confined to the State List and the Concurrent List, as defined by the Seventh Schedule.

243. (A) Break a tie.
The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly normally remains neutral and does not vote on most matters. However, if a vote results in an equal division of the house, the Speaker can exercise a casting vote to break the tie. This allows the assembly to reach a definitive decision and move forward with its legislative business, maintaining the Speaker's role as an impartial presiding officer.

244. (A) Its judgments are recorded for perpetual memory and have evidentiary value.
As a court of record, the High Court's proceedings and judgments are documented for permanent storage and reference. These records have evidentiary value and cannot be questioned in any subordinate court. Additionally, this status

the Governor until a new appointment is made. This ensures the continuity of the constitutional head of state. This arrangement is based on established legal precedents and presidential warrants to prevent any vacuum in the state's titular executive leadership.

227. (A) Chief Minister, subject to constitutional limits.
The Chief Minister has the authority to decide the size and composition of the Council of Ministers. However, this power is restricted by the 91st Constitutional Amendment, which limits the total number of ministers to fifteen percent of the assembly's strength. Within this legal framework, the Chief Minister selects their team and assigns portfolios to ensure the efficient functioning of the state government.

228. (A) To pass the annual budget of the state.
One of the most critical powers of the Legislative Assembly is the authority to review and pass the state's annual budget. Through this process, the elected representatives approve the government's plans for revenue and expenditure. This ensures that the executive is financially accountable to the legislature and that public funds are allocated according to the priorities established by the people's representatives.

229. (A) Whether a bill is a Money Bill or not.
The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly holds the exclusive and final authority to certify whether a specific bill is a Money Bill. This decision cannot be questioned by the Governor, the President, or any court of law. This unique power ensures that financial legislation follows the distinct procedural rules mandated by the Constitution and that the assembly's role in fiscal matters is protected.

230. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Caste remains a significant factor in the state's electoral politics, deeply influencing voter preferences in many constituencies. Recognizing this reality, political parties carefully analyze caste demographics when selecting candidates to ensure broad social representation and maximize their electoral appeal. This caste arithmetic" is a fundamental part of campaign strategy, as parties attempt to build winning coalitions across various social and community groups.

231. (A) Vast geographical area and administrative challenges.
Before the 2000 division, the state was often called a 'giant state' due to its immense geographical size, which was the largest in India. This vastness presented unique administrative challenges, as the government had to manage diverse regions and distant districts from the capital. The sheer scale of its territory made it a central but difficult-to-govern entity within the Indian federal structure.

232. (A) Six weeks
An ordinance issued by the Governor when the assembly is not in session must be laid before the Legislative Assembly once it reconvenes. To remain in effect, the ordinance must be approved by the legislature within six weeks of its reassembly. If the house does not approve it within this time frame, the ordinance automatically ceases to be a legally binding act.

233. (A) Governor
The principle of individual responsibility implies that each minister holds their office at the pleasure of the Governor. While the Governor typically exercises this power on the advice of the Chief Minister, the formal constitutional position is that a minister can be removed by the Governor. This ensures that the executive maintains its organizational discipline and can be reconstituted to meet administrative requirements.

234. (A) Preside over the first sitting of the newly elected house and administer oath to members.
The Pro-tem Speaker is a temporary presiding officer appointed by the Governor, usually being the senior-most member of the new assembly. Their primary role is to preside over the first meeting of the newly elected house and administer the oath of office to the other members. Once the permanent Speaker is elected by the house, the Pro-tem Speaker's role concludes immediately.

235. (A) 4, 1, 2, 3
The political hierarchy in the state follows a clear constitutional and administrative order. The Governor is the titular head of state and occupies

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and according to legislative authorization. This scrutiny helps identify financial irregularities and ensures that the government remains accountable for its fiscal management and expenditures.

200. (A) Provide a formal status and role to the largest party in opposition.
The position of the Leader of the Opposition is formally recognized to ensure that the largest non-ruling party has a structured role in the legislature. This recognition provides the opposition with a clear leadership voice and the resources needed to scrutinize the government's actions effectively. It is an essential component of parliamentary democracy, promoting a balanced and accountable political environment.

201. (A) The Chief Justice of India and the Governor of Madhya Pradesh.
According to the Indian Constitution, the President appoints the Chief Justice and other judges of the High Court. This process requires consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the Governor of the respective state. For judges other than the Chief Justice, the Chief Justice of the state's High Court is also consulted. This multi-layered consultation ensures judicial independence and state representation.

202. (A) The dominance of two national parties.
The party system in the state is characterized by the long-standing dominance of two major national parties: the Bharatiya Janata Party and the Indian National Congress. This bipolarity has meant that state governments are almost always formed by one of these two entities, with third parties having minimal impact on the overall power structure. This creates a highly competitive but relatively stable two-party political environment.

203. (C) Bhopal
When the reorganized state was formed in 1956, Bhopal was designated as its capital. Despite other major cities like Indore, Gwalior, and Jabalpur having significant historical and administrative importance, Bhopal was chosen for its central location and existing infrastructure. Since then, it has remained the political and administrative hub of the state, housing the Legislative Assembly and the main secretariat of the government.

204. (D) 1, 2 and 3
The state's political structure includes a unicameral legislature, meaning it has only one house, the Legislative Assembly. As part of the Indian union, it sends elected representatives to both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. Furthermore, the Governor serves as the head of the state, representing the titular executive authority according to the constitutional framework governing all states in India.

205. (A) Representative of the central government.
The Governor holds a dual role within the Indian federal system. Firstly, they are the constitutional head of the state, performing formal executive and legislative functions. Secondly, as an appointee of the President, the Governor acts as a representative of the Central Government. this dual responsibility ensures that state administration is conducted within constitutional limits and provides a vital link between the Union and the states.

206. (A) The British parliamentary system.
The organization of the state's Council of Ministers is based on the British Westminster model. This system features a nominal head of state and a real executive in the form of a cabinet headed by a Chief Minister. The cabinet is drawn from and collectively responsible to the elected legislature. this model ensures that the government remains accountable to the people's representatives through continuous legislative oversight.

207. (A) It can impeach the Governor for violation of the Constitution.
While the Legislative Assembly has significant powers over state finances and law-making, it does not have the authority to impeach the Governor. The Governor is appointed by and holds office during the pleasure of the President of India. Any process for removal or action regarding the Governor's tenure is managed at the central level by the President, not by the state legislature.

208. (A) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
Each of these political terms has a specific relevance. Bipolarity describes the two-party competition in the state. Reorganization refers to the 1956 process that established the

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grants the High Court the power to punish for contempt of itself, ensuring that its authority and the dignity of the judicial process are maintained throughout the state.

245. (A) The State Legislative Assembly and the Lok Sabha.
Electoral politics in the state involves regular, periodic elections to both the State Legislative Assembly and the Lok Sabha. These contests allow citizens to choose their representatives at both the state and national levels. These elections are the primary mechanism for democratic governance, enabling the peaceful transfer of power and ensuring that the government remains accountable to the changing preferences of the electorate.

246. (A) Administrative and developmental concerns
The 2000 division of the state was primarily driven by administrative and developmental concerns. Proponents argued that creating a separate state of Chhattisgarh would lead to more focused governance and better utilization of local resources. Unlike the 1956 reorganization, which was largely linguistic, this division focused on improving administrative efficiency in a vast territory and addressing long-standing regional economic disparities and developmental neglect.

247. (A) Chief Justice of the Madhya Pradesh High Court
The oath of office and secrecy to the Governor is administered by the Chief Justice of the state's High Court. If the Chief Justice is unavailable, the senior-most judge of the High Court performs this duty. This ceremony formally inducts the Governor into their constitutional role and ensures that the head of state pledges to protect and defend the Constitution and the law.

248. (A) Governor on the recommendation of the Chief Minister.
While the Governor formally appoints the members of the Council of Ministers, this power is exercised only on the specific recommendation of the Chief Minister. The Chief Minister selects the individuals for the cabinet and assigns them their respective portfolios. This process ensures that the head of government has the authority to form a cohesive team to implement the administration's policy and legislative agenda.

249. (A) 25 years
According to the Constitution, a person must be at least twenty-five years of age to be eligible for membership in the Legislative Assembly. This age requirement is designed to ensure that representatives have a degree of maturity and experience before participating in the state's law-making process. Along with other qualifications like citizenship, this age limit is a standard requirement for candidates in all state assembly elections.

250. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
In the state's political system, the Governor is the nominal executive, while the Chief Minister holds real executive authority. The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly acts as the guardian of the house's powers and privileges. The High Court serves as the guardian of the Constitution and fundamental rights. Together, these different entities ensure a balanced and functional governance structure within the state's democratic framework.

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251. (A) Offer an alternative set of policies to the public.
A key constructive task for the opposition is to present an alternative set of policies and governance visions to the electorate. By articulating different approaches to public issues, the opposition provides voters with a clear choice and ensures that the ruling government's policies are subject to rigorous public and legislative debate. This competition of ideas is essential for a vibrant and responsive democratic system.

252. (A) Question the legality of a person's detention.
The writ of Habeas Corpus is a fundamental judicial tool used to protect personal liberty. It allows the High Court to command an authority that has detained a person to produce them before the court. This enables the court to examine the legal basis for the detention and order the person's release if the detention is found to be unlawful or without proper justification.

253. (A) The prevalent attitudes, beliefs, and values of its citizens towards the political system.
Political culture refers to the collection of shared attitudes and beliefs that shape the political behaviour of a society. In the state, this includes the citizens' views on democracy, their loyalty to

district matters.
(B) The powers of urban local bodies.
(C) The politics of development in non-tribal areas.
(D) The role of finance and bureaucracy in local self-government.

15. Which of the following statements about the political scenario concerning deprived classes in Madhya Pradesh is correct?
(A) Issues of social and economic empowerment are central to the political discourse for deprived classes.
(B) Deprived classes in Madhya Pradesh face no social or economic challenges.
(C) Political empowerment has completely resolved all issues of deprivation.
(D) There are no government policies aimed at the upliftment of deprived classes.

16. Consider the following statements of Assertion (A) and Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : Granting financial autonomy to local self-government bodies in Madhya Pradesh is essential for their effective functioning.
Reason (R) : Without financial independence, local bodies remain heavily dependent on the state government, which can hinder their ability to address local needs effectively.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

17. In the context of Madhya Pradesh politics, what does the term 'empowerment of women' primarily signify?
(A) Restricting women's participation to only social issues while excluding policy roles.
(B) Increasing women's access to resources, decision-making, and political participation.
(C) The complete transfer of political power from men to women in all state bodies.
(D) A policy focusing solely on the economic development of urban women populations.

18. The Politics of Development in Madhya Pradesh" primarily revolves around which key activity?
(A) The process of allocating state resources for infrastructure, social welfare, and economic growth.
(B) The conduct of international relations by the state government.
(C) The appointment of judicial officers in the high court.
(D) The day-to-day administration of the state secretariat.

19. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: (Concept)
P. Naxalite Problem
Q. Empowerment of Tribals
R. Women's Contribution
S. Politics of Development
List II: (Relevance to MP Politics)
1. Reservation in Panchayats
2. Industrial investment and infrastructure
3. Security and socio-economic issue in specific districts
4. Special provisions under PESA Act
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

20. Consider the following statements regarding the District Collector in Madhya Pradesh:
Statement I : The Collector is appointed by the Chief Minister of the state.
Statement II : The Collector acts as the District Magistrate, being responsible for the maintenance of law and order.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

21. Which body is at the apex of the three-tier structure of Rural Local Self-Government in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Gram Sabha
(B) Gram Panchayat
(C) Zila Panchayat
(D) Janpad Panchayat

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the Constitution does not provide a specific procedure or list of grounds for removal, unlike the case with judges or the President. This makes the Governor's tenure ultimately dependent on the central executive's decision.

263. (A) Governor
Under the constitutional framework, the Chief Minister and the Council of Ministers are mandated to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of their functions. While the Governor is the formal head, the parliamentary system requires that they act on this advice in most matters. This ensures that the state's administration is guided by the elected executive while maintaining the formal continuity of the head of state.

264. (A) Constitution of India.
The legislative authority of the state's Legislative Assembly is derived from and limited by the Constitution of India. The assembly can only make laws on subjects within its assigned lists and must follow established constitutional procedures. Any law passed that violates the Constitution can be struck down by the judiciary. This ensures that the state's law-making process remains within the fundamental legal framework of the nation.

265. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The party system in the state is consistently bipolar, with the Bharatiya Janata Party and the Indian National Congress being the two dominant forces. Voters have historically provided clear mandates to one of these two parties, making it difficult for third parties or coalitions to gain significant ground. This structure results in stable government formations and a focused electoral contest between two major national ideologies.

266. (A) Good behaviour, until the age of 62.
High Court judges enjoy tenure based on good behaviour until they reach the mandatory retirement age of sixty-two. They are not subject to the pleasure of the executive and can only be removed through a rigorous impeachment process in Parliament. This security of tenure is essential for maintaining judicial independence, ensuring that judges can make decisions according to the law without fear of political interference.

267. (A) Citizens' preferences are translated into public policy.
Electoral politics is the fundamental democratic process through which the preferences and will of the citizens are expressed and translated into government policy. By electing representatives, citizens determine which political platform and leadership will guide the state's administration. This process ensures that public policy remains responsive to the needs and aspirations of the people, fulfilling the core principle of representative government.

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268. (A) November 1, 1956
The state of Madhya Pradesh was formally established on November 1, 1956. This creation was a result of the national reorganization of states along linguistic and administrative lines. It brought together various regions of central India to form what was then the largest state in the country. This date is celebrated annually as the state's foundation day, marking its unique history and administrative evolution.

269. (A) Better administrative efficiency and focused regional development.
The division of the state in 2000 was primarily intended to enhance administrative efficiency in a large territory and promote focused regional development. By creating Chhattisgarh, the government aimed to address the unique needs of that region and ensure that resources were managed more effectively at a local level. This move was a response to long-standing demands for better governance and improved economic opportunities in the southeastern regions.

270. (A) state; government
In the state's parliamentary framework, the Governor represents the continuity and dignity of the state as its titular head. In contrast, the Chief Minister represents the political government and its executive efficiency. While the Governor performs formal and ceremonial duties, the Chief Minister leads the elected administration and is responsible for the practical governance and policy implementation that directly impacts the citizens' lives.

271. (A) Governor
While the Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly, each minister is also individually responsible to the Governor. This means they hold office during the Governor's pleasure. In practice, this individual responsibility allows the Governor, on the advice of the Chief Minister, to remove any single minister without necessitating the resignation of the entire cabinet, thus maintaining executive discipline.

272. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Different constitutional actions are performed by specific authorities in the state. The Governor has the power to dissolve the assembly and appoint the Chief Minister. The Legislative Assembly is the body that passes the annual budget through its majority vote. The Speaker holds the responsibility of adjourning the sitting of the house to manage its daily proceedings. These distinct roles ensure a balanced legislative and executive system.

273. (A) Pointing out flaws in policies and suggesting alternatives.
Constructive opposition is characterized by its ability to identify flaws in government policies and propose better alternatives. By doing so, the opposition helps improve the quality of legislation and ensures that the ruling party remains responsive to different perspectives. This role is vital for a functional democracy, as it promotes healthy debate and ensures that the government's decisions are subject to meaningful scrutiny.

274. (A) Their conduct cannot be discussed in the legislature except on an impeachment motion.
The independence of the High Court is protected by constitutional provisions that restrict the state legislature from discussing the conduct of judges in the performance of their duties. The only exception is during a formal removal motion in Parliament. This safeguard prevents political pressure from the legislature and ensures that judges can deliver impartial justice based strictly on the law and the Constitution.

275. (A) State's foreign trade policy
While leadership, social identity, and welfare schemes are major drivers of voting behaviour, the state's foreign trade policy has a negligible impact on local elections. Voters in assembly contests are primarily concerned with issues that affect their daily lives, such as agriculture, employment, and regional infrastructure. International trade matters are handled at the national level and rarely feature as significant topics in the state's political campaigns.

276. (A) Redrawing the political map of India based on language.
The 1956 formation of the state was part of a national effort to redraw boundaries along linguistic lines. This process aimed to create culturally and linguistically homogeneous states to simplify administration and strengthen regional identities within the Indian union. By unifying various Hindi-speaking territories, the reorganization created a stable and linguistically unified state that reflected the cultural landscape of central India after independence.

277. (A) Significant agrarian economy and rural population.
A defining characteristic of the state is its significant agrarian economy and the fact that a vast majority of its population resides in rural areas. Agriculture is the primary livelihood for most citizens, making it a central theme in state politics, policy-making, and developmental planning. This rural and agrarian focus shapes the government's priorities, particularly concerning irrigation, crop insurance, and various rural welfare programs.

278. (A) Anglo-Indian
Previously, the Governor had the power to nominate one member from the Anglo-Indian community to the Legislative Assembly if they were not adequately represented. However, this constitutional provision was abolished nationally by the 104th Amendment Act in 2020. Currently, the assembly is entirely composed of directly elected members, reflecting the modern democratic priority of a fully elective legislative body representing the people.

279. (A) State administration and policy-making.
The Chief Minister's power is most influential in the areas of state administration and the formulation of public policy. As the real executive head, they direct the government's

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agenda, manage the bureaucracy, and oversee the implementation of developmental projects. This role allows them to directly shape the state's socio-economic landscape and respond to the specific needs and aspirations of the citizens through executive actions.

280. (A) Appointing the Chief Secretary
The Legislative Assembly uses tools like Question Hour, no-confidence motions, and adjournment motions to hold the executive accountable. However, it does not have the power to appoint the Chief Secretary. The Chief Secretary is a senior bureaucrat appointed by the executive government, specifically the Chief Minister. This distinction maintains the separation between legislative oversight and the direct management of the state's administrative personnel.

281. (A) Parliamentary democracy
The Speaker's role is pivotal to the functioning of a parliamentary democracy. By acting as an impartial presiding officer, the Speaker ensures that the legislature can conduct its business in an orderly and fair manner. They protect the rights of all members, facilitate debates, and maintain the dignity of the house. Without a strong and neutral Speaker, the deliberative process essential to democracy would be difficult to sustain.

282. (A) Power as a court of record.
As a court of record, the High Court has the inherent power to punish for contempt of itself. This authority ensures that the court's orders are respected and that its judicial dignity is not undermined by any person or institution. This power is essential for maintaining the rule of law and ensuring that the judiciary can function effectively without interference or defiance of its legal authority.

283. (A) Broad coalitions of different social groups with competing ideologies.
The two major political parties in the state function as broad coalitions that represent various social, economic, and community groups. While they have distinct national ideologies, they must constantly balance the competing interests of their diverse supporters to build a winning electoral majority. This inclusive approach is necessary in a large and diverse state, where successful governance depends on managing a wide range of social and regional expectations.

284. (A) Geographically compact and linguistically homogeneous.
The 1956 reorganization aimed to create states that were geographically cohesive and shared a common language. This was believed to make government more effective and accessible to the citizens. For Madhya Pradesh, this meant unifying various Hindi-speaking regions into a single, centrally located state. This approach was intended to foster a stronger regional identity while simplifying the administrative complexities of the post-independence political map.

285. (A) Developing its own identity separate from the legacy of the undivided state.
Following the 2000 division, the state has focused on developing its own distinct identity. This involves strategic planning to manage its remaining natural resources and focusing on its agrarian strengths. As a reorganized entity, it has sought to build a new image of governance and development that addresses the specific needs of its current territory, while moving beyond the administrative and political framework of the larger undivided state.

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286. (A) 3 only
In the state's parliamentary system, the Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly. While most ministers are members of the house, a non-member can be appointed temporarily. Additionally, the salaries of the ministers are determined by the State Legislature, not the Governor. Therefore, the core constitutional principle governing the ministry is its collective accountability to the elected legislature.

287. (A) The Speaker
Under the Tenth Schedule of the Constitution, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly has the final authority to decide on questions of disqualification of a member on grounds of defection. This anti-defection" power is intended to maintain the stability of political parties and prevent opportunistic floor-crossing. While the Speaker's decision is subject to judicial review, they remain the primary authority for maintaining party discipline within the house.

specific parties, and the importance they place on issues like social identity and development. This cultural framework influences how people interact with the political system and what they expect from their elected representatives.

254. (A) Language
The 1956 reorganization was a direct response to widespread national demands for states to be redrawn according to linguistic boundaries. The goal was to align administrative units with common languages, which was believed to enhance democratic governance and regional stability. This process resulted in the merger of various Hindi-speaking territories in central India to form the large, unified state of Madhya Pradesh as it existed until 2000.

255. (A) Discretionary powers in certain situations.
While most of the Governor's actions are based on cabinet advice, their discretionary powers are highly significant. These powers allow the Governor to act independently in specific situations, such as appointing a Chief Minister during a hung assembly, deciding on the dissolution of the house if the government loses its majority, or recommending President's Rule. These powers ensure the Governor can act as a constitutional safeguard.

256. (A) The primary link between the Governor and the Council of Ministers.
The Chief Minister serves as the essential link between the Governor and the cabinet. It is the Chief Minister's constitutional duty to communicate all decisions of the Council of Ministers to the Governor and provide any information regarding the state's administration. This role ensures smooth coordination between the titular head and the real executive, maintaining the continuous and effective functioning of the government.

257. (A) 1 and 3 only
The Speaker is elected by the members of the assembly and holds the vital power to certify a bill as a Money Bill. However, the Speaker cannot be removed by a simple majority; the Constitution requires a resolution passed by a majority of all the then members of the assembly. This effective majority" requirement provides the Speaker with the stability needed to remain impartial.

258. (A) Debates on the budget and cut motions.
The opposition can effectively scrutinize the government's financial management during the annual budget session. By participating in debates and introducing cut motions, they can challenge specific spending proposals and demand accountability for the use of public funds. These legislative tools allow the opposition to highlight financial inefficiencies and push the government to justify its economic priorities and resource allocations before the legislature.

259. (A) Subordinate courts within Madhya Pradesh.
The appellate jurisdiction of the High Court allows it to hear and decide appeals against the orders and judgments of lower courts located within its territorial jurisdiction. This includes district and sessions courts as well as various tribunals. By reviewing these decisions, the High Court ensure that legal standards are uniformly applied and that justice is accessible to those seeking to challenge lower court rulings.

260. (A) Long-term party loyalty, short-term issues, and candidate performance.
Voting behaviour in the state is influenced by a combination of factors. Long-term party loyalties provide a stable base for the major parties, while short-term issues like the economy or local scandals can shift independent voters. Additionally, the individual performance and reputation of a candidate in their constituency play a crucial role, as voters often evaluate the tangible benefits provided by their specific representatives.

261. (A) The central highlands of India.
After the 2000 reorganization, the state is primarily situated in the central highlands of India. Its topography is dominated by plateaus and river valleys like the Narmada and the Chambal. This central location and highland geography significantly influence the state's climate, its agrarian economy, and its strategic importance as a landlocked hub connecting the northern and southern parts of the country.

262. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
The Governor holds office during the pleasure of the President, which means the President can remove them at any time without assigning a reason. While a five-year term is standard,

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and engage with large sections of the diverse population.

297. (A) National integration and state-building.
The 1956 formation of the state was a significant step in the broader national process of integration and state-building. By merging former British provinces and princely states, the reorganization helped consolidate the territory of the Indian union and create a more stable administrative map. This effort was essential for building a unified national identity while providing a functional and linguistically cohesive administrative structure for the newly independent nation.

298. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
The state was indeed divided in 2000 to create the new state of Chhattisgarh. However, this division was not based on a referendum. Instead, it was achieved through the legislative process, where the Parliament passed the Madhya Pradesh Reorganisation Act after the state assembly had passed a resolution in favour of the move. In the Indian federal system, the power to reorganize states lies with the Parliament, not through public referendums.

299. (A) Reserve the bill for the consideration of the President.
If the Governor believes that a bill passed by the state legislature is in conflict with the Directive Principles of State Policy or other constitutional provisions, they can choose to reserve it for the President's consideration. This power ensures that the state's laws align with national priorities and constitutional ideals. Once reserved, the final decision on the bill's fate rests with the President of India.

300. (A) Majority party or coalition in the Assembly.
The Chief Minister is the leader of the party or coalition that commands a majority in the Legislative Assembly. As the real executive head, they are appointed by the Governor to lead the state government. Their role involves coordinating cabinet decisions, advising on the dissolution of the house, and serving as the primary representative of the state's political executive in its interaction with the legislature.

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CHAPTER 10

Madhya Pradesh Politics and Administration

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1. Which of the following best defines the 'Secretariat' in the context of Madhya Pradesh's administration?
(A) The body of elected representatives responsible for legislation and policy review.
(B) The chief administrative office of the state government for policy formulation and oversight.
(C) The judicial headquarters of the state overseeing the legal functioning of lower courts.
(D) A specialized agency tasked with conducting state-level examinations for public services.

2. Consider the following statements regarding local self-government in Madhya Pradesh:
Statement I : The primary aim of both Rural and Urban local self-government is to decentralize power and promote grassroots democracy.
Statement II : Financial autonomy is a crucial factor for the effective functioning of local self-government bodies in the state.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

3. Which official is considered the head of the state administrative machinery in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) The Governor
(B) The Chief Minister
(C) The Chief Secretary
(D) The Commissioner

4. Consider the following statements of Assertion (A) and Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : The District Collector in Madhya Pradesh plays a pivotal role in the district administration.
Reason (R) : The Collector is the principal officer for revenue collection, law and order maintenance, and coordination of developmental activities in the district.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

5. Which of the following statements about the role of bureaucracy in local self-government in Madhya Pradesh is incorrect?
(A) Bureaucracy provides technical and administrative support to elected representatives.
(B) The presence of bureaucracy can sometimes lead to a conflict between officials and elected members.
(C) Bureaucracy in local bodies is completely independent of the state administrative services.
(D) State government officials are often deputed to serve in key positions in urban and rural local bodies.

6. A newly elected Municipal Corporation in a major city in Madhya Pradesh decides to launch a 'smart city' initiative focusing on waste management and digital services. This action is a direct example of:
(A) The state secretariat intervening in local affairs.
(B) Politics of development at the urban local level.
(C) The empowerment of tribal classes.
(D) The resolution of a Naxalite problem.

7. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: (Administrative Position)
P. Chief Secretary
Q. Collector
R. Commissioner (Urban Administration)
S. Secretary (Department of Home)
List II: (Primary Domain)
1. District Level Administration
2. State Level Policy on Law and Order
3. Apex of State Bureaucracy
4. Oversight of Municipal Corporations
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2

8. Which of the following would be the most appropriate first step in a strategy for the empowerment of backward classes in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Implementing targeted educational and economic upliftment programs.
(B) Focusing solely on political representation without economic measures.
(C) Dissolving all reservation policies immediately.
(D) Transferring all developmental funds to non-governmental organizations.

9. The contribution of women in Madhya Pradesh politics includes all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Holding key ministerial portfolios in the state cabinet.
(B) Participating actively in local self-government bodies due to reservation policies.
(C) Exclusively dominating all legislative proceedings and party leadership roles.
(D) Leading social and political movements for women's rights.

10. Consider the following statements regarding the powers of Rural Local Self-Government in Madhya Pradesh:
1. Rural local bodies have the power to levy and collect certain taxes and fees.
2. They are responsible for the implementation of central and state government development schemes.
3. They possess judicial powers equivalent to a High Court.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

11. What is a likely effect of insufficient financial autonomy for Urban Local Self-Government bodies in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Increased efficiency and rapid completion of projects.
(B) A surge in the creation of innovative, self-sustaining revenue models.
(C) A reduction in bureaucratic control over municipal functions.
(D) Greater reliance on state government grants, potentially compromising local priorities.

12. Identify the correct pair regarding Madhya Pradesh administration.
(A) Chief Secretary - Head of the State Legislature
(B) Commissioner - Head of a Division (multiple districts)
(C) Collector - Head of a Municipal Corporation
(D) Secretary - Head of the State Judiciary

13. Arrange the following administrative units in Madhya Pradesh in descending order of their typical hierarchical authority.
1. Secretariat
2. District Administration
3. Commissioner's Office (Division)
4. Tehsil/Taluk Office
Choose the correct sequence:
(A) 1, 3, 2, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 3, 1, 4, 2
(D) 2, 3, 1, 4

14. A Zila Panchayat in a tribal district of Madhya Pradesh receives a large grant under a central government scheme for tribal welfare. However, there is a disagreement between the elected Adhyaksha (Chairperson) and the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), an IAS officer, on the specific villages to be prioritized. This situation highlights the importance and potential for conflict related to:
(A) The irrelevance of the Chief Secretary in

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288. (A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
These core concepts define the state's political and judicial system. Collective responsibility means the cabinet remains united in its survival. Discretionary power allows the Governor to act independently in specific constitutional situations. Judicial review is the High Court's authority to check the legality of laws. Finally, a bipolar party system describes the dominant competition between two major national parties for political power in the state.

289. (A) Authoritarian
A critical role of the opposition is to prevent the ruling government from becoming authoritarian. By providing constant scrutiny and a platform for alternative views, the opposition ensure that the executive does not exercise absolute or arbitrary power. This system of checks and balances is essential for protecting democratic values and ensuring that the government's actions remain within the limits of the law and public accountability.

290. (A) Factors that influence their voting decision.
Voting behaviour is the study of why people vote the way they do and what factors influence their choices. This includes analyzing the impact of social identity, economic issues, leadership appeal, and the perceived performance of the government. By understanding these determinants, political analysts and parties can better comprehend the electorate's priorities and predict the outcomes of elections within the state's complex political landscape.

291. (A) Diplomatic Power
The Governor possesses significant legislative, executive, and judicial powers within the state's jurisdiction. However, diplomatic power, which involves managing international relations and signing foreign treaties, belongs exclusively to the Central Government and the President of India. Since the state is a unit within the Indian federation, its head of state does not participate in the diplomatic affairs of the country at the international level.

292. (A) Advisor and Head of State.
The relationship between the Chief Minister and the Governor is defined by their constitutional roles. The Chief Minister acts as the real head of the executive and the primary advisor to the Governor, who is the formal head of state. This partnership ensures that the titular head acts on the informed advice of the elected government, maintaining the constitutional continuity of the state while ensuring effective leadership by the people's representatives.

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293. (A) The Parliament
During a National Emergency, the term of a state's Legislative Assembly can be extended for a period of one year at a time. This power lies with the Parliament of India through the enactment of a law. This ensures that the country can maintain administrative stability during a crisis without the immediate need for elections, while still keeping the extension within a legal and national framework of oversight.

294. (A) Regulatory powers.
The Speaker's role in maintaining order and decorum during house proceedings is a key part of their regulatory powers. By ensuring that members follow the rules of conduct and that debates remain respectful, the Speaker protects the dignity of the legislative body. These powers allow the Speaker to suspend sessions or name members who violate the rules, ensuring that the assembly's work can be completed efficiently.

295. (A) Such other judges as the President may from time to time deem it necessary to appoint.
The composition of the High Court is not fixed but is determined by the President of India. The President appoints a Chief Justice and as many other judges as are deemed necessary to handle the court's workload. This flexible structure allows the higher judiciary to adapt to the changing legal needs of the state and ensures that there are enough judges to provide timely justice for the citizens.

296. (A) Cadre-based and mass-based organizations.
The major political parties in the state, like the BJP and the INC, are both cadre-based and mass-based organizations. They have dedicated groups of trained workers and a broad base of supporters across the electorate. This combination allows them to mobilize effectively during elections and maintain a continuous presence in the political life of the state, ensuring that they can represent

22. Which of the following is an INCORRECT pair?
(A) Secretariat - State Level Policy Making
(B) Sarpanch - Head of Zila Panchayat
(C) Collector - District Level Coordination
(D) Mayor - Head of Municipal Corporation

23. Consider the following statements of Assertion (A) and Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : The Chief Secretary in Madhya Pradesh is often referred to as the 'linchpin' of the state administration.
Reason (R) : The Chief Secretary functions as the principal advisor to the Chief Minister and the cabinet, and ensures inter-departmental coordination.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

24. A key issue related to the Naxalite problem in Madhya Pradesh is often linked to:
(A) The alienation and lack of development in remote tribal and forest areas.
(B) The expansion of urban local self-government.
(C) The politics of development in major industrial cities.
(D) The financial autonomy of the state secretariat.

25. The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act is associated with the organisation and powers of which of the following in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Rural Local Self-Government
(B) The State Secretariat
(C) Urban Local Self-Government
(D) The role of the Collector

26. Consider the following statements regarding women's political participation in Madhya Pradesh:
1. The 73rd and 74th Amendments have significantly increased women's representation in local bodies.
2. Women's participation is limited to voting and does not extend to holding political office.
3. The contribution of women politicians has been negligible in the state's development.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

27. In the administrative hierarchy of Madhya Pradesh, the position of a 'Commissioner' is placed:
(A) Below a Collector but above a Tehsildar.
(B) Parallel to the Chief Secretary.
(C) Exclusively within the Urban Local Self-Government structure.
(D) Above a Collector and is in charge of a division.

28. The increased political focus on infrastructure projects like highways and irrigation canals in Madhya Pradesh is a manifestation of:
(A) The Naxalite problem
(B) The politics of development
(C) The organizational structure of the Secretariat
(D) The autonomy of local self-government

29. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: (Term)
P. Sarpanch
Q. Mayor
R. Chief Secretary
S. District Magistrate
List II: (Associated Body/Concept)
1. Municipal Corporation
2. Gram Panchayat
3. Collector
4. State Secretariat
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

30. Which of the following is NOT a primary role of the District Collector in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Acting as the principal revenue officer of the district.
(B) Maintaining law and order as the District Magistrate.
(C) Coordinating the activities of various government departments in the district.

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(D) The presence and activity of extremist groups and related violence.

63. Which of the following best describes the relationship between a Secretary and a Minister in the Madhya Pradesh government?
(A) The Secretary is the administrative head of the department, responsible for implementing the policies decided by the Minister (the political head).
(B) The Secretary is the political boss of the Minister.
(C) The Secretary and the Minister have identical powers and responsibilities.
(D) The Minister is responsible for day-to-day administration, while the Secretary focuses on political rallies.

64. A significant contribution of women in Madhya Pradesh politics, particularly at the grass roots level, has been:
(A) To focus exclusively on national security matters.
(B) To articulate and address issues like sanitation, water supply, and education.
(C) To prevent the implementation of all government schemes.
(D) To centralize all power within the state secretariat.

65. Consider the following statements about local self-government finance in Madhya Pradesh:
1. Local bodies are solely dependent on their own revenue and receive no funds from the state.
2. The State Finance Commission makes recommendations for the distribution of resources between the state and local bodies.
3. Lack of adequate and timely fund devolution is a major challenge for local bodies.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 2 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

66. What is the primary purpose of the State Secretariat in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) To provide administrative and policy-making support to the state government.
(B) To function as the residence of the Governor.
(C) To serve as the headquarters for district collectors.
(D) To conduct local municipal elections.

67. The Politics of Development in Madhya Pradesh" would likely involve debates and decisions on:
(A) The appointment of a new Chief Secretary.
(B) The procedural rules for a legislative assembly session.
(C) The allocation of funds for building a new dam versus investing in social health programs.
(D) The internal transfer of a Tehsildar.

68. Consider the following statements of Assertion (A) and Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : Autonomy is a critical factor for the success of local self-government in Madhya Pradesh.
Reason (R) : If local bodies lack autonomy, they cannot respond effectively to the unique needs and aspirations of the local populace, defeating the purpose of decentralization.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

69. In an effort to empower a backward class community in a specific region of Madhya Pradesh, the government launches a special skill development program and provides financial aid for small businesses. This is an example of:
(A) A routine function of the Urban Local Self-Government.
(B) A measure to counter the Naxalite problem in an unrelated area.
(C) A political strategy to address socio-economic disparities.
(D) The exercise of power by the Chief Secretary alone.

70. Which of the following is NOT a body of Urban Local Self-Government in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Municipal Corporation (Nagar Nigam)
(B) Janpad Panchayat
(C) Municipality (Nagar Palika Parishad)
(D) Town Area Committee (Nagar Panchayat)

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government officials (bureaucracy).
(C) The Collector and the Chief Justice of the High Court.
(D) The Mayor and the Municipal Commissioner.

39. Consider the following statements regarding the District Administration in Madhya Pradesh:
1. The Collector is the sole authority in the district with no other departments functioning.
2. The Superintendent of Police is responsible for police administration and reports to the District Magistrate on law and order.
3. All development schemes are conceptualized and funded exclusively by the District Administration.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 2 only
(B) 1 and 3 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

40. An increase in the budgetary allocation for women and child development by the Madhya Pradesh government can be seen as a direct contribution to:
(A) The empowerment of women and part of the state's development politics.
(B) The organizational structure of urban local bodies.
(C) The resolution of boundary disputes with neighboring states.
(D) The powers of the Chief Secretary.

41. Which of the following statements about the Chief Secretary of Madhya Pradesh is incorrect?
(A) The Chief Secretary is the head of the civil services in the state.
(B) The Chief Secretary acts as the secretary to the state cabinet.
(C) The position of the Chief Secretary is a tenured position for a fixed term of five years.
(D) The Chief Secretary is chosen by the Chief Minister from senior IAS officers.

42. The term 'deprived classes' in the political context of Madhya Pradesh usually refers to groups that have been historically marginalized on the basis of:
(A) Caste, class, and social standing.
(B) Political affiliation.
(C) Choice of profession in the modern economy.
(D) Geographic location within urban centers.

43. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: (Body)
P. State Secretariat
Q. Zila Panchayat
R. Municipal Corporation
S. Gram Sabha
List II: (Primary Function)
1. Reviewing annual accounts of the village panchayat
2. Providing civic amenities in a large city
3. Overall supervision of rural development in a district
4. Policy formulation for the entire state
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

44. Consider the following statements regarding the politics of development:
Statement I : The politics of development in Madhya Pradesh is entirely free from political considerations and is based purely on technical needs assessments.
Statement II : The allocation of development projects often reflects the priorities and political goals of the ruling party.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

45. The Collector's role as a coordinator in the district involves:
(A) Directly commanding the military forces stationed in the district.
(B) Formulating foreign policy for the state of Madhya Pradesh.
(C) Ensuring harmony and effective implementation of programs among various government departments.

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(D) Appointing judges to the district court.

46. Consider the following statements of Assertion (A) and Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act was a landmark for women's empowerment in Madhya Pradesh.
Reason (R) : It mandated the reservation of at least one-third of the seats and chairperson positions for women in rural local self-government bodies.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

47. In the context of Urban Local Self-Government in Madhya Pradesh, what does a 'Nagar Panchayat' typically administer?
(A) A transitional area, evolving from a rural to an urban area.
(B) A large metropolitan city.
(C) A cluster of villages under a single administration.
(D) An entire district.

48. A female Sarpanch in a village in Madhya Pradesh successfully mobilizes the community to build a new school for girls. This is a direct example of:
(A) The failure of the state bureaucracy.
(B) The contribution of women in local politics and development.
(C) The primary role of the Chief Secretary.
(D) The urban local self-government's powers.

49. Which of the following is NOT a source of finance for Urban Local Self-Government in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Property tax
(B) Revenue from international trade tariffs
(C) Grants from the state government
(D) Fees for water supply and other services

50. If a dispute arises between two departments within the Madhya Pradesh Secretariat over the implementation of a policy, who is the most appropriate authority to resolve the conflict and ensure coordination?
(A) The Chief Secretary
(B) The District Collector of Bhopal
(C) The Mayor of Bhopal
(D) A judge of the High Court

51. Consider the following statements regarding the Naxalite problem in Madhya Pradesh:
1. It is purely a law and order issue with no socio-economic dimensions.
2. The state government often employs a two-pronged strategy of security action and development initiatives.
3. The problem is uniformly spread across all districts of the state.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 2 only
(B) 1 and 3 only
(C) 1 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

52. The power of a Gram Panchayat in Madhya Pradesh to manage local markets and sanitation falls under its:
(A) Judicial functions
(B) Role in international relations
(C) Authority to amend the state constitution
(D) Obligatory and discretionary functions

53. Identify the correct statement regarding the administrative structure in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) The Commissioner is administratively subordinate to the District Collector.
(B) The Chief Secretary is the political head of the state government.
(C) The Secretariat is the nerve center for state administration and policy-making.
(D) District administration is completely independent of the state government.

54. Arrange the following administrative roles in Madhya Pradesh in a typical chain of command for a revenue matter, from highest to lowest.
1. Collector
2. Secretary (Revenue Department)
3. Tehsildar
4. Commissioner

Choose the correct sequence:
(A) 2, 4, 1, 3
(B) 4, 2, 1, 3
(C) 2, 1, 4, 3
(D) 1, 3, 4, 2

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55. The announcement of a new industrial policy by the Madhya Pradesh government aimed at attracting investment and creating jobs is a clear example of:
(A) A judicial ruling by the High Court.
(B) The internal functioning of a Gram Panchayat.
(C) A routine function of the District Collector.
(D) The politics of development.

56. Consider the following statements of Assertion (A) and Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : The bureaucracy plays a critical, yet sometimes contentious, role in the functioning of local self-government in Madhya Pradesh.
Reason (R) : While providing essential administrative expertise, the bureaucratic framework can sometimes clash with the political authority of elected local representatives, leading to friction.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

57. A major challenge for urban local bodies in Madhya Pradesh is balancing the need for development with:
(A) The foreign policy objectives of the central government.
(B) The election schedule of neighboring states.
(C) The provision of basic civic amenities and financial sustainability.
(D) The administrative hierarchy of the Indian Army.

58. The empowerment of tribal classes in Madhya Pradesh's political scenario is constitutionally and legally supported by provisions like:
(A) The Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA).
(B) The Municipal Corporation Act only.
(C) The Indian Foreign Service rules.
(D) The by-laws of the state secretariat.

59. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: (Administrative Term)
P. Chief Secretary
Q. Division
R. District
S. Tehsil
List II: (Description)
1. A group of districts under a Commissioner
2. Basic unit of administration under a Collector
3. Sub-division of a district for revenue administration
4. Head of the state's civil services
(A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4

60. The role of the Chief Secretary in Madhya Pradesh primarily involves:
(A) Direct command of the state police force.
(B) Serving as the principal link between the political executive (Council of Ministers) and the administrative machinery.
(C) Personally collecting revenue from all districts.
(D) Heading a Municipal Corporation.

61. Consider the following statements regarding the role of the Collector:
Statement I : The Collector in Madhya Pradesh holds no responsibilities related to conducting elections.
Statement II : The Collector, as the District Election Officer, plays a crucial role in the management of parliamentary and assembly elections in the district.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

62. The decision to declare certain districts in Madhya Pradesh as 'Naxalite-affected' is primarily based on:
(A) The level of industrial development.
(B) The population density of urban areas.
(C) The number of women elected to Panchayats.

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(D) Presiding over the sessions of the State Legislative Assembly.

31. Consider the following statements regarding the administrative structure of Madhya Pradesh:
Statement I : The Secretariat in Madhya Pradesh is a purely political body consisting of elected MLAs.
Statement II : The Chief Secretary is the administrative head of the Secretariat.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

32. The concept of 'autonomy' for local self-government in Madhya Pradesh best implies:
(A) Complete administrative separation from the state government and its legislative oversight.
(B) Functional freedom within a defined sphere without undue interference from the state government.
(C) The specific legal power to create and manage an independent state-level police force.
(D) The constitutional right to disregard all prevailing state and central legislative frameworks.

33. Consider the following statements of Assertion (A) and Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : Addressing the socio-economic grievances of tribal populations is a key component of tackling the Naxalite problem in Madhya Pradesh.
Reason (R) : Naxalite ideology often gains traction in areas marked by poverty, exploitation, and a perceived lack of governance.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

34. Which one of the following is a key aspect of the 'Politics of Development' in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Prioritizing certain regions or social groups for development projects to gain political support.
(B) Focusing exclusively on international diplomacy.
(C) Amending the rules of legislative procedure.
(D) The process of appointing the Chief Secretary.

35. The empowerment of backward classes in the political scenario of Madhya Pradesh often involves:
(A) The abolition of the caste system by legislative decree.
(B) Limiting their participation in the political process.
(C) Policies of affirmative action and reservation in government jobs and education.
(D) Encouraging migration to other states.

36. Arrange the following events in a typical development project approval process within a Municipal Corporation in Madhya Pradesh.
1. Approval of budget by the council.
2. Proposal of the project by a committee or department.
3. Tendering and awarding of the contract.
4. Execution and monitoring of the project.
Choose the correct sequence:
(A) 2, 1, 3, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 3, 4, 1, 2
(D) 2, 4, 1, 3

37. Which of the following is a function typically associated with a Secretary in the Madhya Pradesh Secretariat?
(A) Acting as the chief executive of a district.
(B) Presiding over a Gram Panchayat meeting.
(C) Heading the administration of a specific government department.
(D) Serving as the political head of a ministry.

38. The successful functioning of a Janpad Panchayat in Madhya Pradesh is heavily dependent on the cooperative relationship between:
(A) The Janpad Panchayat and the United Nations.
(B) The elected representatives and the deputed

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71. The dual role of the Collector in Madhya Pradesh as the head of revenue administration and as the District Magistrate signifies:
(A) A confusion of powers that should be separated.
(B) The superiority of the police over the civil administration.
(C) The direct control of the judiciary over the executive.
(D) A historical legacy that concentrates authority for effective governance at the district level.

72. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: (Tier of Government)
P. State Government
Q. District Administration
R. Municipal Corporation
S. Gram Panchayat
List II: (Typical Head)
1. Mayor
2. Sarpanch
3. Chief Minister
4. Collector
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

73. The empowerment of tribal classes in Madhya Pradesh's political landscape aims to:
(A) Isolate them from mainstream society.
(B) Abolish their unique cultural practices.
(C) Ensure their participation in decision-making processes and secure their rights over resources like land and forest.
(D) Transfer them to urban areas.

74. Consider the following statements regarding women's participation:
Statement I : The contribution of women in Madhya Pradesh politics is a recent phenomenon that started only in the 21st century.
Statement II : Women from Madhya Pradesh have participated in the freedom struggle and have held political offices for many decades, with their role being significantly amplified by local government reservations.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

75. Arrange the following steps in the typical process of addressing a Naxalite-affected area in Madhya Pradesh.
1. Identification of the area based on intelligence and incidents.
2. Deployment of security forces to establish rule of law.
3. Implementation of socio-economic development projects.
4. Encouraging surrender and rehabilitation of cadres.
Choose the correct logical sequence:
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 3, 4, 1, 2
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 4, 3, 2, 1

76. The administrative head of a government department in the Madhya Pradesh Secretariat is the:
(A) Minister
(B) Secretary
(C) Chief Minister
(D) Collector

77. The term 'bureaucracy' in the context of local self-government in Madhya Pradesh refers to:
(A) The body of elected representatives such as Sarpanchs and Mayors.
(B) A political party ruling at the state level.
(C) The non-elected, permanent, and professional government officials who execute policies.
(D) A non-governmental organization working on social issues.

78. A woman being elected as the President of a Zila Panchayat in Madhya Pradesh is a significant event because it demonstrates:
(A) The failure of male politicians.
(B) The abolition of the Zila Panchayat system.
(C) The direct intervention of the Chief Secretary in local elections.
(D) The successful empowerment and

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(C) Restrict their right to vote in state elections.
(D) Encourage their complete assimilation, erasing their cultural identity.

96. Arrange the following tiers of Rural Local Self-Government in Madhya Pradesh in ascending order of geographical scope.
1. Zila Panchayat
2. Gram Panchayat
3. Janpad Panchayat

Choose the correct sequence:
(A) 2, 3, 1
(B) 1, 3, 2
(C) 3, 2, 1
(D) 2, 1, 3

97. The politics of development in Madhya Pradesh can lead to political contestation over:
(A) The rules of procedure in the United Nations.
(B) The location of a new university or a major industrial plant.
(C) The appointment of ambassadors to foreign countries.
(D) The colour of the uniform for secretariat staff.

98. Which of the following is a primary function of the Madhya Pradesh State Secretariat?
(A) To assist ministers in policy formulation, review, and supervision.
(B) To directly implement all schemes at the village level.
(C) To act as a court of law for civil cases.
(D) To manage the day-to-day sanitation of all cities in the state.

99. Consider the following statements of Assertion (A) and Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : The Collector of a district in Madhya Pradesh is a powerful figure.
Reason (R) : The Collector is directly elected by the people of the district every five years.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

100. The presence of a significant number of women as Sarpanchs and municipal councillors in Madhya Pradesh is largely a result of:
(A) A voluntary movement by men to vacate political seats.
(B) A directive from the United Nations.
(C) The high cost of election for male candidates.
(D) Constitutional and statutory provisions for reservation.

101. The middle tier of the Panchayati Raj system in Madhya Pradesh, at the block level, is known as the:
(A) Gram Sabha
(B) Zila Parishad
(C) Janpad Panchayat
(D) Nagar Panchayat

102. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: (Political Issue)
P. Empowerment of Tribals
Q. Politics of Development
R. Naxalite Problem
S. Urban Self-Government
List II: (Primary Focus Area)
1. Infrastructure and investment
2. Security and socio-economic backwardness in specific regions
3. PESA Act and forest rights
4. Civic amenities in cities
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

103. Which of the following is a key reason for the importance of 'autonomy' in local self-government?
(A) It allows state-level politicians to control local decisions more effectively.
(B) It enables local bodies to tailor development plans to local conditions and needs.
(C) It eliminates the need for any financial support from the state.
(D) It makes the bureaucracy completely unaccountable.

104. Consider the following statements regarding district administration:
Statement I : The Collector is the head of the

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87. Which of the following is a key challenge in the empowerment of backward classes in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) The complete absence of any backward classes in the state.
(B) An excess of financial resources leading to mismanagement.
(C) A lack of political will to even discuss the issue.
(D) Ensuring that the benefits of reservation and welfare schemes reach the intended beneficiaries.

88. The most significant power of Urban Local Self-Government bodies in Madhya Pradesh is the authority to:
(A) Plan for local economic and social development and provide civic amenities.
(B) Formulate foreign policy.
(C) Command the state police.
(D) Appoint the Chief Secretary.

89. A woman Sarpanch in Madhya Pradesh successfully campaigns against female foeticide in her village. This represents:
(A) An overreach of her powers as a Sarpanch.
(B) The failure of urban local government.
(C) A contribution of women in politics extending to social reform.
(D) A typical activity of the state secretariat.

90. Consider the following statements regarding the Chief Secretary:
Statement I : The Chief Secretary of Madhya Pradesh is the longest-serving government official in the entire country by default.
Statement II : The Chief Secretary is a senior IAS officer selected by the Chief Minister to head the state's administrative machinery.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

91. Which of the following best illustrates the role of a Commissioner in Madhya Pradesh's administration?
(A) Directly managing the day-to-day affairs of a single village.
(B) Heading the entire state administration.
(C) Serving as the political head of an urban local body.
(D) Supervising and coordinating the work of Collectors in a group of districts (a division).

92. The political discourse surrounding the Naxalite problem" in Madhya Pradesh often includes a debate between:
(A) Prioritizing urban development versus rural development.
(B) A purely security-led approach versus a development-oriented approach.
(C) The powers of the Mayor versus the powers of the Sarpanch.
(D) The hierarchy within the State Secretariat.

93. Consider the following elements of administration in Madhya Pradesh:
1. The office of the Chief Secretary ensures inter-departmental coordination.
2. The Collector acts as the 'eyes, ears, and arms' of the state government in the district.
3. The Secretariat is located in every district headquarters.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

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94. The financial viability of a Nagar Palika Parishad (Municipality) in Madhya Pradesh is crucial for its ability to:
(A) Conduct foreign trade.
(B) Legislate on matters in the State List.
(C) Appoint officers of the Indian Administrative Service.
(D) Provide and maintain local infrastructure like roads, streetlights, and sanitation.

95. The concept of empowerment" for deprived classes in the political context of Madhya Pradesh fundamentally aims to:
(A) Change their status from passive recipients of welfare to active participants in the political and development process.
(B) Provide them with a separate and independent nation.

contribution of women in high-level local politics.

79. Consider the following statements about the role of the Collector in Madhya Pradesh:
1. The Collector is the chief coordinator of government activities in the district.
2. The Collector has the power to enact state-level legislation.
3. The Collector acts as the District Magistrate, responsible for law and order.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

80. The effectiveness of Rural Local Self-Government in Madhya Pradesh is often hampered by:
(A) Excessive financial autonomy and lack of state oversight.
(B) Inadequate finances, bureaucratic interference, and low capacity of elected members.
(C) The absence of any elected representatives at the village level.
(D) A complete lack of public participation or interest.

81. Which one of the following statements about the political scenario in Madhya Pradesh is incorrect?
(A) Empowerment of deprived classes is a recurring theme in state politics.
(B) The politics of development is completely non-existent in the state.
(C) The state has faced challenges related to the Naxalite problem in some of its districts.
(D) Women have made significant contributions to the political landscape of the state.

82. The head of a Municipal Corporation (Nagar Nigam) in Madhya Pradesh is known as the:
(A) Mayor
(B) Commissioner
(C) Sarpanch
(D) Collector

83. Consider the following statements of Assertion (A) and Reason (R):

Assertion (A) : The Collector's role in Madhya Pradesh has evolved from being just a revenue collector to a key development agent.
Reason (R) : With the launch of numerous central and state welfare schemes, the Collector is now the nodal officer for coordinating their implementation at the district level.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

84. The phrase politics of development" in Madhya Pradesh signifies that development activities are:
(A) Always neutral and scientific.
(B) Exclusively managed by non-political technical experts.
(C) Irrelevant to the state's political discourse.
(D) Often intertwined with political processes, priorities, and competition for credit.

85. The existence of a State Election Commission in Madhya Pradesh is crucial for ensuring:
(A) The financial autonomy of the Secretariat.
(B) The appointment of the Chief Secretary.
(C) The free and fair conduct of elections to the local self-government bodies.
(D) The suppression of deprived classes.

86. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: (Entity)
P. District Collector
Q. Gram Panchayat
R. Secretariat
S. Naxalism
List II: (Relevant Concept)
1. Apex administrative body
2. District Administration
3. Rural local self-government
4. Internal security issue
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2

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district administration and is also known as the District Magistrate.

Statement II : The Commissioner is the head of a division, which comprises several districts, and supervises the Collectors within that division.

(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

105. A proposal to set up a new manufacturing unit in a rural area of Madhya Pradesh brings both promise of jobs and fears of land acquisition and pollution. The resulting debates and negotiations among government, industry, and local communities are an example of:
(A) The internal functioning of the Secretariat.
(B) The politics of development.
(C) The organization of urban local self-government.
(D) The powers of the Chief Secretary.

106. The Collector in a district of Madhya Pradesh affected by Naxalism would be expected to:
(A) Focus solely on revenue collection and ignore the security situation.
(B) Coordinate closely with the Superintendent of Police and push for the effective implementation of development schemes.
(C) Relocate the district headquarters to a safer state.
(D) Exercise judicial powers of the High Court.

107. Which statement accurately reflects the contribution of women in Madhya Pradesh politics?
(A) Women's political involvement is confined to being passive voters.
(B) Women have held positions from Sarpanch to Chief Minister, influencing policy and governance.
(C) There are no specific policies aimed at women's political empowerment in the state.
(D) Women's participation has had no discernible impact on development issues.

108. Consider the following statements about the bureaucracy in Madhya Pradesh's local government:
1. The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of a Zila Panchayat is an appointed bureaucrat.
2. Bureaucracy provides the necessary technical and legal expertise for implementing projects.
3. The role of bureaucracy is to supplant and override the decisions of elected representatives.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 3 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

109. What is the primary purpose of the State Secretariat in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Centralization of all power in the state capital.
(B) Democratic decentralization.
(C) Governance by a hereditary monarchy.
(D) Administration by military officials.

110. Consider the following statements of Assertion (A) and Reason (R):

Assertion (A) : The Chief Secretary of Madhya Pradesh holds a position of significant administrative authority.

Reason (R) : As the head of the civil services, the Chief Secretary ensures the implementation of the decisions of the Council of Ministers and maintains administrative efficiency across departments.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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111. Which of the following is NOT a typical responsibility of the District Administration in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Maintenance of land records.
(B) Disaster management and relief work.
(C) Oversight of law and order.
(D) Formulation of the state's annual budget.

147. A case where a Mayor and the Municipal Commissioner of a city in Madhya Pradesh have conflicting views on a major urban project highlights the potential tension between:
(A) The political executive and the permanent executive (bureaucracy) in urban governance.
(B) Rural and urban local self-government.
(C) The state government and the central government.
(D) The Collector and the Chief Secretary.

148. Consider the following statements of Assertion (A) and Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : The reservation of seats for women in Panchayats in Madhya Pradesh has been a significant step towards their political empowerment.
Reason (R) : This policy has ensured their presence in decision-making bodies at the grass roots, although challenges like 'Sarpanch Pati' culture persist.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

149. The primary responsibility for maintaining law and order in a district in Madhya Pradesh lies with the:
(A) Chief Secretary
(B) District Magistrate (Collector) and Superintendent of Police
(C) Mayor of the Municipal Corporation
(D) President of the Zila Panchayat

150. Arrange the following roles in Madhya Pradesh's administration based on their typical sphere of influence, from statewide to local (village).
1. Collector
2. Sarpanch
3. Chief Secretary
4. CEO, Janpad Panchayat

Choose the correct sequence:
(A) 3, 1, 4, 2
(B) 3, 4, 1, 2
(C) 1, 3, 4, 2
(D) 2, 4, 1, 3

151. What is the role of the Chief Secretary in the Madhya Pradesh administration?
(A) Head of a specific department like Home or Finance.
(B) Chief advisor to the Governor.
(C) Head of the state's entire civil service and secretary to the cabinet.
(D) Chief of the state police force.

152. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act primarily deals with the organisation and powers of which bodies in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Urban Local Self-Government
(B) The State Secretariat
(C) Rural Local Self-Government
(D) District Administration

153. Consider the following statements about the Collector in Madhya Pradesh:
1. The Collector's office is a creation of the post-independence era.
2. The Collector acts as the link between the state government and the district administration.
3. The Collector has no role in disaster management.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 2 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

154. A government policy providing subsidized loans for enterprises run by individuals from backward classes in Madhya Pradesh is a measure for:
(A) Economic empowerment as part of the broader political agenda.
(B) Tackling the Naxalite problem in urban areas.
(C) Reforming the structure of the Secretariat.
(D) Increasing the autonomy of local self-government.

155. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: (Official/Representative)
P. Mayor
Q. Secretary
R. Sarpanch
S. Collector
List II: (Institution)

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(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3

121. The main purpose of establishing local self-government institutions in Madhya Pradesh was to:
(A) Strengthen the process of democratic participation at the grass roots level.
(B) Centralize all decision-making in the state capital.
(C) Abolish the post of the District Collector.
(D) Increase the administrative workload of the Chief Secretary.

122. If a Municipal Corporation in Madhya Pradesh fails to manage its waste disposal effectively, leading to a health crisis, it reflects a potential failure in its:
(A) Organization and powers to provide essential civic services.
(B) Role in empowering tribal classes.
(C) Strategy to combat Naxalism.
(D) Relationship with the state secretariat on policy matters.

123. Consider the following statements regarding the empowerment of women in Madhya Pradesh politics:
1. Reservation for women in Panchayats has been a key instrument of empowerment.
2. Women politicians in the state have never held any significant cabinet positions.
3. The increased visibility of women in politics has helped in raising women-centric issues.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

124. Consider the following statements of Assertion (A) and Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : The politics of development in Madhya Pradesh is often contentious.
Reason (R) : Different social groups and regions compete for limited state resources, and developmental choices inevitably create winners and losers.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

125. The administrative supervision of a District Collector in Madhya Pradesh is carried out by the:
(A) Chief Minister directly
(B) Commissioner of the Division
(C) Chief Justice of the High Court
(D) Mayor of the district headquarters' city

126. A key challenge for the bureaucracy working within the framework of local self-government in Madhya Pradesh is:
(A) The complete absence of any laws or rules.
(B) An overabundance of financial resources.
(C) Adapting to the authority of and working in tandem with elected local representatives.
(D) The lack of any work to do.

127. Which of the following is a primary function of the Madhya Pradesh Secretariat with respect to legislation?
(A) Passing the final law in the assembly.
(B) Preparing the draft of government bills to be introduced in the legislature.
(C) Hearing appeals against the laws passed by the legislature.
(D) Arresting individuals who violate the law.

128. The empowerment of deprived classes through political means in Madhya Pradesh aims to:
(A) Provide them with a voice in governance and policy-making.
(B) Isolate them from the rest of the population.
(C) Annul their voting rights.
(D) Ensure they remain economically dependent.

129. Consider the following statements regarding the Naxalite problem:
Statement I : The Naxalite problem in Madhya Pradesh is exclusively concentrated in major urban centers like Indore and Bhopal.
Statement II : The Naxalite issue is typically associated with remote, forested, and underdeveloped border districts of the state.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are

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Secretary.

164. The organization of Rural Local Self-Government in Madhya Pradesh is designed to:
(A) Implement the foreign policy of India.
(B) Bring administration and development planning to the grassroots level.
(C) Manage the affairs of large metropolitan cities.
(D) Oversee the functioning of the State Secretariat.

165. The success of a Gram Panchayat in implementing a village development plan in Madhya Pradesh is LEAST dependent on:
(A) The availability of funds.
(B) The cooperation of villagers.
(C) The leadership of the Sarpanch.
(D) The state's foreign investment policy.

166. A critical role of the bureaucracy in Urban Local Self-Government in Madhya Pradesh is to:
(A) Contest elections against the Mayor.
(B) Ensure that decisions made by the elected council are implemented according to rules and regulations.
(C) Formulate its own political manifesto.
(D) Directly report to the Prime Minister's Office.

167. Consider the following statements about the Chief Secretary of Madhya Pradesh:
1. The Chief Secretary is the head of a political party.
2. The Chief Secretary is the principal advisor to the Chief Minister on administrative matters.
3. The office of the Chief Secretary coordinates the work of all other secretaries.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

168. The politics of development" in Madhya Pradesh becomes evident when:
(A) A government file is moved from one desk to another.
(B) The ruling party inaugurates a major bridge or factory just before elections.
(C) A court gives a verdict in a civil dispute.
(D) The weather forecast is announced.

169. Consider the following statements of Assertion (A) and Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : The empowerment of deprived classes is a central theme in the political discourse of Madhya Pradesh.
Reason (R) : These classes constitute a significant portion of the electorate, and addressing their concerns for social justice and development is crucial for political parties.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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170. Which body is responsible for making decisions regarding public works, sanitation, and primary education at the village level in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) The State Secretariat
(B) The District Collector's Office
(C) The Gram Panchayat
(D) The Municipal Corporation

171. A woman being elected as the Mayor of a major city in Madhya Pradesh is a significant indicator of:
(A) The increasing role and contribution of women in urban politics.
(B) The complete failure of the rural local self-government system.
(C) A solution to the Naxalite problem.
(D) A reform in the structure of the Secretariat.

172. The Collector's role as a coordinator at the district level in Madhya Pradesh is essential for:
(A) Preventing duplication of efforts and conflicts between different government departments.
(B) Deciding cases in the Supreme Court.
(C) Formulating national economic policy.
(D) Personally constructing roads and buildings.

173. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: (Administrative Level)
P. State Level
Q. Divisional Level

139. The State Finance Commission in Madhya Pradesh is constituted to make recommendations concerning:
(A) The financial relationship between the State and the Union Government.
(B) The principles that should govern the distribution of funds between the state and the local self-government bodies.
(C) The salaries of the members of the legislative assembly.
(D) The funding of private corporations in the state.

140. Consider the following statements about the organisation and powers of Rural Local Self-Government in Madhya Pradesh:
1. It is a three-tier system comprising Gram Panchayat, Janpad Panchayat, and Zila Panchayat.
2. These bodies have been given powers and responsibilities related to 29 subjects listed in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution.
3. They are headed by officials appointed by the Chief Secretary.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

141. The role of the Secretary in the Madhya Pradesh Secretariat is best described as:
(A) The personal assistant to the Chief Minister.
(B) The administrative head and expert advisor for a specific department of the government.
(C) An elected representative responsible for a ministry.
(D) The chief law enforcement officer of the state.

142. The term Empowerment of Tribal Classes" in Madhya Pradesh politics involves which key issue?
(A) Preventing tribals from participating in elections.
(B) Recognizing and securing their traditional rights over forest resources.
(C) Forcibly relocating all tribal populations to cities.
(D) Abolishing reservation policies for tribals.

143. A decision by the Madhya Pradesh government to prioritize road construction in Naxalite-affected areas serves the dual purpose of:
(A) Improving connectivity for development and facilitating movement of security forces.
(B) Increasing urban pollution and empowering backward classes.
(C) Weakening the local self-government and strengthening the Collector.
(D) Complying with an international treaty and contributing to women's politics.

144. Consider the following statements regarding the Zila Panchayat:
Statement I : The Collector is the chief executive officer of the Zila Panchayat.
Statement II : The Chief Executive Officer of the Zila Panchayat is a separate government official, often from the IAS, while the Collector has distinct and separate responsibilities.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

145. The autonomy of local self-government in Madhya Pradesh is often compromised due to:
(A) The overbearing control and financial dependence on the state government.
(B) The lack of any problems to solve at the local level.
(C) An excess of locally generated revenue.
(D) The direct intervention of the central government in all local matters.

146. Which of the following is a manifestation of the 'politics of development' in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) The day-to-day work roster of secretariat employees.
(B) A political party promising free electricity to farmers in its election manifesto.
(C) The procedure for adjournment motions in the legislative assembly.
(D) The transfer of a police constable from one police station to another.

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112. The political discourse on the empowerment of backward classes in Madhya Pradesh is primarily concerned with:
(A) Achieving social justice and equity.
(B) Promoting international tourism.
(C) Building more administrative offices.
(D) Increasing the salary of the Chief Secretary.

113. Arrange the following in a typical hierarchical structure of urban local bodies in Madhya Pradesh, from the largest type of settlement to the smallest.
1. Nagar Palika Parishad (Municipality)
2. Nagar Panchayat (Town Area Committee)
3. Nagar Nigam (Municipal Corporation)
Choose the correct sequence:
(A) 2, 1, 3
(B) 3, 1, 2
(C) 1, 2, 3
(D) 3, 2, 1

114. The Role of the Collector" in Madhya Pradesh encompasses all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Acting as the Returning Officer for parliamentary constituencies.
(B) Serving as the chairman of several district-level committees.
(C) Monitoring the public distribution system.
(D) Functioning as the head of the judiciary in the district.

115. A key factor driving the 'politics of development' in Madhya Pradesh is:
(A) The competition between political parties to claim credit for development projects to win elections.
(B) A legal requirement mandated by the Supreme Court.
(C) The state's isolation from the national economy.
(D) The absence of any social or economic problems.

116. Consider the following statements regarding career civil servants:
Statement I : The Secretariat in Madhya Pradesh is staffed by career civil servants.
Statement II : The primary function of the Secretariat is to serve as a high-level advisory and policy-making body, not for direct field implementation.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

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117. The issue of Naxalism in Madhya Pradesh is complex because it involves a mix of:
(A) Internal security challenges, socio-economic backwardness, and governance deficits.
(B) Urban pollution and traffic congestion.
(C) The financial autonomy of municipal corporations.
(D) The selection process of the Chief Secretary.

118. Which statement about local self-government in Madhya Pradesh is incorrect?
(A) It is constitutionally mandated through the 73rd and 74th amendments.
(B) It functions on the principle of democratic decentralization.
(C) Financial dependency on the state government is a major challenge.
(D) It is designed to be completely free from bureaucratic support and control.

119. A woman who becomes a minister in the Madhya Pradesh state government is an example of:
(A) The failure of local self-government.
(B) Women's contribution and participation in state-level politics.
(C) The sole responsibility of the Collector.
(D) An issue related to the Naxalite problem.

120. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: (Administrative Officer)
P. Chief Secretary
Q. Commissioner
R. Collector
S. CEO, Janpad Panchayat
List II: (Primary Area of Operation)
1. District
2. State
3. Block (Development Block)
4. Division
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

1. Gram Panchayat
2. District Administration
3. Municipal Corporation
4. State Secretariat

(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

156. The term 'bureaucracy' in the context of Madhya Pradesh local self-government refers to:
(A) The elected chairpersons of panchayats and municipalities.
(B) The officials like CEOs and CMOs who are part of the permanent government service.
(C) The process of red-tapism and delay.
(D) The political party that forms the government at the state level.

157. Which of the following is an INCORRECT statement about the political scenario in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) The state has a significant tribal population whose empowerment is a political issue.
(B) Certain districts, particularly in the eastern part, have faced Naxalite insurgency.
(C) Women have achieved 100% representation in the State Legislative Assembly.
(D) The allocation of development projects is a key aspect of state politics.

158. Consider the following statements of Assertion (A) and Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : The Secretariat in Madhya Pradesh is considered the primary locus of state-level policy formulation.
Reason (R) : It is staffed with subject-matter experts and career administrators who provide the necessary data, analysis, and draft proposals for the political executive.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

159. The powers of a Municipal Corporation in Madhya Pradesh typically include all the following EXCEPT:
(A) Construction and maintenance of city roads and parks.
(B) Regulation of public health and sanitation.
(C) Management of water supply.
(D) Administration of the state police force.

160. Consider the following statements regarding the politics of development":
Statement I : The politics of development" implies that decisions on development are made in a political vacuum, free from any partisan interest.
Statement II : The politics of development" in Madhya Pradesh involves political actors using development policies and projects to build support and achieve political goals.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

161. A woman leader from Madhya Pradesh raising the issue of gender-based wage disparity in the legislative assembly is a direct example of:
(A) The Naxalite problem.
(B) The contribution of women in highlighting specific social issues in politics.
(C) The functioning of the district administration.
(D) The financial autonomy of urban local bodies.

162. Who is the head of the district administration in Madhya Pradesh and is responsible for overall coordination and management?
(A) The Superintendent of Police
(B) The District and Sessions Judge
(C) The Collector
(D) The Chief Executive Officer of the Zila Panchayat

163. The core issue in the 'Naxalite problem' in Madhya Pradesh is often seen as a struggle over:
(A) Urban planning and design.
(B) The autonomy of municipal corporations.
(C) Resources, dignity, and development in underdeveloped forest and tribal regions.
(D) The selection procedure for the Chief

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social structure.
(D) An over-empowerment leading to social instability.

182. Arrange the following administrative positions in Madhya Pradesh in descending order of seniority/authority.
1. Chief Secretary
2. Secretary
3. Collector
4. Commissioner

Choose the correct sequence:
(A) 1, 2, 4, 3
(B) 1, 4, 2, 3
(C) 4, 1, 2, 3
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4

183. The term 'Politics of Development' in the context of Madhya Pradesh refers to how:
(A) Developmental decisions are influenced by and used for political purposes.
(B) All development is carried out without any political interference.
(C) Only politicians are allowed to be engineers and doctors.
(D) Development has no impact on politics.

184. A woman Sarpanch of a Gram Panchayat in Madhya Pradesh leading a campaign for total sanitation in her village is a powerful illustration of:
(A) The contribution of women in grass roots politics and governance.
(B) The irrelevance of the Zila Panchayat.
(C) The financial power of the State Secretariat.
(D) The primary function of the District Collector.

185. Consider the following statements of Assertion (A) and Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : The Collector functions as the kingpin of the district administration in Madhya Pradesh.
Reason (R) : The office of the Collector holds vast responsibilities, ranging from revenue collection and law and order to coordinating development activities, making it the focal point of governance in the district.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

186. Which of the following is NOT a power typically vested in a Gram Panchayat in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Supervision of primary schools.
(B) Maintenance of village roads and wells.
(C) Implementation of poverty alleviation programs.
(D) Passing the state's annual budget.

187. Consider the following statements regarding the administration in Madhya Pradesh:
1. The Chief Secretary is the political head of the state.
2. A Secretary is the administrative head of a government department.
3. The Commissioner supervises the administration of a group of districts.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

188. The tension between the need for expert administration (bureaucracy) and the mandate of elected representatives is a recurring theme in the study of:
(A) The politics of development.
(B) The Naxalite problem.
(C) Local self-government in Madhya Pradesh.
(D) The role of the Chief Secretary.

189. A political rally organized to demand the creation of a new district in Madhya Pradesh is an example of:
(A) A routine secretariat function.
(B) The politics surrounding administrative and developmental boundaries.
(C) A meeting of the urban local government.
(D) The contribution of women in politics.

190. The main objective of political empowerment for backward classes in Madhya Pradesh is to:
(A) Ensure they have representation and a voice in the structures of power.
(B) Create a separate state for them.
(C) Limit their access to education.
(D) Abolish the local self-government system.

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R. District Level
S. Village Level
List II: (Key Official/Body)
1. Commissioner
2. Collector
3. Gram Panchayat
4. Chief Secretary
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4

174. The concept of 'autonomy' for a Municipal Corporation in Madhya Pradesh implies its ability to:
(A) Declare independence from the state.
(B) Make its own decisions on local matters and raise its own funds, within the legal framework.
(C) Disobey all orders from the District Collector.
(D) Create its own parallel judicial system.

175. The government's strategy to counter the Naxalite problem in Madhya Pradesh usually involves a combination of:
(A) Promoting urban self-government and international diplomacy.
(B) Security force operations and socio-economic development initiatives.
(C) Reforming the secretariat and empowering backward classes in unaffected areas.
(D) Increasing the financial autonomy of local bodies and women's political participation.

176. Which of the following is the most accurate description of the Madhya Pradesh Secretariat?
(A) A single building in Bhopal.
(B) The complex of departments of the state government, headed by secretaries, that assists the ministers.
(C) The collective term for all District Collector offices.
(D) The body of elected Members of the Legislative Assembly.

177. The political empowerment of tribal communities in Madhya Pradesh, through mechanisms like PESA, is intended to:
(A) Give them control over community resources and governance in their areas.
(B) Move them to urban centers for better employment.
(C) Disqualify them from participating in state elections.
(D) Abolish their cultural traditions.

178. Consider the following statements regarding the District Collector:
Statement I : The District Collector in Madhya Pradesh is primarily a judicial officer with no administrative functions.
Statement II : The Collector's role is multi-faceted, encompassing revenue, magisterial, executive, and developmental functions.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

179. A situation where a Municipal Corporation in Madhya Pradesh is unable to pay salaries to its sanitation workers due to lack of funds from the state government is a stark example of the problem related to:
(A) The Naxalite issue.
(B) The lack of financial autonomy in local self-government.
(C) The role of the Chief Secretary.
(D) The empowerment of tribal classes.

180. The Chief Secretary of Madhya Pradesh is chosen by the Chief Minister from a panel of senior IAS officers. This action is part of the functioning of the:
(A) State's executive and administrative machinery.
(B) Rural local self-government.
(C) Urban local self-government.
(D) Judicial system.

181. A key challenge to the empowerment of deprived classes in Madhya Pradesh is:
(A) The effective and non-corrupt implementation of welfare schemes.
(B) The lack of any political parties interested in their votes.
(C) Their complete satisfaction with the current

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incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

130. The establishment of specific development authorities for cities or regions in Madhya Pradesh is an example of:
(A) The politics of development.
(B) The role of the Chief Secretary.
(C) A failure of rural local government.
(D) An issue related to deprived classes.

131. The term District Administration in Madhya Pradesh" primarily refers to:
(A) The administrative setup of a single government department across the state.
(B) The entire government machinery and its functions at the district level, pivoted around the Collector.
(C) The administration of the district court system only.
(D) The activities of non-governmental organizations within a district.

132. A female political leader from Madhya Pradesh advocating for stricter laws against domestic violence is an example of:
(A) A contribution of women in politics shaping the legislative agenda.
(B) Interference in the work of the bureaucracy.
(C) The failure of urban local government.
(D) A Naxalite-related issue.

133. Which of the following correctly pairs a local government body in Madhya Pradesh with its jurisdiction?
(A) Gram Panchayat - An entire district
(B) Municipal Corporation - A large city
(C) Zila Panchayat - A single village
(D) Janpad Panchayat - The entire state

134. Consider the following statements of Assertion (A) and Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : Financial constraints are a major impediment to the effective functioning of Urban Local Self-Government in Madhya Pradesh.
Reason (R) : Many urban bodies have limited powers to raise their own revenue and are heavily dependent on grants from the state government, which may be insufficient or delayed.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

135. The Chief Secretary of Madhya Pradesh is accountable to the:
(A) President of India
(B) Chief Minister and the Council of Ministers
(C) Chief Justice of India
(D) Electorate of the state through direct elections

136. The multi-faceted role of the Collector in Madhya Pradesh includes functions that are:
(A) Exclusively judicial in nature.
(B) Only related to revenue collection.
(C) A mix of administrative, magisterial, and developmental responsibilities.
(D) Purely political and require party affiliation.

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137. Which of the following is NOT an aspect of the 'political scenario of Madhya Pradesh'?
(A) Empowerment of tribal and backward classes.
(B) Issues related to the Naxalite problem.
(C) Madhya Pradesh's foreign policy with neighboring countries.
(D) Contribution of women in state politics.

138. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: (Concept)
P. Politics of Development
Q. Women's Contribution
R. Role of Collector
S. Naxalite Issue
List II: (Example/Instance in Madhya Pradesh)
1. Uma Bharti serving as Chief Minister
2. Implementation of PDS in a district
3. Security operations in Balaghat district
4. Announcing loan waivers for farmers before an election
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4

191. Which of the following is the best description of the District Administration in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) The office of the Mayor and the Municipal Council.
(B) The entire institutional framework of governance at the district level, led by the Collector.
(C) The judicial administration under the District Judge.
(D) A branch office of the Chief Minister's Secretariat.

192. Consider the following statements regarding female representation in Panchayats:
Statement I : The women who get elected to Panchayats in Madhya Pradesh often face challenges like lack of training and interference from male relatives.
Statement II : Despite challenges, their participation has led to a greater focus on issues like health, education, and sanitation at the village level.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

193. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: (Term)
P. Secretariat
Q. Autonomy (Local Govt.)
R. Deprived Classes
S. Politics of Development
List II: (Best Description)
1. Groups historically facing social and economic exclusion
2. The use of developmental projects for political gains
3. The nerve-center of state administration
4. Functional freedom for local bodies within a legal framework
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

194. The Collector's role in Madhya Pradesh is often described as that of a 'little Napoleon'. This implies:
(A) The Collector has dictatorial powers without any accountability.
(B) The Collector is of short stature.
(C) The Collector wields a wide range of powers and significant authority within the district.
(D) The Collector's primary focus is on military conquest.

195. The organization of Urban Local Self-Government in Madhya Pradesh into Nagar Nigams, Nagar Palikas, and Nagar Panchayats is based on:
(A) The population and urban character of the settlement.
(B) The predominant caste of the area.
(C) The proximity to the state capital.
(D) The decision of the District Collector.

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196. Consider the following statements of Assertion (A) and Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : The bureaucracy is indispensable for the functioning of local self-government in Madhya Pradesh.
Reason (R) : Elected representatives often lack the technical, financial, and legal knowledge to run the administration, a gap which is filled by career officials.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

197. The issue of Naxalism is most prominent in which types of areas in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Densely populated urban centers
(B) Commercially developed industrial zones
(C) Remote, forested, and underdeveloped tribal-dominated areas
(D) Fertile agricultural plains of the Malwa region

198. The 'empowerment of backward classes' in Madhya Pradesh's political landscape primarily focuses on overcoming:
(A) Geographical distance from the capital.
(B) Historical social and economic

(B) Ignoring the problem completely.
(C) Focusing only on urban infrastructure.
(D) Increasing the powers of the local self-government in unaffected areas.

251. Which statement best defines the relationship between the Secretariat and district administration in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) The district administration is superior to the Secretariat.
(B) The Secretariat formulates policies and directs the district administration for implementation.
(C) They are two completely unconnected entities.
(D) The district administration formulates policies for the Secretariat to implement.

252. The powers of a Janpad Panchayat in Madhya Pradesh are generally:
(A) More extensive than a Zila Panchayat.
(B) Focused on state-level legislation.
(C) Intermediate in scope, covering a block of villages and coordinating the work of Gram Panchayats.
(D) Identical to those of a Municipal Corporation.

253. A female MLA from a tribal constituency in Madhya Pradesh successfully advocating for a new law on minor forest produce rights is an example of the intersection of:
(A) Urban local government and the Naxalite problem.
(B) Women's contribution, empowerment of tribals, and the politics of development.
(C) The role of the Collector and the powers of the Chief Secretary.
(D) Bureaucracy in local government and financial autonomy.

254. Consider the following statements about the role of the Collector in Madhya Pradesh:
1. The Collector is the chief revenue authority in the district.
2. The Collector has no supervisory role over the police in matters of law and order.
3. The Collector is the chairperson of the District Planning Committee.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 only
(B) 1 and 3 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

255. The lack of financial autonomy for local self-government bodies in Madhya Pradesh often leads to:
(A) A high degree of innovation and self-sufficiency.
(B) An inability to plan long-term projects and a dependency on state-dictated priorities.
(C) A reduction in bureaucratic control.
(D) The strengthening of grassroots democracy.

256. The 'politics of development' in Madhya Pradesh often involves a trade-off between:
(A) Long-term sustainable growth and short-term populist measures.
(B) Domestic policy and foreign policy.
(C) The powers of the judiciary and the legislature.
(D) The role of the Chief Secretary and the Governor.

257. Which of the following is NOT a level in the Rural Local Self-Government structure of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Gram Panchayat
(B) Municipal Corporation
(C) Janpad Panchayat
(D) Zila Panchayat

258. Consider the following statements of Assertion (A) and Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : The bureaucracy is often seen as a hindrance to the autonomy of local self-government in Madhya Pradesh.
Reason (R) : State-deputed officials may be more loyal to the state administrative hierarchy than to the elected local body, leading to conflicts of interest and priorities.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

259. A key aspect of empowering deprived classes in Madhya Pradesh is ensuring their access to:
(A) Political power only, without economic

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207. A significant contribution of women representatives in Panchayats in Madhya Pradesh has been to:
(A) Prioritize and monitor issues like ICDS (Anganwadi) services and school mid-day meals.
(B) Focus solely on collecting taxes.
(C) Demand the dissolution of the panchayat system.
(D) Advocate for less funding from the state government.

208. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: (Government Tier)
P. Rural Local
Q. Urban Local
R. District
S. State
List II: (Administrative Feature)
1. Secretariat
2. Collector
3. Mayor/President
4. Sarpanch/Pradhan
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1

209. The autonomy" of local self-government bodies in Madhya Pradesh is often described as a 'myth' by critics due to:
(A) Overwhelming powers to tax and legislate.
(B) Strong financial dependence on the state and the power of state-deputed officials.
(C) Complete lack of public interest in their functioning.
(D) The election of uneducated representatives.

210. The role of a Secretary in the Madhya Pradesh government is to:
(A) Be the political head of a department.
(B) Provide continuity and expert advice to the minister, who is the political head.
(C) Directly command police forces in a district.
(D) Preside over the Zila Panchayat meetings.

211. Which statement most accurately describes the Collector's position in Madhya Pradesh's district administration?
(A) A ceremonial head with no real power.
(B) An officer solely responsible for judicial functions.
(C) The chief executive and coordinating authority for all governmental functions in the district.
(D) An elected representative of the people.

212. Consider the following statements regarding local self-government structures:
Statement I : The organisation of Rural and Urban Local Self-Government in Madhya Pradesh is uniform, with no difference in their structure or functions.
Statement II : Rural and Urban local bodies are distinct entities, governed by separate acts and designed to meet the specific needs of rural and urban populations, respectively.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

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213. The Naxalite problem is considered a political issue in Madhya Pradesh because:
(A) It challenges the state's authority and involves questions of governance, development, and rights.
(B) Naxalites participate in and win elections.
(C) It is a problem confined to the state secretariat.
(D) It is a major source of revenue for the state government.

214. The political decision to increase reservation for backward classes in government jobs in Madhya Pradesh is an example of:
(A) The politics of empowerment for deprived classes.
(B) A measure to tackle Naxalism.
(C) A reform in urban local government.
(D) The routine work of the Collector.

215. The 'politics of development' in Madhya Pradesh is least concerned with:
(A) Allocation of budget for irrigation projects.
(B) The location of a new industrial corridor.
(C) The rules of succession in the British

Government.
(B) The Naxalite problem.
(C) The role of the Chief Secretary.
(D) Empowerment of tribal classes.

233. The politics of development in Madhya Pradesh is most visible during:
(A) The census operations.
(B) The period leading up to elections, with announcements of new schemes and projects.
(C) The daily proceedings of the High Court.
(D) The recruitment process for clerical staff.

234. Consider the following statements of Assertion (A) and Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : Women's participation in Madhya Pradesh politics has led to a change in political priorities.
Reason (R) : Female representatives, particularly at the local level, often prioritize issues like water, sanitation, health, and education, which were previously neglected.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

235. The term 'deprived classes' in the context of Madhya Pradesh politics generally excludes:
(A) Scheduled Castes.
(B) Scheduled Tribes.
(C) Other Backward Classes.
(D) Economically and socially dominant upper castes.

236. The Collector, as the chief coordinator of the district administration in Madhya Pradesh, is expected to:
(A) Lead all departments and agencies in the district towards common goals of development and welfare.
(B) Focus only on the police department.
(C) Act as a rival to the state government.
(D) Run for the office of Mayor.

237. The three-tier system of Panchayati Raj in Madhya Pradesh consists of:
(A) Gram Panchayat, Taluk Panchayat, Zila Panchayat.
(B) Gram Sabha, Gram Panchayat, Nyaya Panchayat.
(C) Gram Panchayat, Janpad Panchayat, Zila Panchayat.
(D) Panchayat, Municipality, Corporation.

238. Consider the following statements about the bureaucracy and local self-government in Madhya Pradesh:
1. The bureaucracy is meant to be an instrument of the state to control, rather than assist, local bodies.
2. The Chief Executive Officer of the Zila Panchayat is accountable to both the Zila Panchayat President and the state government.
3. Complete harmony and absence of any friction is the hallmark of the relationship between officials and elected members.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 2 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

239. The State Secretariat is to the State Government as the Cabinet Secretariat is to the:
(A) District Administration
(B) Union Government
(C) Municipal Corporation
(D) Zila Panchayat

240. The Collector's role in Madhya Pradesh is a classic example of a/an:
(A) Elected official with a political mandate.
(B) Area specialist, who remains in one district for their entire career.
(C) Generalist administrator with a wide variety of functions.
(D) Judicial officer with no executive responsibilities.

241. A key component of the political empowerment of tribal communities in Madhya Pradesh is the implementation of:
(A) Urban development plans.
(B) The Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act (PESA).
(C) The Municipal Corporation Act.
(D) The state's industrial policy.

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Security Council.
(C) The curriculum of primary schools.
(D) The promotion policy within the judiciary.

224. A key difference between a Secretary and a Minister in the Madhya Pradesh government is that:
(A) The Secretary is elected, and the Minister is appointed.
(B) The Secretary is a permanent civil servant, while the Minister is a temporary, political executive.
(C) The Secretary has more political power than the Minister.
(D) There is no difference; the terms are interchangeable.

225. The establishment of Panchayati Raj in Madhya Pradesh was a step towards:
(A) Strengthening the District Collector.
(B) Realizing the dream of 'Gram Swaraj' and decentralizing power.
(C) Centralizing all power in the hands of the Chief Secretary.
(D) Abolishing the state legislature.

226. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: (Term)
P. Chief Secretary
Q. Mayor
R. Collector
S. Sarpanch
List II: (Associated Area)
1. Village
2. District
3. State
4. City
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2

227. The autonomy of a Gram Panchayat in Madhya Pradesh is most directly expressed through its:
(A) Ability to decide on the location of a hand pump or the repair of a village road.
(B) Power to declare war on another village.
(C) Right to appoint the Chief Secretary of the state.
(D) Authority to disregard the Indian Constitution.

228. The 'Naxalite problem' in Madhya Pradesh is not merely a security issue but also a:
(A) Major source of tourism revenue.
(B) Consequence of rapid urbanization.
(C) Development and governance challenge.
(D) Problem created by local self-government.

229. Consider the following statements regarding the appointment of the Collector:
Statement I : The Collector in Madhya Pradesh is appointed through a direct election by all the citizens of the district.
Statement II : The Collector is a member of the Indian Administrative Service (IAS) or State Administrative Service and is appointed by the state government.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

230. The empowerment of women in Madhya Pradesh politics is significantly advanced by:
(A) Preventing them from voting.
(B) Reservation of seats in local self-government, which provides a platform for political entry.
(C) Limiting their role to household chores.
(D) The complex procedures of the state secretariat.

231. The primary role of the State Secretariat in Madhya Pradesh is:
(A) Execution of works at the ground level.
(B) Policy formulation, supervision, and control.
(C) Judicial review of government actions.
(D) Management of municipal services in the capital city.

232. A clash between the elected council of a Municipal Corporation and the state-appointed Commissioner over a policy matter exemplifies the issue of:
(A) Finance and Autonomy in Local Self-

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disadvantages.
(C) Lack of interest in international affairs.
(D) The challenges of modern technology.

199. Which of the following is a direct 'contribution of women in Madhya Pradesh politics'?
(A) An increase in the number of government holidays.
(B) The successful lobbying for and passing of laws related to women's safety and property rights.
(C) The abolition of the office of the District Collector.
(D) A decrease in the state's budget.

200. The relationship between a Secretary and a Commissioner in the Madhya Pradesh administration is generally that:
(A) The Secretary handles state-level policy, while the Commissioner supervises administration in a multi-district region.
(B) The Commissioner is senior to the Secretary.
(C) Both posts are identical and interchangeable.
(D) The Secretary is the field officer, and the Commissioner is based in the Secretariat.

201. Which body functions as the 'cabinet secretariat' at the state level in Madhya Pradesh, with the Chief Secretary as its head?
(A) The Zila Panchayat
(B) The Municipal Corporation of Bhopal
(C) The State Secretariat
(D) The Commissioner's Office

202. The financial health of Rural Local Self-Government bodies in Madhya Pradesh is critical for their ability to:
(A) Engage in international diplomacy.
(B) Perform the functions assigned to them, such as maintenance of local assets and implementation of schemes.
(C) Appoint the Chief Secretary.
(D) Challenge the authority of the High Court.

203. Consider the following statements about the 'politics of development' in Madhya Pradesh:
1. It involves using development as a tool to gain political legitimacy and electoral support.
2. Decisions are always based on purely rational and technical criteria, devoid of political influence.
3. It can lead to competition and conflict between different regions and communities over resources.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

204. In a district affected by Naxalism in Madhya Pradesh, the Collector's primary challenge is to:
(A) Increase property tax collections in the urban areas.
(B) Win back the trust of the local population by ensuring good governance and delivery of development.
(C) Organize cultural festivals.
(D) Supervise the construction of a new secretariat building.

205. Consider the following statements of Assertion (A) and Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : The Collector in Madhya Pradesh is responsible for the maintenance of land records.
Reason (R) : This role is a legacy of the British era when the Collector was primarily a revenue-collecting agent, and maintaining accurate land records was essential for this function.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

206. Which of the following represents the concept of 'empowerment' for a deprived class in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) A member of the community getting elected as an MLA and raising issues concerning the community in the assembly.
(B) The community being given charity without any say in how it is used.
(C) The community being asked to leave the state.
(D) The community being barred from political participation.

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242. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: (Body)
P. Secretariat
Q. Janpad Panchayat
R. Municipal Corporation
S. District Administration
List II: (Level of Government)
1. District
2. Block/Intermediate
3. State
4. Urban Local
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2

243. The 'politics of development' can create tensions in Madhya Pradesh when a project benefits one region:
(A) While being perceived as neglecting another.
(B) And also benefits all other regions equally.
(C) Without any political involvement.
(D) Based on a judicial order.

244. Consider the following statements regarding state leadership:
Statement I : The Chief Secretary is the head of the Council of Ministers in Madhya Pradesh.
Statement II : The Chief Minister is the head of the Council of Ministers, and the Chief Secretary is the head of the state's administrative machinery.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

245. A primary obstacle to the complete autonomy of local self-government in Madhya Pradesh is:
(A) Their inability to spend money.
(B) Their dependence on the state government for financial resources and administrative personnel.
(C) A constitutional ban on their existence.
(D) The lack of any local issues to address.

246. The presence of women as chairpersons of committees in Municipal Corporations in Madhya Pradesh is an aspect of:
(A) The Naxalite problem.
(B) The contribution of women in urban politics.
(C) The role of the Collector.
(D) The structure of the Secretariat.

247. The District Administration in Madhya Pradesh, headed by the Collector, serves as:
(A) An independent government separate from the state.
(B) The primary field-level agency for the implementation of state government policies.
(C) A purely judicial body.
(D) A political party's local office.

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248. The empowerment of backward classes in Madhya Pradesh is a political issue because:
(A) It involves the redistribution of power and resources, which is inherently political.
(B) It is a non-controversial and universally agreed-upon topic.
(C) It only concerns a very small, insignificant part of the population.
(D) It has no impact on election outcomes.

249. Consider the following statements of Assertion (A) and Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : The Collector's role extends beyond mere administration to crisis management in the district.
Reason (R) : In situations like floods, famines, or major accidents, the Collector is the chief authority responsible for coordinating all rescue, relief, and rehabilitation efforts.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

250. The effectiveness of any strategy to counter the Naxalite problem in Madhya Pradesh depends on:
(A) The successful coordination between security forces and civil administration for development.

(A) Urban infrastructure.
(B) Rights over 'Jal, Jangal, Jameen' (Water, Forest, Land).
(C) International trade agreements.
(D) The organization of the Secretariat.

270. Arrange the following in the correct hierarchical sequence within the Madhya Pradesh administration, from top to bottom.
1. Secretary of a Department
2. Chief Secretary
3. Under Secretary
4. Deputy Secretary

Choose the correct sequence:
(A) 2, 1, 4, 3
(B) 1, 2, 4, 3
(C) 2, 1, 3, 4
(D) 4, 3, 1, 2

271. When the Collector of a district in Madhya Pradesh convenes a meeting of all district-level officers of various departments, he is performing his role as a:
(A) Judge
(B) Legislator
(C) Coordinator
(D) Politician

272. Consider the following statements of Assertion (A) and Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : Financial autonomy is considered the lifeblood of local self-government.
Reason (R) : Without adequate and independent financial resources, local bodies in Madhya Pradesh cannot effectively perform their functions or be truly self-governing.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

273. The term 'bureaucracy' in the context of local self-government in Madhya Pradesh includes officials like:
(A) The Sarpanch and Ward Members.
(B) The Mayor and Councillors.
(C) The Chief Municipal Officer and the Panchayat Secretary.
(D) Members of the Legislative Assembly.

274. A debate in the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly over providing special economic packages for the Bundelkhand region is a direct example of:
(A) The empowerment of women.
(B) The politics of regional development.
(C) The organization of urban local government.
(D) The role of the Chief Secretary.

275. Which body in Madhya Pradesh has the power to approve the annual budget and development plans of a Gram Panchayat?
(A) The High Court
(B) The State Secretariat
(C) The Gram Sabha
(D) The Prime Minister's Office

276. Consider the following statements regarding the administration in Madhya Pradesh:
1. A Commissioner's jurisdiction covers several districts.
2. A Secretary is typically in charge of a single government department at the state level.
3. The Chief Secretary is administratively senior to both Commissioners and Secretaries.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

277. The role of the Collector as the 'eyes and ears' of the government in the district means that he/she is expected to:
(A) Spy on the private lives of citizens.
(B) Keep the state government informed about all significant developments and the general situation in the district.
(C) Only listen to the problems but not act on them.
(D) Only see the problems but not report them.

278. One of the main political challenges in addressing the Naxalite problem in Madhya Pradesh is:
(A) Balancing the need for a strong security response with the protection of human rights and a focus on development.

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development.
(B) Education, healthcare, and economic opportunities.
(C) A separate legal system.
(D) Positions within the State Secretariat only.

260. The administrative head of the Madhya Pradesh Secretariat is the:
(A) Chief Minister
(B) Home Minister
(C) Chief Secretary
(D) Commissioner of Bhopal

261. The contribution of women to Madhya Pradesh politics is most visibly institutionalized through:
(A) The office of the Governor.
(B) The reservation of seats in Panchayat and Municipal elections.
(C) The state civil services examination.
(D) The structure of the state police.

262. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: (Function)
P. Maintenance of land records in a district
Q. Formulation of state education policy
R. Provision of sanitation in a village
S. Supervision of multiple districts
List II: (Primary Responsible Officer/Body in MP)
1. Secretary, Education Department
2. Collector
3. Commissioner
4. Gram Panchayat
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

263. The Collector's role as the District Magistrate gives him/her power to:
(A) Issue orders to maintain public order and tranquility.
(B) Pass the state budget.
(C) Appoint other Collectors.
(D) Amend the Indian Penal Code.

264. Consider the following statements regarding the Naxalite problem":
Statement I : The Naxalite problem" in Madhya Pradesh is a term used to describe traffic congestion in Indore.
Statement II : The Naxalite problem" refers to left-wing extremist insurgency in certain remote and underdeveloped parts of the state.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

265. The very existence of Urban and Rural Local Self-Government in Madhya Pradesh is based on the principle of:
(A) Dictatorship
(B) Centralized Planning
(C) Democratic Decentralization
(D) Monarchical Rule

266. A major promise in an election campaign in Madhya Pradesh to develop a specific region as an IT hub" is a clear example of:
(A) The politics of development.
(B) The Naxalite issue.
(C) The role of the Chief Secretary.
(D) The autonomy of local bodies.

267. The success of a woman Sarpanch in Madhya Pradesh often depends on:
(A) Her ability to overcome social barriers and effectively use her official powers.
(B) Her distance from the state capital.
(C) The number of men in her family.
(D) Her lack of education.

268. Which of the following statements about the Madhya Pradesh Secretariat is correct?
(A) It is the supreme legislative body of the state.
(B) It is composed of ministers who directly execute policies in the field.
(C) It is the administrative headquarters of the state government, providing policy support to ministers.
(D) It is an independent judicial body.

269. The empowerment of tribal classes in Madhya Pradesh politics is intrinsically linked to the issue of:

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monarchy.
(D) The announcement of social welfare schemes for specific groups.

216. The appointment of a woman as the Chief Secretary of Madhya Pradesh would be a landmark event for:
(A) The empowerment of rural masses.
(B) The contribution of women at the apex of state administration.
(C) The financial autonomy of local bodies.
(D) The politics of development in backward regions.

217. Arrange the following administrative actions in a logical sequence.
1. The Collector reviews the progress of a development scheme in a district meeting.
2. A policy decision is taken by the state cabinet, advised by the Secretariat.
3. The Gram Panchayat identifies beneficiaries for the scheme at the village level.
4. The Commissioner's office communicates the state policy to the Collectors in the division.

Choose the correct sequence:
(A) 2, 4, 1, 3
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 1, 4, 3
(D) 4, 2, 1, 3

218. The relationship between the bureaucracy and elected representatives in Madhya Pradesh's local self-government can be best described as:
(A) Non-existent
(B) Purely hierarchical, with the bureaucracy always in command.
(C) Symbiotic but prone to friction, with bureaucracy providing execution and expertise, and representatives providing democratic legitimacy.
(D) Always harmonious and without any conflict.

219. Consider the following statements of Assertion (A) and Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : The Chief Secretary of Madhya Pradesh is the chief of all the secretaries.
Reason (R) : He/she presides over the meetings of the secretaries and is the head of the administrative hierarchy, ensuring coordination among all departments.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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220. A Municipal Corporation in Madhya Pradesh needs to build a new fly over to ease traffic. Which of the following is a major factor for the project's success?
(A) Its own financial resources and timely grants from the state.
(B) The opinion of the Sarpanch of a distant village.
(C) The political situation in a neighbouring country.
(D) The administrative structure of the Secretariat.

221. The role of the Collector as District Magistrate in Madhya Pradesh involves:
(A) Collection of revenue.
(B) Presiding over the district's criminal justice administration and maintenance of law and order.
(C) Construction of roads and buildings.
(D) Implementing rural development schemes.

222. Consider the following statements about the political scenario in Madhya Pradesh:
1. Empowerment of tribal, backward, and deprived classes are important political issues.
2. The state is completely free from any internal security challenges like Naxalism.
3. The contribution of women in politics is a recognized aspect of the state's political life.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

223. The 'politics of development' in Madhya Pradesh is directly linked to:
(A) The state's control over the allocation of economic resources and infrastructure projects.
(B) The functioning of the United Nations

(B) The high cost of building new urban centers.
(C) The lack of women in politics.
(D) The autonomy of local self-government.

279. The empowerment of backward classes in Madhya Pradesh through reservation in Panchayats is a measure of:
(A) Economic empowerment
(B) Political empowerment
(C) Cultural empowerment
(D) Judicial empowerment

280. A woman Chief Minister in Madhya Pradesh is the ultimate example of:
(A) The failure of the bureaucratic system.
(B) The contribution and empowerment of women at the highest level of state politics.
(C) The irrelevance of local self-government.
(D) A solution to the Naxalite problem.

281. The politics of development in Madhya Pradesh is essentially a process of:
(A) Who gets what, when, and how" in terms of state-sponsored development.
(B) Amending the Constitution of India.
(C) Appointing judges to the High Court.
(D) Managing the internal administration of the police force.

282. The State Secretariat in Madhya Pradesh is primarily staffed by:
(A) Elected politicians
(B) Members of the judiciary
(C) Career civil servants
(D) Representatives from local self-government

283. The office of the District Collector in Madhya Pradesh is responsible for the implementation of:
(A) Policies of the United Nations.
(B) Policies and programs of the State and Central governments at the district level.
(C) The manifesto of a single political party.
(D) The decisions of the local Municipal Corporation only.

284. Consider the following statements regarding rural local self-government:
Statement I : The Zila Panchayat is the apex body of rural local self-government at the district level in Madhya Pradesh.
Statement II : The Zila Panchayat has supervisory and coordinating powers over the Janpad and Gram Panchayats.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

285. The most significant challenge to the autonomy of Municipal Corporations in Madhya Pradesh is:
(A) An excess of power.
(B) Lack of public participation.
(C) Financial dependence on the state government.
(D) The absence of any bureaucracy.

286. Consider the following statements of Assertion (A) and Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : The Collector's role in Madhya Pradesh is multifaceted.
Reason (R) : The Collector acts as the District Magistrate, District Election Officer, head of revenue administration, and chief coordinator of development activities.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

287. Which of the following represents a contribution of women in Madhya Pradesh politics?
(A) A decrease in the state's literacy rate.
(B) Bringing a focus on gender-sensitive budgeting and policies.
(C) The abolition of local self-government.
(D) The strengthening of bureaucratic red tape.

288. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the options given below:
List I: (Area of Politics)
P. Local Self-Government
Q. Naxalite Problem
R. Women in Politics
S. Deprived Classes

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34. (A) Prioritizing certain regions or social groups for development projects to gain political support.
The politics of development involves using infrastructure and social projects as tools for building political legitimacy. Governments may choose to focus investment in specific areas or among particular communities to secure their electoral base. This strategic allocation of state resources is a common feature of political competition, as leaders seek to fulfill the aspirations of their constituents.

35. (C) Policies of affirmative action and reservation in government jobs and education.
Empowerment of backward classes in the state is primarily achieved through affirmative action, which includes reserving seats in educational institutions and government employment. These policies are designed to correct historical imbalances and provide marginalized groups with better social and economic opportunities. Such measures are central to the state's efforts to ensure social justice and inclusive growth for all citizens.

36. (A) 2, 1, 3, 4
A typical project within a municipal body follows a logical administrative path starting with a departmental proposal. This is followed by the council's approval of the necessary budget. Once funds are secured, the project moves to the tendering phase where a contract is awarded to a service provider. Finally, the project is executed under the supervision and monitoring of city officials.

37. (C) Heading the administration of a specific government department.
In the state Secretariat, a Secretary functions as the administrative head of a particular department, such as Finance, Education, or Health. This role involves advising the minister on policy matters and ensuring the department's programs are executed efficiently. Secretaries are career civil servants who provide the necessary expertise and continuity required for the smooth functioning of the state government.

38. (B) The elected representatives and the deputed government officials (bureaucracy).
The effectiveness of intermediate-tier bodies like the Janpad Panchayat depends on the collaboration between elected members and the bureaucracy. While representatives set priorities based on local needs, officials provide the administrative and technical skills to implement those plans. A cooperative relationship ensures that developmental goals are achieved while strictly following the state's legal and financial regulations and guidelines.

39. (A) 2 only
The Superintendent of Police leads the district's police force and coordinates with the District Magistrate to maintain public order. While the Collector is a central figure, multiple other departments operate within the district administration. Furthermore, development schemes are not funded exclusively by the district; they often receive significant support and conceptualization from both state and central government levels.

40. (A) The empowerment of women and part of the state's development politics.
Increasing financial support for women and children is a strategic move that promotes social empowerment and reflects the state's developmental priorities. Such budgetary allocations are often used by political leaders to demonstrate their commitment to social welfare and gender equality. These actions are central to the state's broader political discourse, where development is used to address specific social needs.

41. (C) The position of the Chief Secretary is a tenured position for a fixed term of five years.
The Chief Secretary is the highest-ranking civil servant in the state, serving as the head of the administration and the cabinet's secretary. Unlike some other high-ranking posts, it does not have a fixed five-year tenure; the term depends on the official's retirement age and the confidence of the Chief Minister. This senior IAS officer is selected based on merit and experience.

42. (A) Caste, class, and social standing.
Deprived classes refer to groups that have historically experienced social exclusion and economic hardship due to their position in the traditional social hierarchy. In the state's political context, addressing the needs of these groups involves implementing policies that

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(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

299. The politics of development" in Madhya Pradesh is essentially the process by which:
(A) Developmental goals are pursued through political action and decision-making.
(B) All politics is removed from development.
(C) Development is halted by political activity.
(D) Only politicians receive the benefits of development.

300. The ultimate objective of creating rural and urban local self-government structures in Madhya Pradesh is to:
(A) To increase the administrative workload of the District Collector and divisional offices.
(B) To significantly weaken the authority and reach of the state government at the local level.
(C) To strengthen grassroots democracy and enable effective local participation in governance.
(D) To provide diverse employment opportunities for senior retired state and central bureaucrats.

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List II: (Key Issue)
1. Reservation in Panchayats
2. Affirmative Action Policies
3. Autonomy vs. Control
4. Security and Development

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

289. The Chief Secretary of Madhya Pradesh is chosen by the Chief Minister, signifying the importance of:
(A) Seniority alone.
(B) Political neutrality.
(C) Confidence and trust between the political and administrative heads of the government.
(D) Experience in judicial matters.

290. The politics of development in Madhya Pradesh can be seen in the competition between cities to be included in the:
(A) State cabinet.
(B) Naxalite-affected list.
(C) Smart Cities Mission.
(D) List of state holidays.

291. The primary function of the Commissioner in Madhya Pradesh's administrative setup is:
(A) To directly administer a village.
(B) To serve as a link between the State Secretariat and the District Administrations within his/her division.
(C) To act as the head of the state police.
(D) To preside over the State Legislative Assembly.

292. The empowerment of deprived classes in Madhya Pradesh aims to rectify:
(A) The state's fiscal deficit.
(B) Historical injustices and structural inequalities.
(C) The outcomes of recent cricket matches.
(D) The administrative structure of the Secretariat.

293. Consider the following statements about local self-government in Madhya Pradesh:
1. Its effective functioning depends heavily on finance, bureaucracy, and autonomy.
2. It has been completely unsuccessful with no positive outcomes.
3. It has constitutional status.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3

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294. The Collector's responsibility for conducting elections in the district as the District Election Officer underscores the role's:
(A) Political nature.
(B) Importance in the democratic process.
(C) Judicial character.
(D) Lack of importance.

295. The organization and powers of Urban Local Self-Government in Madhya Pradesh are primarily derived from:
(A) The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act and the respective state municipal laws.
(B) British parliamentary decrees.
(C) The decisions of the local Gram Panchayats.
(D) The office of the Chief Secretary.

296. The political scenario concerning the Naxalite problem in Madhya Pradesh involves a debate about:
(A) The colour of school uniforms.
(B) The efficacy of a purely military solution versus a socio-economic one.
(C) The election of the Mayor of Bhopal.
(D) The salary of the Chief Secretary.

297. The contribution of women in Madhya Pradesh politics has been significantly boosted by:
(A) Their exclusion from the electoral process.
(B) The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments.
(C) The centralization of power in the Secretariat.
(D) The abolition of Gram Panchayats.

298. Consider the following statements of Assertion (A) and Reason (R):
Assertion (A) : The State Secretariat is the highest policy-making body in Madhya Pradesh.
Reason (R) : Every Secretary in the Secretariat is directly elected by the people.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

ensuring they can participate effectively in the state's broader development.

9. (C) Exclusively dominating all legislative proceedings and party leadership roles.
While women have made significant strides in politics, they do not exclusively dominate legislative or party roles. Their contributions are seen through holding ministerial portfolios, participating in local government due to reservations, and leading social movements. The political landscape remains a space shared with male counterparts, and while women's influence is growing, it is not an exclusive or absolute dominance.

10. (A) 1 and 2 only
Rural local bodies are empowered to manage local finances by levying specific taxes and fees and are tasked with implementing various developmental schemes. However, these bodies do not possess judicial powers comparable to a High Court, which is part of the state's senior judiciary. Their primary focus remains on administrative and developmental functions within their respective local jurisdictions and communities.

11. (D) Greater reliance on state government grants, potentially compromising local priorities.
When urban local bodies lack sufficient financial autonomy, they become heavily dependent on state government funding to carry out their duties. This dependency can lead to a situation where state-level objectives take precedence over specific local needs. Without the ability to generate and manage their own revenue, these bodies struggle to remain truly self-governing and responsive to residents.

12. (B) Commissioner - Head of a Division (multiple districts)
In the administrative structure of the state, a Commissioner serves as the head of a division, which is a regional unit comprising several districts. This role involves supervising and coordinating the work of various District Collectors. Other roles, such as the Chief Secretary and state secretaries, handle higher-level policy and administrative functions rather than leading legislative or judicial branches directly.

13. (A) 1, 3, 2, 4
The administrative hierarchy in Madhya Pradesh is structured to facilitate effective governance from the state level down to the local level. The Secretariat occupies the highest position, followed by the Commissioner's office overseeing divisions. The District Administration handles localized governance, while the Tehsil or Taluk office serves as the subordinate unit for revenue and basic administrative tasks within the district.

14. (D) The role of finance and bureaucracy in local self-government.
Disagreements between elected officials and appointed bureaucrats over the allocation of funds highlight the complex dynamics of local governance. While elected leaders represent political priorities, bureaucrats ensure adherence to rules and technical requirements. This interaction often leads to tension regarding how financial resources should be prioritized for development, especially in sensitive areas like tribal districts where welfare grants are substantial.

15. (A) Issues of social and economic empowerment are central to the political discourse for deprived classes.
The political conversation surrounding deprived classes focuses primarily on achieving social justice and economic self-sufficiency. Legislative and policy efforts are directed toward removing historical barriers and ensuring these groups have a voice in the state's governance. While progress has been made, the ongoing challenges of deprivation continue to make empowerment a central theme in the state's political landscape.

16. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Financial independence is a prerequisite for the effective functioning of local self-government bodies. Without the power to raise and spend their own funds, these institutions remain subservient to the state government's budgetary decisions. Providing local bodies with fiscal autonomy allows them to address the specific needs of their communities promptly, thereby fulfilling the true purpose of democratic decentralization.

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51. (A) 2 only
The state government addresses the Naxalite problem using a balanced approach that combines security measures with targeted development initiatives. While it is a significant issue, it is not uniformly spread across the entire state but is concentrated in specific border districts. Recognizing the socio-economic roots of extremism is essential for creating long-term solutions that go beyond simple law and order enforcement.

52. (D) Obligatory and discretionary functions
Gram Panchayats are tasked with various duties to ensure the welfare and development of the village. Managing local markets and maintaining sanitation are standard responsibilities that fall under the functions assigned to them by state law. These duties allow local bodies to manage their community's daily needs effectively, demonstrating the practical application of local self-government powers at the grass roots level.

53. (C) The Secretariat is the nerve center for state administration and policy-making.
The state Secretariat serves as the primary institution where high-level policy decisions are made and administrative oversight is provided. It assists the political executive by offering expert advice and ensuring that government programs are properly conceptualized. While other roles like the Commissioner and Collector are important for field administration, the Secretariat remains the central hub for the state's governing activities.

54. (A) 2, 4, 1, 3
In revenue administration, the chain of command flows from the state-level department down to the local level. The Secretary of the Revenue Department handles policy at the top, followed by the Commissioner who supervises a division. The Collector manages the district, while the Tehsildar operates at the grassroots level, dealing directly with local land and revenue matters within a sub-district.

55. (D) The politics of development.
Announcing an industrial policy to attract investment is a strategic government action aimed at fostering economic growth and creating employment. Such policies are central to the politics of development, as they demonstrate the government's commitment to progress and prosperity. By focusing on these developmental goals, political leaders seek to build credibility and gain support from the public and various economic stakeholders.

56. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The bureaucracy provides the technical expertise and administrative continuity necessary for local bodies to function. However, tensions can arise when the professional approach of officials clashes with the political aspirations of elected representatives. Finding a balance between these two groups is crucial for effective local governance, as both are needed to ensure that community needs are met efficiently and legally.

57. (C) The provision of basic civic amenities and financial sustainability.
Urban local bodies must ensure they provide essential services like clean water, waste management, and roads while remaining financially viable. Balancing a growing demand for infrastructure with limited revenue sources is a constant challenge. Achieving financial sustainability allows these bodies to maintain high-quality civic amenities without becoming overly dependent on irregular or insufficient grants from higher levels of the government.

58. (A) The Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA).
The PESA Act is a landmark legislation that empowers tribal communities in scheduled areas by giving them control over local resources and governance. It recognizes the traditional rights of these communities and ensures their participation in decision-making processes through the Gram Sabha. This act is central to the state's efforts to provide legal and political empowerment to its significant tribal population.

59. (B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Madhya Pradesh's administration is organized into hierarchical units with specific heads. The Chief Secretary leads the state's civil services, while a Commissioner oversees a division of districts. Each district is the primary administrative unit under a Collector. For revenue purposes, districts are further sub-divided into Tehsils, ensuring

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governance, allowing cities to manage their own civic amenities, infrastructure, and local developmental planning more effectively.

26. (A) 1 only
The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments have been instrumental in increasing women's presence in both rural and urban local bodies through reservation policies. This participation is not limited to voting; many women now hold leadership positions such as Sarpanch and Mayor. Their involvement has brought significant attention to social issues and has contributed meaningfully to the overall development and political discourse of the state.

27. (D) Above a Collector and is in charge of a division.
A Commissioner occupies a senior position in the state's administrative hierarchy, acting as the head of a division that encompasses several districts. This official provides a vital link between the state-level Secretariat and the district-level administration. By supervising the work of multiple Collectors, the Commissioner ensures that state policies are implemented consistently across a broader geographic region.

28. (B) The politics of development
The prioritization of large-scale infrastructure projects like highways and irrigation systems is a clear manifestation of the politics of development. Political parties often focus on these visible markers of progress to showcase their performance and secure public support. Such projects are central to the state's economic growth strategy and form a key part of electoral manifestos and government expenditure.

29. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Local and state governance involves various roles linked to specific institutions. A Sarpanch leads the Gram Panchayat at the village level, while a Mayor heads a Municipal Corporation in urban areas. The Chief Secretary is the administrative head of the state Secretariat, and the District Magistrate is the role performed by the Collector to maintain law and order.

30. (D) Presiding over the sessions of the State Legislative Assembly.
The District Collector handles a wide range of administrative duties, including revenue collection, law enforcement as a magistrate, and inter-departmental coordination. However, presiding over the State Legislative Assembly is the responsibility of the Speaker, who is an elected member of the legislature. The Collector's authority is executive and administrative in nature, confined primarily to the district level.

31. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
The Secretariat is not a political body of MLAs but a permanent administrative office staffed by career civil servants. Its primary function is to assist ministers in policy formulation and administrative oversight. The Chief Secretary serves as the administrative head of this institution, ensuring that the bureaucracy works effectively to implement the decisions of the elected state government.

32. (B) Functional freedom within a defined sphere without undue interference from the state government.
Autonomy in the context of local self-government means that these bodies have the right to make decisions and manage local affairs within the powers granted by law. While they remain part of the larger state framework, they should be free from unnecessary day-to-day interference. This allows local leaders to respond more effectively to the unique needs of their own communities.

33. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Addressing socio-economic grievances is vital to resolving the Naxalite problem, as extremism often flourishes where people feel exploited or neglected. By providing tribal populations with better access to education, healthcare, and economic resources, the state can diminish the appeal of extremist ideologies. This integrated approach combines security measures with governance to ensure long-term stability in affected regions.

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17. (B) Increasing women's access to resources, decision-making, and political participation.
The empowerment of women in the political context refers to creating an environment where they can actively influence policy and manage resources. This involves increasing their representation in legislative bodies and local governments, as well as improving their economic and social standing. It is about moving beyond tokenism to ensure that women have a meaningful role in all spheres of governance.

18. (A) The process of allocating state resources for infrastructure, social welfare, and economic growth.
Politics of development centers on how the state government prioritizes and distributes its financial and administrative resources. This includes building roads, schools, and hospitals, as well as implementing welfare programs that drive economic progress. The competition between different regions and groups for these resources forms a major part of the state's political activity and determines electoral outcomes.

19. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Various political and social issues are linked to specific administrative and legislative frameworks. The Naxalite problem is a security concern in certain districts, while tribal empowerment is supported by the PESA Act. Women's contributions are often channeled through local government reservations, and the politics of development is evidenced by the state's focus on attracting industrial investment and improving infrastructure.

20. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
The District Collector is a career civil servant, typically from the Indian Administrative Service, appointed by the state government rather than the Chief Minister personally. However, the role is synonymous with that of the District Magistrate, who holds the primary responsibility for maintaining law and order. This dual function ensures that the district's administrative and magisterial duties are unified and effective.

21. (C) Zila Panchayat
The Panchayati Raj system in Madhya Pradesh follows a three-tier structure to ensure governance at different levels. The Zila Panchayat sits at the district level and acts as the apex body, coordinating the activities of the lower tiers. Below it are the Janpad Panchayat at the block level and the Gram Panchayat at the village level, forming a hierarchical chain.

22. (B) Sarpanch - Head of Zila Panchayat
In the rural local self-government framework of Madhya Pradesh, the Sarpanch serves as the elected head of a Gram Panchayat, which is the village-level tier. The head of a Zila Panchayat, the district-level tier, is known as the Adhyaksha. The administrative roles of Collector and Mayor are correctly associated with district coordination and municipal corporation leadership, respectively.

23. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Chief Secretary is considered the linchpin of state administration because of the unique role in bridging the gap between political leadership and the bureaucracy. By advising the Chief Minister and ensuring that different government departments work together seamlessly, the Chief Secretary maintains the stability and efficiency of the government. This central coordination is essential for the smooth functioning of state-level governance.

24. (A) The alienation and lack of development in remote tribal and forest areas.
Naxalism often takes root in regions where communities feel neglected by the state and lack access to basic services and economic opportunities. These underdeveloped forest areas become breeding grounds for extremist ideologies that exploit local grievances. Consequently, the state's response involves combining security operations with focused developmental projects to reintegrate these marginalized populations and restore the rule of law.

25. (C) Urban Local Self-Government
The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act provided a formal framework for urban local bodies, such as Municipal Corporations and Nagar Palikas, ensuring they have constitutional status. This legislation outlines their powers, functions, and the requirement for regular elections. In Madhya Pradesh, this has led to structured urban

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promote social justice and equity. Political parties often focus on these groups to ensure inclusive development and to secure their broad electoral support.

43. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Governance institutions in Madhya Pradesh have specific roles defined by their level of operation. The state Secretariat handles high-level policy formulation for the entire state. Zila Panchayats oversee rural development at the district level, while Municipal Corporations provide civic services in large cities. At the grassroots, the Gram Sabha serves as a forum for reviewing village-level accounts and developmental activities.

44. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
While development decisions should ideally be based on technical needs, they are often influenced by the political goals and priorities of the ruling party. The allocation of projects and resources frequently reflects the government's desire to satisfy its voter base or gain support in specific regions. This intersection of governance and politics makes development a core part of the state's political strategy.

45. (C) Ensuring harmony and effective implementation of programs among various government departments.
As the chief coordinator of the district, the Collector ensures that different departments, such as health, education, and agriculture, work together effectively. This role is crucial for preventing conflicts and ensuring that multi-sectoral government programs are implemented smoothly at the local level. The Collector's coordinating authority helps in achieving the state's developmental and administrative objectives within the district's complex governance framework.

46. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act transformed rural governance by mandating that women hold at least one-third of the seats and leadership roles. This legal requirement has significantly increased women's presence in decision-making bodies at the grassroots level. By giving women a formal voice in local administration, the act has become a vital tool for their political empowerment throughout the state.

47. (A) A transitional area, evolving from a rural to an urban area.
A Nagar Panchayat is a type of urban local body designed to govern areas that are in the process of changing from rural settlements into urban towns. These bodies manage basic civic amenities and planning for these growing communities. They represent the first tier of urban local self-government, catering to small towns that do not yet require a full municipality or corporation.

48. (B) The contribution of women in local politics and development.
When a woman Sarpanch leads community initiatives, it highlights the positive impact of female leadership in local governance. Such actions demonstrate how women representatives prioritize social infrastructure, like schools, which can have long-term benefits for the community. This involvement is a direct result of empowerment policies that have allowed women to take active roles in shaping their village's future.

49. (B) Revenue from international trade tariffs
Urban local bodies in Madhya Pradesh generate funds through local taxes such as property tax and by charging fees for services like water and sanitation. They also receive significant grants from the state government to support their functions. However, international trade tariffs are collected by the central government, as foreign trade falls under the Union list and is not a local revenue source.

50. (A) The Chief Secretary
The Chief Secretary serves as the administrative head of the entire state Secretariat and is responsible for ensuring inter-departmental coordination. When disputes arise between different government departments, this official has the authority to resolve them and ensure that the government works in a unified manner. This role is essential for maintaining administrative efficiency and consistency across all spheres of state governance.

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ANSWERS

1. (B) The chief administrative office of the state government for policy formulation and oversight.
The Secretariat serves as the central administrative hub for the state government, assisting in the creation of policies and providing oversight for their execution. It functions as the nerve center where senior civil servants work under political leadership to manage various departments. This structure ensures that administrative decisions align with the state's broader legislative and executive goals.

2. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Decentralization through local self-government empowers residents to manage their affairs, fostering grassroots democracy. For these bodies to operate effectively, financial autonomy is vital, as it allows them to allocate resources based on specific local requirements. Without fiscal independence, the objective of self-governance is compromised, making these entities heavily dependent on state government grants for basic functions.

3. (C) The Chief Secretary
The Chief Secretary is the highest-ranking civil servant and the administrative head of the entire state machinery. This official serves as the principal advisor to the Chief Minister and the cabinet on all administrative matters. By coordinating the activities of various departments, the Chief Secretary ensures that government policies are implemented efficiently across the state's professional bureaucratic framework.

4. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The District Collector occupies a central role in administration, serving as the primary representative of the state government at the district level. Responsibilities include managing revenue collection, maintaining public order as a magistrate, and overseeing various developmental projects. Because these diverse duties are fundamental to local governance, the position is regarded as the cornerstone of the state's administrative system.

5. (C) Bureaucracy in local bodies is completely independent of the state administrative services.
Bureaucracy in local self-government is closely linked to the state administration, as officials are frequently deputed from state services to fill key executive roles. These professionals provide necessary technical and administrative expertise to assist elected representatives. The idea of complete independence is inaccurate because the state government maintains significant control over personnel, funding, and general administrative supervision.

6. (B) Politics of development at the urban local level.
Launching modern initiatives like smart city projects reflects how urban local bodies use developmental goals to enhance their political standing and address public needs. This focus on infrastructure and digital services demonstrates the intersection of governance and political strategy at the municipal level. Such actions are designed to improve quality of life while fulfilling the electoral promises of leaders.

7. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Different administrative positions carry distinct responsibilities across various levels of governance. The Chief Secretary sits at the apex of the state bureaucracy, while the Collector manages district-level affairs. Commissioners for urban administration provide oversight for municipal corporations, and department secretaries handle specific policy domains, such as home affairs and law and order, ensuring a structured and functional state administration.

8. (A) Implementing targeted educational and economic upliftment programs.
Empowering backward classes requires a comprehensive approach that addresses the root causes of social and economic inequality. By focusing on educational advancement and economic opportunities, the state can create a foundation for long-term growth and self-reliance. Such programs are essential for improving the social status of marginalized groups and

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that governance and revenue collection reach the local level efficiently.

60. (B) Serving as the principal link between the political executive (Council of Ministers) and the administrative machinery.
The Chief Secretary plays a vital role in bridging the gap between the state's political leadership and the professional bureaucracy. This official ensures that the decisions made by the cabinet are clearly communicated and effectively implemented by various departments. By maintaining this connection, the Chief Secretary ensures the stability and administrative efficiency of the entire state government machinery.

61. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
The District Collector is not just an administrative and revenue official but also serves as the District Election Officer. In this capacity, the Collector is responsible for the logistical management and fair conduct of both parliamentary and state assembly elections within the district. This role is fundamental to the democratic process, ensuring that the electoral machinery functions smoothly at the local level.

62. (D) The presence and activity of extremist groups and related violence.
Districts are designated as Naxalite-affected based on the frequency of extremist activity and the security challenges posed by insurgent groups. This classification allows the government to allocate additional resources for both security operations and specialized developmental programs. The goal is to restore safety while addressing the underlying issues that allow such groups to operate and gain influence in these regions.

63. (A) The Secretary is the administrative head of the department, responsible for implementing the policies decided by the Minister (the political head).
In the state government, the relationship between a Secretary and a Minister is based on the separation of political leadership and administrative expertise. The Minister sets the overall policy goals and represents the department politically. The Secretary, a senior civil servant, provides technical advice and manages the bureaucracy to ensure those policy objectives are translated into effective action and programs.

64. (B) To articulate and address issues like sanitation, water supply, and education.
Women representatives at the local level have brought a renewed focus on essential social services that directly affect the daily lives of citizens. By prioritizing health, education, and clean water, they have influenced the developmental agenda of their communities. This contribution has made local governance more responsive to social welfare needs, demonstrating the practical value of inclusive political participation.

65. (B) 2 and 3 only
The State Finance Commission plays a critical role in recommending how financial resources should be shared between the state and local bodies. Despite this framework, local governments often struggle with inadequate funding and delays in receiving grants, which hampers their effectiveness. Improving the devolution of funds is essential for ensuring that local bodies can fulfill their developmental and administrative responsibilities properly.

66. (A) To provide administrative and policy-making support to the state government.
The state Secretariat is the administrative headquarters where senior officials assist ministers in formulating policies and managing various government departments. It serves as a central hub for planning, coordination, and oversight of the state's administrative functions. This support is vital for the effective governance of the state, ensuring that political decisions are backed by professional expertise and thorough analysis.

67. (C) The allocation of funds for building a new dam versus investing in social health programs.
The politics of development involves making difficult choices about how to distribute limited state resources among competing needs. Debating whether to prioritize large infrastructure projects like dams over social welfare programs like healthcare is a classic example. These decisions reflect the political priorities of the government and directly impact the social and economic progress of different regions and communities.

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135. (B) Chief Minister and the Council of Ministers
As the state's top administrative officer, the Chief Secretary serves the political executive and is responsible for carrying out its decisions. This official provides advice to the Chief Minister and the cabinet and ensures that the bureaucracy is aligned with the government's goals. This accountability ensures that the permanent administrative machinery remains responsive to the elected leadership and the state's overall political direction.

136. (C) A mix of administrative, magisterial, and developmental responsibilities.
The role of the District Collector in Madhya Pradesh is exceptionally broad, combining several key functions into one office. This official manages revenue collection, maintains public order as a magistrate, and oversees the implementation of countless developmental programs. This multi-faceted role ensures that the district's administration is coordinated and that the state government has a single, effective point of authority at the local level.

137. (C) Madhya Pradesh's foreign policy with neighboring countries.
While the state government manages its internal political scenario, foreign policy is the exclusive domain of the central government in India. The state's politics focuses on domestic issues such as the empowerment of marginalized groups, internal security challenges like Naxalism, and the developmental agenda. These matters are within the state's jurisdiction and are central to its internal governance and political competition.

138. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Various political and administrative concepts find expression through specific actions and issues in Madhya Pradesh. The politics of development is seen in electoral promises like loan waivers, while women's contributions are exemplified by leaders reaching high political office. The Collector's role is vital for program implementation like the food distribution system, and Naxalism remains a security challenge in specific districts like Balaghat.

139. (B) The principles that should govern the distribution of funds between the state and the local self-government bodies.
The State Finance Commission is a constitutional body tasked with reviewing the financial position of local governments and recommending how revenue should be shared with them. Its goal is to ensure that Panchayats and municipalities have the financial resources necessary to perform their duties. By establishing fair principles for fund distribution, the commission supports the financial health and autonomy of local self-government institutions.

140. (A) 1 and 2 only
The rural local government system is a three-tier structure with powers over various subjects listed in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution. However, these bodies are headed by elected representatives like the Sarpanch and Zila Panchayat President, not by officials appointed by the Chief Secretary. While government officials provide administrative support, the political leadership of these bodies is chosen through democratic elections.

141. (B) The administrative head and expert advisor for a specific department of the government.
Within the state Secretariat, a Secretary serves as the senior professional leader of a government department. This career civil servant provides the necessary expertise and continuity to help ministers formulate and implement effective policies. By managing the department's bureaucracy and ensuring programs are run efficiently, the Secretary plays a vital role in the day-to-day administration of the state government.

142. (B) Recognizing and securing their traditional rights over forest resources.
Empowering tribal communities involves ensuring they have legal control over their community resources, particularly land and forest produce. This is a central issue because tribal livelihoods and cultures are deeply tied to these resources. Protecting these rights through legislation and effective governance is essential for achieving social justice and ensuring the long-term economic and social welfare of these communities.

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provides the necessary expertise and manages the department's daily operations. This partnership between political leadership and professional administration is fundamental to the state's executive function.

77. (C) The non-elected, permanent, and professional government officials who execute policies.
Bureaucracy refers to the professional body of civil servants who manage the administration and implement government policies and programs. Unlike elected representatives, bureaucrats are permanent employees chosen through a merit-based system. In the context of local government, they provide the technical, financial, and administrative skills necessary to ensure that the decisions of elected councils are carried out according to law.

78. (D) The successful empowerment and contribution of women in high-level local politics.
The election of women to top local government posts like Zila Panchayat President demonstrates the effectiveness of empowerment and reservation policies. It shows that women are not only participating at the village level but are also leading large, district-wide administrative bodies. This shift in leadership highlights the growing influence and capability of women in shaping the state's developmental and political future.

79. (A) 1 and 3 only
The District Collector plays a multi-faceted role as the chief coordinator of all government activities and as the District Magistrate responsible for maintaining public order. While the Collector is a powerful executive and administrative officer, the role does not include legislative powers, such as enacting state laws. Those powers are reserved for the state legislature, maintaining a clear separation of functions.

80. (B) Inadequate finances, bureaucratic interference, and low capacity of elected members.
The success of rural local bodies is often challenged by a lack of sufficient funds and excessive control from state-level officials. Additionally, some elected representatives may lack the necessary training or experience to manage complex administrative tasks. Overcoming these hurdles through better financial devolution, training programs, and clearly defined powers is essential for making rural self-government more effective and truly autonomous.

81. (B) The politics of development is completely non-existent in the state.
The politics of development is very much alive in the state, as political parties compete to claim credit for infrastructure projects and social welfare schemes. Other features, like the focus on tribal empowerment, the challenges of Naxalism, and the active role of women in politics, are well-documented aspects of the state's political scenario. Development remains a central theme for political legitimacy and electoral success.

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82. (A) Mayor
The Mayor is the elected head of a Municipal Corporation, representing the political leadership of the city. While the Municipal Commissioner is the administrative head appointed by the state government, the Mayor leads the deliberative council and serves as the city's first citizen. This structure ensures a balance between democratic representation and professional management in the governance of large urban centers.

83. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The role of the Collector has shifted from a narrow focus on revenue collection to becoming a key driver of local development. As many government welfare schemes are implemented at the district level, the Collector acts as the nodal officer for their successful execution and coordination. This evolution reflects the changing priorities of the state government, emphasizing social welfare and infrastructure growth.

84. (D) Often intertwined with political processes, priorities, and competition for credit.
The phrase politics of development acknowledges that decisions about building infrastructure or launching welfare schemes are not made in a vacuum. These activities are often used by political actors to build support, showcase efficiency, and gain an advantage over opponents. As a result, developmental milestones become important political tools during election cycles and form a major part of governance.

68. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Autonomy is essential for local self-government because it allows local leaders to make decisions based on the specific needs of their constituents. Without this freedom, decentralization remains purely formal, as local bodies would be unable to innovate or respond to local challenges effectively. True empowerment requires both the authority to act and the financial means to support those actions.

69. (C) A political strategy to address socio-economic disparities.
Targeted programs like skill development and financial aid for marginalized groups are strategic efforts to promote social justice and economic equality. By addressing the specific needs of backward classes, the government aims to reduce disparities and ensure that all citizens can benefit from the state's growth. These actions are central to the state's political commitment to inclusive and equitable development.

70. (B) Janpad Panchayat
Urban local self-government in Madhya Pradesh consists of Municipal Corporations, Municipalities, and Nagar Panchayats, each serving different types of urban settlements. The Janpad Panchayat, however, is an intermediate body within the rural local self-government system, operating at the block level. This distinction ensures that both urban and rural areas have specific administrative structures tailored to their unique governance requirements.

71. (D) A historical legacy that concentrates authority for effective governance at the district level.
The dual role of the Collector as the head of revenue and the District Magistrate is a long-standing feature of Indian administration. This concentration of authority allows for a unified and coordinated approach to district management, especially in maintaining law and order and managing state resources. While modern governance is complex, this traditional structure remains effective for ensuring centralized executive control at the local level.

72. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Governance in Madhya Pradesh is structured across several levels, each with a specific head. The Chief Minister leads the state executive, while the Collector is the administrative head of the district. In urban areas, the Mayor leads the Municipal Corporation, and at the village level, the Sarpanch is the elected head of the Gram Panchayat, ensuring leadership at every tier.

73. (C) Ensure their participation in decision-making processes and secure their rights over resources like land and forest.
Empowering tribal communities involves protecting their unique cultural identity and ensuring they have a formal say in how their traditional lands and resources are managed. Legislative measures like PESA are designed to provide these groups with the legal tools to participate effectively in governance. This focus on rights and participation is essential for achieving social justice and sustainable development in tribal regions.

74. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
Women in Madhya Pradesh have a long history of political involvement, dating back to the freedom struggle and continuing through decades of service in various offices. The introduction of reservation policies in local government has significantly amplified this role, bringing thousands of women into formal leadership positions at the grass roots level. Their participation is a well-established and increasingly influential part of the state's political landscape.

75. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
Addressing Naxalism involves a logical progression from identifying affected areas through intelligence to establishing security and the rule of law. Once safety is improved, the government can implement socio-economic projects to address local grievances. Finally, programs to encourage the surrender and rehabilitation of former extremists help to bring lasting peace and integrate these individuals back into mainstream society.

76. (B) Secretary
A Secretary is the senior-most career civil servant who serves as the administrative head of a government department in the state Secretariat. While the Minister is the political head who makes broad policy decisions, the Secretary

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have their own offices, which are distinct from the state-level Secretariat that assists the cabinet.

94. (D) Provide and maintain local infrastructure like roads, streetlights, and sanitation.
A municipality's ability to serve its residents depends on its financial health and its power to generate revenue. These funds are used to maintain essential services like street lighting, waste disposal, and local roads. Without adequate financial resources, these urban bodies struggle to fulfill their primary purpose of providing a clean, safe, and functional environment for their growing urban populations.

95. (A) Change their status from passive recipients of welfare to active participants in the political and development process.
Empowerment aims to give marginalized groups the tools and opportunities to influence the decisions that affect their lives. By participating in politics and governance, members of these classes can ensure that their needs are addressed and that they receive a fair share of the state's resources. This shift from being passive beneficiaries to active stakeholders is essential for achieving true social justice.

96. (A) 2, 3, 1
The rural governance structure in the state follows a clear geographic hierarchy starting from the smallest unit to the largest. The Gram Panchayat operates at the village level, followed by the Janpad Panchayat which covers a development block consisting of several villages. The Zila Panchayat sits at the district level, representing the broadest geographic scope in this three-tier system of local self-government.

97. (B) The location of a new university or a major industrial plant.
Decisions about where to place large developmental projects are often politically sensitive, as they bring jobs and economic growth to a specific region. Different areas and their political representatives may compete to attract these projects to their own constituencies. This contestation over project placement is a classic example of the politics of development, where economic decisions have significant political implications.

98. (A) To assist ministers in policy formulation, review, and supervision.
The Secretariat functions as a high-level advisory body where senior civil servants work to support the state's political leadership. Its duties include drafting new laws, reviewing existing policies, and providing the oversight necessary for effective governance. While field implementation is handled by other agencies, the Secretariat remains the central hub for the strategic planning and coordination of the state government's various activities.

99. (C) A is true but R is false.
The District Collector is a powerful administrative and executive figure, but the position is not an elective one. Collectors are career civil servants, usually from the Indian Administrative Service, who are appointed by the state government based on their merit and experience. Their authority comes from the legal powers and responsibilities assigned to the office by the state and central governments.

100. (D) Constitutional and statutory provisions for reservation.
The significant presence of women in local governance is primarily the result of legal mandates that reserve seats for them in Panchayats and municipalities. These constitutional provisions have ensured that women have a formal and permanent place in local decision-making. By removing historical barriers to their participation, these laws have fundamentally changed the political landscape and provided a platform for thousands of female leaders.

101. (C) Janpad Panchayat
In the three-tier Panchayati Raj system of the state, the Janpad Panchayat serves as the middle or intermediate tier at the block level. It coordinates the work of multiple Gram Panchayats and provides a vital link to the Zila Panchayat at the district level. This structure ensures that developmental activities are planned and managed effectively at the block level, catering to a larger cluster of villages.

102. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Major political issues in Madhya Pradesh are associated with specific frameworks and goals. Tribal empowerment is linked to the PESA Act

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119. (B) Women's contribution and participation in state-level politics.
A woman holding a ministerial portfolio demonstrates the significant role female leaders play at the highest levels of state governance. Their participation in the cabinet allows them to influence major policy decisions and manage state departments. This level of involvement is a clear sign of the growing empowerment and contribution of women in the state's broader political and administrative landscape beyond just local governance.

120. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Administrative officers in Madhya Pradesh operate at different levels of the governance hierarchy. The Chief Secretary handles state-level administration, while a Commissioner supervises a division. The Collector is the head of the district administration, and the CEO of a Janpad Panchayat manages developmental activities at the block level. This structured arrangement ensures effective administration and coordination from the state headquarters down to the local block units.

121. (A) Strengthen the process of democratic participation at the grassroots level.
The establishment of local self-government institutions was aimed at bringing power closer to the people. By allowing local communities to participate in decision-making and manage their own affairs, these bodies foster a sense of ownership and accountability. This grassroots involvement is essential for a healthy democracy and ensures that developmental activities are more responsive to the specific needs and aspirations of local residents.

122. (A) Organization and powers to provide essential civic services.
Municipal corporations are specifically organized and empowered to provide basic services like sanitation and waste management. A failure to perform these duties effectively reflects a breakdown in the body's functional responsibilities. While external factors like funding are important, the primary mission of an urban local body is to maintain a healthy and functional environment for its residents through the exercise of its assigned powers.

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123. (A) 1 and 3 only
Reservation policies have been fundamental in bringing women into local politics, and their presence has indeed brought more attention to critical social issues like health and education. Women have also held significant cabinet positions and leadership roles at both the state and local levels. Their active participation is a well-recognized and increasingly impactful part of the state's overall development and political life.

124. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Development decisions are often contentious because they involve choosing how to use limited state resources. Since not all projects can be funded simultaneously, different regions and social groups must compete for priority. These choices inevitably create advantages for some areas while others may feel neglected, leading to political debates and competition over the state's developmental agenda and resource allocation priorities.

125. (B) Commissioner of the Division
The Commissioner acts as a senior administrative official who supervises and coordinates the activities of several District Collectors within a division. This oversight ensures that state government policies are implemented uniformly across the region. By providing a layer of supervision between the state capital and the district, the Commissioner's office helps in maintaining administrative discipline and consistency throughout the state's vast territory.

126. (C) Adapting to the authority of and working in tandem with elected local representatives.
Bureaucrats working in local government must find a way to offer their professional expertise while respecting the political mandate of elected leaders. This relationship can sometimes be difficult, as both groups may have different priorities or ways of working. Success in local governance requires effective collaboration between these two groups, ensuring that professional administration and democratic representation work together for the community's benefit.

remains accountable to the political executive and the public.

111. (D) Formulation of the state's annual budget.
District administrations handle many vital tasks, including managing land records, disaster relief, and law and order maintenance. However, formulating the state's overall annual budget is a high-level policy function carried out by the Finance Department in the state Secretariat. The district level is responsible for implementing budgetary allocations and programs rather than creating the state's broader fiscal policy and financial plans.

112. (A) Achieving social justice and equity.
The political conversation about backward classes is centered on correcting historical disadvantages and ensuring that all social groups have fair access to opportunities. By promoting policies of inclusion and affirmative action, political parties seek to create a more equitable society. This focus on social justice is a recurring theme in the state's politics and is essential for achieving long-term social harmony and development.

113. (B) 3, 1, 2
Urban governance in the state is structured into three tiers based on the size of the settlement. Municipal Corporations (Nagar Nigam) govern large cities, while Municipalities (Nagar Palika Parishad) administer medium-sized towns. Small, transitional areas are managed by Nagar Panchayats. This hierarchical arrangement ensures that each type of urban area receives an appropriate level of administration and services based on its specific population and developmental needs.

114. (D) Functioning as the head of the judiciary in the district.
The District Collector performs many crucial roles, including acting as an election officer, heading local committees, and monitoring essential services like the food distribution system. However, the head of the district's judiciary is the District and Sessions Judge. While the Collector has some magisterial powers related to law and order, the formal judicial system is independent and separate from the district executive and administrative machinery.

115. (A) The competition between political parties to claim credit for development projects to win elections.
Political parties often use the successful completion of infrastructure and welfare projects to build their public image and attract voters. This competition makes development a central part of the political landscape, as each party seeks to show it is the most effective at driving progress. This dynamic ensures that development remains a top priority for all political actors in the state's democratic system.

116. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The Secretariat is a high-level administrative body where career civil servants provide expert advice and policy support to the state's political leadership. It is not responsible for the direct execution of programs in the field; that task is performed by various directorates and district-level offices. This division of labor allows the Secretariat to focus on the strategic planning and oversight necessary for effective state governance.

117. (A) Internal security challenges, socio-economic backwardness, and governance deficits.
Naxalism is a multi-dimensional issue that requires more than just a security-focused response. It arises from deep-seated poverty, a lack of access to basic services, and a feeling of neglect in remote regions. Addressing the problem successfully involves improving local governance, delivering development projects, and maintaining safety through police action. This integrated approach is necessary to tackle the root causes and provide long-term stability for affected communities.

118. (D) It is designed to be completely free from bureaucratic support and control.
Local self-government in Madhya Pradesh is constitutionally mandated and based on the principle of decentralization. However, it relies heavily on bureaucrats who are often deputed from the state government to provide administrative and technical skills. Complete freedom from bureaucratic support is not the case, as officials play an essential role in ensuring that local decisions are implemented according to legal and financial standards.

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and forest rights, while development politics focuses on attracting investment and building infrastructure. The Naxalite problem involves security and socio-economic challenges, and urban self-government is primarily concerned with the provision of civic amenities like water and sanitation in cities.

103. (B) It enables local bodies to tailor development plans to local conditions and needs.
Autonomy is crucial because local leaders often have a better understanding of the specific problems and priorities of their own communities than state-level officials. By having the freedom to plan and manage local affairs, these bodies can create more effective and sustainable solutions. This local responsiveness is the core principle of democratic decentralization and is essential for successful grass roots governance.

104. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The Collector leads the district administration and also holds the powers of a District Magistrate to maintain law and order. At a higher regional level, the Commissioner oversees a division consisting of several districts and supervises the work of the Collectors within that area. This structured hierarchy ensures effective management and oversight from the state headquarters down to the individual district level.

105. (B) The politics of development.
Debates over large-scale industrial projects highlight how development is often a complex political process involving many stakeholders. Balancing the need for jobs with concerns about environmental impact and land rights requires careful negotiation and political decision-making. These situations demonstrate how economic growth initiatives are central to the state's political landscape and can lead to both opportunities and significant public contestation.

106. (B) Coordinate closely with the Superintendent of Police and push for the effective implementation of development schemes.
In Naxalite-affected districts, the Collector must address both security and governance challenges. By working with the police to maintain safety and ensuring that welfare programs reach the local people, the Collector helps to restore the state's credibility. This dual approach is essential for countering extremism, as it addresses both the immediate threat of violence and the underlying socio-economic grievances of the population.

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107. (B) Women have held positions from Sarpanch to Chief Minister, influencing policy and governance.
Women's political participation in the state is extensive, spanning from the smallest village councils to the highest office in the state executive. Their involvement has led to meaningful changes in how developmental issues are prioritized, particularly in areas like social welfare, health, and education. This widespread participation demonstrates that women are active and influential players in the state's political and administrative landscape at all levels.

108. (A) 1 and 2 only
The bureaucracy, led by officials like the CEO of the Zila Panchayat, provides the technical and administrative support necessary for elected bodies to function effectively. These professionals help translate political goals into actionable projects while ensuring they follow legal and financial rules. While they work alongside elected members, their role is to support and execute decisions, not to override the democratic mandate of the representatives.

109. (B) Democratic decentralization.
The state Secretariat serves as the high-level headquarters that supports the process of democratic decentralization by creating policies that empower local bodies. It provides the strategic direction and administrative oversight needed to ensure that power is effectively shared between the state and local levels. This support is vital for the success of local self-government and the broader goals of grass roots democracy and development.

110. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
As the head of the civil services, the Chief Secretary holds the highest administrative authority in the state. This official is responsible for ensuring that the decisions of the cabinet are carried out efficiently by all departments. By providing administrative leadership and coordination, the Chief Secretary ensures that the state machinery functions effectively and

127. (B) Preparing the draft of government bills to be introduced in the legislature.
One of the primary administrative roles of the state Secretariat is to provide the legal and technical expertise needed to draft new legislation. Officials work with ministers to turn policy ideas into formal bills that can be presented to the state assembly. This process ensures that new laws are well-constructed, legally sound, and aligned with the government's overall policy objectives and administrative requirements.

128. (A) Provide them with a voice in governance and policy-making.
The goal of political empowerment for deprived classes is to ensure they are represented in the institutions that make decisions about their lives. By participating in the political process, members of these communities can advocate for their rights and ensure a fair share of state resources. This participation is fundamental to building a more inclusive and just society where all citizens have a meaningful role.

129. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
The Naxalite problem is not an urban issue; it is primarily found in remote, forested, and underdeveloped districts, often along the state's borders. These areas are vulnerable to extremist ideologies due to a lack of development and governance. Addressing the issue requires a focused approach that combines security operations with intensive socio-economic programs to improve the lives of local people and restore the state's presence.

130. (A) The politics of development.
Creating specialized development authorities for certain regions or cities is a strategic government move to focus investment and planning. These bodies are often used to drive rapid growth in key areas, reflecting the government's developmental priorities. Such actions are central to the state's political agenda, as they demonstrate a commitment to progress and can be used to build regional support and economic credibility.

131. (B) The entire government machinery and its functions at the district level, pivoted around the Collector.
District administration encompasses all the agencies and departments of the state government that operate at the district level. The Collector serves as the central figure who coordinates these various functions, including revenue, law and order, and development. This unified setup ensures that government services are delivered efficiently to the public and that state policies are implemented effectively across all sectors within the district.

132. (A) A contribution of women in politics shaping the legislative agenda.
When female leaders advocate for laws that protect women's rights, it highlights how their presence in politics can influence the state's legislative priorities. By raising awareness of gender-specific issues, they ensure that these topics are addressed through formal policy and law. This is a direct example of how inclusive political participation leads to more comprehensive governance that reflects the concerns of all segments of society.

133. (B) Municipal Corporation - A large city
Local government bodies are structured to serve specific geographic areas and types of settlements. Municipal Corporations are designed to provide complex civic amenities in large urban centers. In contrast, Gram Panchayats serve individual villages or small clusters, and Zila Panchayats operate at the district level. This system ensures that administration is tailored to the appropriate scale of the community being governed.

134. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Many urban local bodies struggle to fulfill their duties because they lack independent and reliable sources of revenue. Their heavy reliance on state government grants often means that local priorities are sidelined in favor of state-level objectives. Providing these bodies with greater financial autonomy and predictable funding is essential for ensuring they can maintain infrastructure and provide essential services to their residents effectively.

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85. (C) The free and fair conduct of elections to the local self-government bodies.
The State Election Commission is an independent body responsible for managing all aspects of elections to rural and urban local bodies. Its presence ensures that these grass roots democratic processes are conducted without interference and according to the law. By safeguarding the integrity of local elections, the commission plays a vital role in maintaining the health of the state's decentralized governance system.

86. (B) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
Various administrative and social terms are linked to specific levels and issues in state politics. The District Collector is central to district administration, while the Gram Panchayat represents the basic unit of rural local self-government. The state Secretariat is the apex administrative body for policy-making, and Naxalism is a major internal security issue that affects specific parts of the state.

87. (D) Ensuring that the benefits of reservation and welfare schemes reach the intended beneficiaries.
While policies for empowering backward classes exist, ensuring their effective and transparent implementation remains a significant challenge. This involves reaching people in remote areas and preventing any leakage or misuse of resources. Successful empowerment depends on creating robust administrative systems that can accurately identify and serve those who are most in need of social and economic support.

88. (A) Plan for local economic and social development and provide civic amenities.
Urban local bodies are primarily empowered to manage the daily needs of city residents, such as water supply, sanitation, and urban planning. They have the authority to create and execute development plans that improve the quality of life and foster economic growth within their jurisdiction. These functions are fundamental to their role as self-governing institutions catering to the needs of urban populations.

89. (C) A contribution of women in politics extending to social reform.
When women representatives lead campaigns against harmful social practices, it demonstrates how their political roles can drive broader societal change. Such initiatives go beyond routine administration and address deep-seated social issues like gender discrimination. This shows that female participation in politics often brings a strong focus on social reform and the welfare of women and children in the community.

90. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
The Chief Secretary is not the longest-serving official by default; the position depends on career seniority and the Chief Minister's selection. As a senior member of the Indian Administrative Service, the Chief Secretary is chosen to lead the entire state's administrative machinery and serve as the cabinet's top advisor. This official ensures that the bureaucracy works effectively to implement the state government's agenda.

91. (D) Supervising and coordinating the work of Collectors in a group of districts (a division).
A Commissioner acts as a senior administrative link between the state headquarters and the district level. By overseeing multiple districts within a division, the Commissioner ensures that state policies are implemented uniformly and that any regional issues are addressed. This role provides an essential layer of supervision and coordination, helping the state maintain effective control over its vast administrative landscape.

92. (B) A purely security-led approach versus a development-oriented approach.
The debate over Naxalism revolves around how best to address the insurgency: through police and paramilitary action or by tackling the underlying socio-economic grievances of local communities. Most experts and political leaders advocate for a combination of both, recognizing that lasting peace requires both safety and progress. This discussion is central to the state's strategy for restoring stability in affected tribal and forest regions.

93. (A) 1 and 2 only
The Chief Secretary and the District Collector are pivotal figures in state administration, ensuring coordination at the highest and district levels, respectively. However, the Secretariat is not located in every district; it is the central administrative headquarters located only in the state capital, Bhopal. District administrations

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143. (A) Improving connectivity for development and facilitating movement of security forces.
Building roads in Naxalite-affected areas is a dual-purpose strategy that addresses both developmental and security needs. Better connectivity allows government services to reach remote populations and provides locals with economic opportunities. At the same time, it enables security forces to respond more effectively to insurgent activity. This integrated approach is a key part of the state's efforts to restore stability and progress in these regions.

144. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
While the Collector is the head of the district administration, the Zila Panchayat has its own separate Chief Executive Officer, usually an IAS officer, who manages its daily administrative and developmental affairs. This separation of roles allows the Collector to focus on revenue, law and order, and general coordination, while the CEO ensures that the Zila Panchayat's specific programs are implemented effectively and professionally.

145. (A) The overbearing control and financial dependence on the state government.
Many local bodies in the state find their autonomy limited because they rely heavily on state government grants to carry out their functions. This financial dependency often comes with significant administrative control and oversight from state-level officials. For local self-government to be truly effective, these bodies need greater power to raise their own funds and more freedom to make decisions based on local needs.

146. (B) A political party promising free electricity to farmers in its election manifesto.
Promising developmental benefits like free electricity is a clear example of the politics of development, where parties use welfare projects to attract voter support. These promises are designed to show a party's commitment to the social and economic welfare of key demographic groups. Such initiatives are central to political competition and help shape the state's developmental agenda and public expenditure priorities.

147. (A) The political executive and the permanent executive (bureaucracy) in urban governance.
Conflicts between a city's Mayor and its Municipal Commissioner highlight the tension that can exist between elected leaders and professional administrators. While the Mayor represents the political will of the residents, the Commissioner ensures that actions follow state laws and administrative rules. Balancing these two perspectives is essential for effective urban governance, ensuring that city projects are both democratically supported and professionally managed.

148. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Reservation for women has undeniably increased their presence in local government, but the quality of their participation varies. Challenges like interference from male relatives, often called the 'Sarpanch Pati' phenomenon, still exist in some areas. However, these policies remain a critical first step toward full empowerment, providing women with a formal platform and the legal authority to lead their communities and influence developmental priorities.

149. (B) District Magistrate (Collector) and Superintendent of Police
Maintaining public order at the district level is a shared responsibility between the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police. The Magistrate provides the legal and administrative authority, while the SP manages the police force and ensures the physical maintenance of safety. This coordinated approach ensures that law and order issues are handled effectively, combining legal oversight with professional police action to protect the public.

150. (A) 3, 1, 4, 2
Administration in Madhya Pradesh is organized into levels with varying geographic influence. The Chief Secretary oversees the entire state from the capital. At the district level, the Collector is the primary administrative authority. Below the district, the CEO of the Janpad Panchayat manages a block of villages, while the Sarpanch leads the Gram Panchayat at the individual village level, the most local tier.

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168. (B) The ruling party inaugurates a major bridge or factory just before elections.
Using developmental achievements for political gain is a primary feature of the politics of development. Strategic announcements or inaugurations before an election are designed to showcase the government's performance and attract voter support. These actions demonstrate how infrastructure and social welfare projects are often intertwined with electoral cycles and the desire of political actors to build and maintain their legitimacy.

169. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Empowerment of deprived classes is a central political theme because these groups represent a large and influential segment of the voting population. Political parties recognize that addressing their needs for social justice and economic growth is essential for winning elections and ensuring social stability. By focusing on these concerns, parties seek to demonstrate their commitment to inclusive development and to secure broad-based public support.

170. (C) The Gram Panchayat
The Gram Panchayat is the basic unit of rural local self-government responsible for managing the village's daily affairs, such as sanitation, primary education support, and public works. This body allows local people to participate in decision-making and ensures that local services are managed effectively at the grassroots level. By focusing on these essential village-level duties, the Gram Panchayat fulfills the goals of democratic decentralization and local self-reliance.

171. (A) The increasing role and contribution of women in urban politics.
The election of a woman as Mayor highlights the significant impact female leaders have on urban governance and political leadership. It demonstrates how empowerment policies and changing social attitudes have allowed women to take on high-profile roles in large city administrations. This shift in leadership is a clear sign of the growing influence and capability of women in shaping the state's urban developmental and political agenda.

172. (A) Preventing duplication of efforts and conflicts between different government departments.
As the chief coordinator of the district, the Collector ensures that various state and central departments work together toward common goals. This coordination is vital for the efficient use of resources and the successful implementation of multi-sectoral programs. By preventing departmental conflicts and ensuring a unified approach, the Collector's office maintains administrative order and helps achieve the state's overall developmental objectives within the district.

173. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Administrative levels in Madhya Pradesh are headed by specific officers or bodies. The Chief Secretary leads the state administration, while a Commissioner manages a division. At the district level, the Collector is the primary head, and at the grassroots village level, the Gram Panchayat handles local governance. This clear hierarchical structure ensures that administration and services are delivered effectively from the state capital down to the local communities.

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174. (B) Make its own decisions on local matters and raise its own funds, within the legal framework.
Autonomy for an urban local body means having the functional freedom to manage city affairs and generate its own revenue to support its services. While it must operate within the state's legal and constitutional guidelines, it should be free from unnecessary day-to-day interference. This freedom allows city leaders to respond more effectively to the specific needs and challenges of their own urban population.

175. (B) Security force operations and socio-economic development initiatives.
The state's response to Naxalism is a balanced two-pronged strategy that combines safety and progress. Security operations are used to maintain order and counter violence, while developmental programs address the underlying poverty and lack of services in affected regions. This comprehensive approach recognizes that long-term peace can only be achieved by combining effective law enforcement with meaningful improvements in the lives of local residents.

the state police force is a centralized agency under the control of the state government, not the municipal level, ensuring a unified approach to law and order across the state.

160. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
Development decisions are rarely made in a political vacuum; they are often influenced by the priorities and goals of the ruling party. In Madhya Pradesh, political actors use infrastructure and social projects to demonstrate their effectiveness and build electoral support. This link between governance and political strategy makes the politics of development a central part of how the state is managed and perceived by the public.

161. (B) The contribution of women in highlighting specific social issues in politics.
When women representatives raise gender-specific concerns like wage disparity, they bring important social issues to the forefront of the legislative agenda. Their presence in politics ensures that these topics are formally discussed and addressed through policy and law. This is a direct example of how inclusive participation can broaden the scope of governance and make it more responsive to the needs of all citizens.

162. (C) The Collector
The Collector is the chief administrative officer of the district, responsible for overall coordination and the implementation of state government policies. This role involves managing revenue, maintaining public order, and supervising various developmental activities. By serving as the central authority in the district, the Collector ensures that the government's work is unified and that local administrative challenges are addressed effectively and promptly.

163. (C) Resources, dignity, and development in underdeveloped forest and tribal regions.
The Naxalite problem is deeply rooted in grievances over social injustice and the perceived neglect of remote tribal communities. These areas often lack basic services and economic opportunities, making them vulnerable to extremist ideologies. Addressing the issue requires a focus on improving governance, delivering essential services, and ensuring that local people have a fair share of the state's resources and a sense of dignity.

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164. (B) Bring administration and development planning to the grassroots level.
The rural local government structure is designed to decentralize power and allow communities to manage their own local affairs. By bringing planning and decision-making to the village level, the state ensures that developmental activities are more responsive to the specific needs of local people. This grassroots approach is fundamental to the principle of democratic decentralization and is essential for effective rural development.

165. (D) The state's foreign investment policy.
A Gram Panchayat's success depends on local factors like adequate funding, the cooperation of the villagers, and strong leadership from the Sarpanch. These elements are directly related to the village's daily governance and development. High-level policies like foreign investment, while important for the state's overall economy, have very little direct impact on the small-scale, local projects managed by a village-level council.

166. (B) Ensure that decisions made by the elected council are implemented according to rules and regulations.
Professional bureaucrats in urban government provide the administrative and legal expertise needed to translate political decisions into action. They ensure that all city projects follow the state's financial and legal guidelines. By working alongside elected leaders, these officials maintain the professional standards and accountability necessary for effective urban governance, ensuring that services are delivered fairly and correctly to all city residents.

167. (B) 2 and 3 only
The Chief Secretary is a career civil servant, not a political leader, and serves as the top administrative advisor to the Chief Minister. This official also coordinates the work of all other department secretaries, ensuring that the state government functions as a unified whole. By providing administrative leadership and expert advice, the Chief Secretary plays a vital role in the efficient management of the state's complex administrative machinery.

151. (C) Head of the state's entire civil service and secretary to the cabinet.
The Chief Secretary holds the highest administrative post in the state, leading the professional bureaucracy and ensuring all departments work effectively. This official also serves as the top advisor to the cabinet, assisting in policy formulation and coordination. By bridging the gap between political leadership and administration, the Chief Secretary plays a vital role in maintaining the state government's stability and efficiency.

152. (C) Rural Local Self-Government
The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act provided a legal and formal framework for rural local bodies, giving them constitutional status and clearly defining their powers and duties. This led to the establishment of the three-tier Panchayati Raj system in Madhya Pradesh. This legislation is central to the state's efforts to promote grass roots democracy and ensure that rural communities have the tools to manage their own local development.

153. (A) 2 only
The office of the Collector is a historical legacy dating back to the colonial era, not a post-independence creation. However, the role has evolved significantly to act as the primary link between the state headquarters and the district administration. Today, the Collector also plays a vital part in disaster management, serving as the chief coordinator for relief and rescue operations during local crises.

154. (A) Economic empowerment as part of the broader political agenda.
Providing financial support to individuals from backward classes is a targeted government policy designed to reduce economic inequality and foster self-reliance. By helping these groups start and grow businesses, the state promotes inclusive growth and social justice. These economic measures are part of a broader political commitment to empowering marginalized communities and ensuring they have a fair share of the state's prosperity.

155. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Government officials and elected representatives serve in specific institutions across various levels. Mayors lead Municipal Corporations in urban areas, while Secretaries head departments within the state Secretariat. At the rural level, the Sarpanch is the head of a Gram Panchayat, and the Collector leads the district administration, ensuring that governance is structured and effective from the capital down to the village.

156. (B) The officials like CEOs and CMOs who are part of the permanent government service.
In the context of local government, bureaucracy refers to the professional officials who provide the administrative and technical skills needed to run local bodies. These individuals are part of the permanent civil service and work alongside elected representatives to implement policies and programs. Their expertise is essential for ensuring that local government decisions are carried out efficiently and in accordance with state laws and rules.

157. (C) Women have achieved 100% representation in the State Legislative Assembly.
While women's participation in politics is a major theme and they hold many significant positions, they do not have 100% representation in the state assembly. Tribal empowerment, internal security challenges like Naxalism, and the strategic use of development projects are all well-established features of the state's political scenario. Women's influence is growing, but the political landscape remains shared among diverse groups and representatives.

158. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Secretariat is the primary location for high-level policy-making because it houses the state's most experienced civil servants. These officials provide ministers with the data, research, and draft proposals needed to make informed decisions. By offering this professional support, the Secretariat ensures that the state's policies are well-conceptualized and aligned with long-term administrative goals and the public interest.

159. (D) Administration of the state police force.
Municipal corporations are empowered to manage urban services such as roads, public health, and water supply within their city limits. These functions are essential for maintaining a high quality of life for urban residents. However,

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176. (B) The complex of departments of the state government, headed by secretaries, that assists the ministers.
The state Secretariat is the administrative core where professional civil servants work to support the political leadership. It is organized into various departments, each headed by a Secretary who provides expert advice and oversees policy formulation. This institution is vital for ensuring that the government's vision is translated into practical programs and that all administrative functions are coordinated and well-managed at the highest level.

177. (A) Give them control over community resources and governance in their areas.
Political empowerment for tribal communities, supported by laws like PESA, focuses on protecting their rights and cultural identity. By giving them a formal role in managing local land, forests, and resources, the state ensures they are active participants in their own governance. This focus on rights and self-governance is essential for achieving social justice and ensuring the sustainable development of tribal-dominated regions.

178. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
The District Collector is not a judicial officer but a high-level executive and administrative official. The role is multi-faceted, including responsibilities for revenue management, maintaining law and order as a magistrate, and leading developmental activities. This combination of functions ensures that the district administration has a single, powerful point of authority to manage all aspects of local governance and service delivery effectively.

179. (B) The lack of financial autonomy in local self-government.
When urban local bodies are unable to pay for essential services like sanitation, it highlights their extreme dependency on state funding. This lack of independent revenue sources makes it difficult for these bodies to manage local crises or provide reliable civic amenities. True autonomy requires not only the legal power to act but also the financial means to support those actions without constant reliance on state grants.

180. (A) State's executive and administrative machinery.
The selection and role of the Chief Secretary are fundamental to the operation of the state's executive branch. As the highest-ranking civil servant, the Chief Secretary ensures that the administrative machinery is aligned with the goals of the elected political leadership. This relationship is central to the state's professional governance, ensuring that policies are implemented efficiently and that all departments work together under unified leadership.

181. (A) The effective and non-corrupt implementation of welfare schemes.
While there are many policies for empowering deprived classes, ensuring that the benefits reach the intended people without being lost to corruption remains a major hurdle. Successful empowerment depends on building transparent and efficient administrative systems. Overcoming these implementation challenges is vital for achieving real improvements in the social and economic standing of marginalized groups and ensuring that state welfare programs are truly impactful.

182. (A) 1, 2, 4, 3
The administrative hierarchy in Madhya Pradesh flows from the highest state-level post down to regional and district roles. The Chief Secretary is at the top, followed by department Secretaries in the Secretariat. Commissioners, who oversee multiple districts, hold a more senior position than District Collectors, who are the heads of individual district administrations. This structure ensures a clear chain of command and effective supervision.

183. (A) Developmental decisions are influenced by and used for political purposes.
Politics of development refers to the intersection of economic growth initiatives and political strategy. Governments often use projects like new roads or schools to build public support and demonstrate their effectiveness. This shows how the distribution of state resources is not just a technical process but is deeply tied to the goals and competitive nature of political leadership in the state's democratic system.

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184. (A) The contribution of women in grassroots politics and governance.
When a woman Sarpanch successfully leads local welfare campaigns, it highlights the positive influence of female leadership in local communities. These efforts often focus on essential services like sanitation and health, which directly improve the lives of residents. This contribution is a direct result of empowerment policies that have opened doors for women to participate meaningfully in the development and governance of their own villages.

185. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Collector is regarded as the kingpin of district administration because of the wide range of powers and responsibilities concentrated in the office. From managing revenue and maintaining order to coordinating various government programs, the Collector is the central figure in local governance. This unified authority allows the state to have an effective and coordinated presence in every district, ensuring that administrative goals are achieved.

186. (D) Passing the state's annual budget.
Gram Panchayats are responsible for local tasks such as maintaining village infrastructure, implementing welfare programs, and supporting primary education. These duties are essential for grassroots development. However, passing the state's overall annual budget is a high-level legislative function performed by the state assembly in the capital. Local bodies manage their own budgets but do not have authority over the state's broader fiscal and financial legislation.

187. (B) 2 and 3 only
A Secretary heads a government department at the state level, while a Commissioner supervises the administration across several districts in a division. These are both senior administrative roles, with the Chief Secretary being the administrative, not political, head of the entire state machinery. This professional hierarchy ensures that the state's bureaucratic functions are managed effectively and that there is strong oversight at every level of governance.

188. (C) Local self-government in Madhya Pradesh.
The relationship between professional bureaucrats and elected local representatives is a central theme in local self-government. Finding a way for these two groups to work together effectively is crucial for successful governance. While representatives provide democratic legitimacy and identify local needs, officials provide the technical and administrative expertise necessary to implement projects correctly and legally. This interaction shapes the effectiveness of local development efforts.

189. (B) The politics surrounding administrative and developmental boundaries.
Demands for new districts are often driven by the desire for better access to government services and developmental funds. These issues are politically sensitive because they impact regional identity and the allocation of state resources. Such political movements highlight how administrative organization is closely tied to local developmental aspirations and the state's broader political strategy for managing its territory and responding to the needs of its people.

190. (A) Ensure they have representation and a voice in the structures of power.
Political empowerment aims to give marginalized groups the ability to influence the policies that affect their lives. By having their own representatives in power, these communities can ensure that their concerns are addressed and that they receive a fair share of the state's resources. This active participation is fundamental to building a more inclusive and just society where all citizens have a meaningful role in governance.

191. (B) The entire institutional framework of governance at the district level, led by the Collector.
District administration refers to all the departments and agencies of the state government that operate within a district's borders. The Collector serves as the central coordinating authority, ensuring that revenue, law and order, and development programs are managed effectively. This comprehensive setup ensures that government services reach the public and that the state has a unified and efficient presence in every part of the territory.

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192. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Women representatives in local government often face significant hurdles, including social barriers and a lack of formal training. Despite these challenges, their presence has fundamentally changed the developmental focus of many communities. By prioritizing social welfare issues like healthcare, sanitation, and education, they have made local governance more responsive to the needs of the most vulnerable members of society, particularly women and children.

193. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Various political and administrative concepts are central to the state's governance. The Secretariat is the state's administrative nerve center, while autonomy refers to the functional freedom of local bodies. Deprived classes are those historically facing social and economic exclusion, and the politics of development involves using infrastructure and welfare projects for political gain. These themes collectively shape the state's administrative and political landscape.

194. (C) The Collector wields a wide range of powers and significant authority within the district.
Describing the Collector as a powerful figure within the district highlights the vast number of administrative and executive responsibilities concentrated in the office. This single official manages revenue, maintains public order, and coordinates developmental programs. This concentration of authority is designed to provide effective and unified leadership at the district level, ensuring that the state government's policies are carried out with precision and local accountability.

195. (A) The population and urban character of the settlement.
The state's urban local bodies are organized based on the size and complexity of each town or city. Large cities have Municipal Corporations, while medium towns have Municipalities, and small, transitional areas are managed by Nagar Panchayats. This tiered system ensures that each urban area receives a level of governance and services that is appropriate for its population size and developmental needs, facilitating efficient urban management.

196. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The bureaucracy is essential for local government because it provides the specialized skills needed to manage finances, legal matters, and technical projects. Elected leaders represent the public's will, but they may lack the specific administrative training required to run complex government functions. By working together, these two groups can ensure that developmental goals are achieved effectively, legally, and in a way that truly serves the community.

197. (C) Remote, forested, and underdeveloped tribal-dominated areas
Naxalism is most prominent in regions that are geographically isolated and have historically lacked basic developmental services. These forest and tribal areas become breeding grounds for extremist ideologies due to local grievances over poverty and neglect. Addressing the problem requires a focused effort to bring governance and development to these remote regions while maintaining security through police and paramilitary action to protect the local population.

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198. (B) Historical social and economic disadvantages.
Empowerment of backward classes focuses on removing the long-standing barriers that have prevented these groups from fully participating in society. By addressing poverty and lack of access to education, the state aims to create a more equitable environment for all citizens. These efforts are central to the state's goal of achieving social justice and ensuring that the benefits of progress are shared by every segment of the population.

199. (B) The successful lobbying for and passing of laws related to women's safety and property rights.
The contribution of women in politics is seen when they influence the state's legislative agenda to address gender-specific issues. By advocating for laws on safety and property rights, they ensure that women's concerns are formally recognized and protected by the state. This shows how inclusive political participation leads to more comprehensive and just governance that reflects the needs and rights of all citizens in the state.

and the lives of its citizens. External issues like foreign royalty are irrelevant to the state's internal political competition and governance. The state's developmental agenda is shaped by the needs and aspirations of its own people and the strategic goals of its political leadership.

216. (B) The contribution of women at the apex of state administration.
Appointing a woman to the highest civil service post in the state would be a significant milestone for gender equality in governance. It would highlight how female leaders have successfully reached the top of the state's professional administrative hierarchy. Such an event would serve as a powerful example of the growing influence and capability of women in managing the state's complex and vital administrative and policy-making functions.

217. (A) 2, 4, 1, 3
State administration follows a logical flow from high-level policy-making to local implementation. Decisions made at the state capital are communicated through regional offices to the district level. The Collector then coordinates the implementation and monitors progress within the district. Finally, the Gram Panchayat carries out the work at the village level, identifying beneficiaries and ensuring the project reaches the intended local people in their community.

218. (C) Symbiotic but prone to friction, with bureaucracy providing execution and expertise, and representatives providing democratic legitimacy.
The relationship between bureaucrats and elected leaders is essential for local governance, as both groups bring different but necessary skills. While representatives provide a link to the people and set political goals, officials ensure these plans are carried out correctly and legally. Although they may sometimes have different priorities, their cooperation is vital for ensuring that developmental activities are both democratically supported and professionally managed for the community's benefit.

219. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Chief Secretary holds a position of immense administrative importance as the leader of all other department secretaries. By presiding over their meetings, this official ensures that the government works in a coordinated and unified manner. This leadership is essential for maintaining consistency in state policy and ensuring that administrative efficiency is upheld across all sectors of the state's large and complex governing machinery.

220. (A) Its own financial resources and timely grants from the state.
Large urban infrastructure projects require significant and reliable funding to be successful. A Municipal Corporation must be able to generate its own revenue and receive consistent support from the state government to complete such works. Without this financial stability, projects can be delayed or abandoned, highlighting the critical importance of financial autonomy and reliable funding for the effective functioning of urban local self-government bodies.

221. (B) Presiding over the district's criminal justice administration and maintenance of law and order.
In the role of District Magistrate, the Collector is responsible for ensuring the safety and tranquility of the public within the district. This involves supervising the local police and having the legal authority to issue orders to prevent violence and maintain order. This magisterial function is fundamental to the state's primary duty of protecting its citizens and ensuring a stable environment for administration and development to occur.

222. (A) 1 and 3 only
The state's political landscape is defined by its focus on empowering marginalized groups and the significant role played by female leaders. At the same time, it faces serious internal security challenges like Naxalism in certain border districts. These issues together shape the state's political discourse and govern the priorities of its political leadership as they work to manage both development and social stability for all citizens.

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socially responsive governance at the grassroots level of the state.

208. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Governance in Madhya Pradesh is structured across several levels, each with its own specific heads and institutions. Rural local government is led by the Sarpanch, while the Mayor or President heads urban local bodies. At the district level, the Collector is the primary administrative authority, and the state government is headquartered in the Secretariat. This tiered system ensures that governance is delivered effectively throughout the entire state.

209. (B) Strong financial dependence on the state and the power of state-deputed officials.
Critics argue that local autonomy is limited because most local bodies rely heavily on state grants and have little independent revenue. Furthermore, many high-level administrative decisions are made by professional officials who are appointed by and accountable to the state government. For local self-government to be truly autonomous, these bodies need more control over their own finances and more independence from the state's centralized administrative machinery.

210. (B) Provide continuity and expert advice to the minister, who is the political head.
A Secretary serves as the administrative leader of a government department, offering specialized knowledge and managing the professional bureaucracy. While the Minister provides political direction, the Secretary ensures that policy decisions are based on data and implemented efficiently. This partnership between a permanent administrator and a temporary political head is vital for the stability and effectiveness of the state's complex governing machinery and various departments.

211. (C) The chief executive and coordinating authority for all governmental functions in the district.
The District Collector is the central figure in local administration, responsible for coordinating the activities of all state and central departments within the district. This official manages revenue, maintains public order, and leads developmental projects. By serving as the single point of executive authority, the Collector ensures that government services are delivered efficiently and that the state government has a strong and unified presence in every district.

212. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
Rural and urban local bodies in Madhya Pradesh are distinct entities, each with its own legal framework and organizational structure designed for its specific type of population. Rural bodies follow the Panchayati Raj system, while urban bodies include corporations and municipalities. This separate organization ensures that each type of local government is specifically equipped to address the unique governance and developmental needs of rural and urban residents.

213. (A) It challenges the state's authority and involves questions of governance, development, and rights.
Naxalism is considered a political problem because it involves a struggle over power, resources, and the quality of governance in remote regions. It arises from deep-seated local grievances that have been exploited by extremist groups. Addressing the issue requires the state to prove its effectiveness and commitment to justice through better service delivery and development. This makes the Naxalite challenge a core part of the state's political and administrative agenda.

214. (A) The politics of empowerment for deprived classes.
Increasing job reservations for backward classes is a deliberate political move aimed at promoting social justice and economic opportunity. By ensuring these groups have better access to government employment, the state seeks to correct historical imbalances and provide a pathway to social mobility. These policies are central to the state's political commitment to empowering marginalized communities and are major themes in the state's broader political landscape.

215. (C) The rules of succession in the British monarchy.
The politics of development in Madhya Pradesh is focused on domestic issues like infrastructure, irrigation, and social welfare programs. These matters directly impact the state's economy

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200. (A) The Secretary handles state-level policy, while the Commissioner supervises administration in a multi-district region.
In the state's administrative hierarchy, Secretaries and Commissioners have distinct but related roles. Secretaries are based in the state capital and assist ministers in high-level policy formulation. Commissioners are regional officials who supervise and coordinate the work of multiple District Collectors. This division ensures that policy planning at the center is effectively linked to and supervised at the regional and district levels across the state.

201. (C) The State Secretariat
The state Secretariat functions as the central administrative headquarters where senior civil servants assist the cabinet in policy-making and coordination. Led by the Chief Secretary, it ensures that various government departments work together efficiently to implement the cabinet's decisions. This institution is the primary hub for high-level administration and planning, providing the professional support necessary for the effective governance of the entire state of Madhya Pradesh.

202. (B) Perform the functions assigned to them, such as maintenance of local assets and implementation of schemes.
Financial stability is vital for local bodies to fulfill their duties, from repairing village roads to implementing social welfare programs. Without reliable funds, these institutions struggle to manage their daily responsibilities or plan for long-term development. Ensuring that local governments have the financial resources they need is essential for the success of democratic decentralization and for improving the quality of life in rural and urban communities.

203. (A) 1 and 3 only
The politics of development involves using infrastructure and social projects as tools for building political legitimacy and electoral support. These decisions are often influenced by political priorities and can lead to competition between different regions or groups over the distribution of limited resources. This intersection of governance and politics is a central feature of how the state's developmental agenda is shaped and implemented by various political actors.

204. (B) Win back the trust of the local population by ensuring good governance and delivery of development.
In areas affected by Naxalism, the Collector's primary mission is to restore the people's faith in the state government. By ensuring that essential services like healthcare, education, and social welfare reach the local communities, the Collector can counter extremist ideologies. This governance-led approach is crucial for addressing the underlying grievances of the population and for creating the conditions necessary for long-term peace and stability.

205. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Managing land records is one of the oldest and most important functions of the Collector's office. This duty originates from the colonial era, when accurate records were necessary for revenue collection. Today, these records remain vital for managing property rights, resolving disputes, and implementing agricultural and developmental programs. This historical role continues to be a central part of the district administration's responsibilities in Madhya Pradesh.

206. (A) A member of the community getting elected as an MLA and raising issues concerning the community in the assembly.
True empowerment occurs when members of marginalized groups gain the formal power to influence political decisions. By holding office, they can ensure that the unique problems and aspirations of their community are heard and addressed at the highest levels of governance. This active participation in the state's democratic process is essential for achieving social justice and ensuring that all groups have a fair voice.

207. (A) Prioritize and monitor issues like ICDS (Anganwadi) services and school mid-day meals.
Women representatives at the local level have brought a renewed focus to social welfare programs that directly benefit the most vulnerable members of the community. By actively monitoring healthcare and nutritional services for women and children, they have improved the effectiveness of these essential programs. This contribution highlights how inclusive participation leads to more compassionate and

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223. (A) The state's control over the allocation of economic resources and infrastructure projects.
Politics of development is centered on how the state government chooses to distribute its wealth and projects among different regions and groups. These decisions are often strategic, aimed at fostering growth while also building political support and legitimacy. This control over resources makes the state government a powerful actor in shaping the developmental and political future of various communities throughout the entire state of Madhya Pradesh.

224. (B) The Secretary is a permanent civil servant, while the Minister is a temporary, political executive.
The state government operates through a partnership between political leaders and professional administrators. Ministers are elected by the people and hold office for a limited time, representing the political will of the voters. Secretaries, on the other hand, are career civil servants who provide the expertise and continuity needed to manage the government's departments over many years, regardless of which political party is currently in power.

225. (B) Realizing the dream of 'Gram Swaraj' and decentralizing power.
The establishment of Panchayati Raj was a landmark move toward giving power back to the people at the local level. By creating a formal system for village-level self-government, the state aims to fulfill the goal of grassroots democracy and local self-reliance. This decentralization ensures that power is not concentrated in the capital but is shared with local communities, allowing them to lead their own development.

226. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Leadership and administration in Madhya Pradesh are organized into clear tiers from the state capital to the smallest village. The Chief Secretary leads at the state level, while a Mayor represents the urban local government. The Collector is the primary authority in the district administration, and the Sarpanch leads the rural local government at the village level. This tiered system ensures that every community has a formal leadership structure and services.

227. (A) Ability to decide on the location of a hand pump or the repair of a village road.
True autonomy at the local level is seen when a Gram Panchayat has the power to address its community's daily needs without waiting for orders from above. Having the authority to manage small-scale, local infrastructure projects is a direct expression of self-government. These simple acts of local decision-making are the core of democratic decentralization, allowing communities to improve their own quality of life through their own elected representatives.

228. (C) Development and governance challenge.
While Naxalism is a serious security issue, it is also a sign of a deeper failure to provide adequate services and economic opportunities in remote areas. Solving the problem requires the state to improve local governance and ensure that the benefits of progress reach marginalized populations. Lasting peace can only be achieved by addressing these developmental gaps and proving that the state is committed to the welfare of all its citizens.

229. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
The District Collector is a professional official, typically from the Indian Administrative Service, rather than an elected politician. Collectors are appointed by the state government based on their merit, experience, and administrative ability. This system ensures that the district's administration is led by a trained expert who can manage complex government functions professionally, while remaining accountable to the state's elected political executive and legal frameworks.

230. (B) Reservation of seats in local self-government, which provides a platform for political entry.
Constitutional and legal mandates that reserve seats for women have been the most effective tool for their political empowerment. These policies have brought thousands of women into leadership roles as Sarpanchs and Mayors, where they can directly influence local governance and development. By providing this formal entry point, the state has significantly broadened the political participation of women and changed the focus of many local developmental agendas.

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231. (B) Policy formulation, supervision, and control.
The state Secretariat serves as the administrative headquarters where senior civil servants work to support the state's political leadership. Its primary duties include planning long-term policies, providing oversight for various government departments, and ensuring that government actions are coordinated and effective. While field implementation is handled by other agencies, the Secretariat remains the central hub for the state's high-level strategic planning and high-level administrative management and control.

232. (A) Finance and Autonomy in Local Self-Government.
Conflicts between a city's elected council and its state-appointed administrator often center on who has the authority to make decisions and how funds should be spent. This tension highlights the challenges of balancing local democratic mandates with state-level administrative control. For local bodies to be effective, they need clearly defined powers and greater financial independence to pursue their own local priorities without constant interference from state-deputed officials.

233. (B) The period leading up to elections, with announcements of new schemes and projects.
The strategic use of development for political purposes becomes most visible during election cycles. Governments often launch new programs and inaugurate major infrastructure projects to showcase their performance and attract voter support. This shows how development is a key part of political competition in the state, with each party seeking to prove it is the most effective at driving progress and improving the lives of its constituents.

234. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The increasing participation of women in politics has led to a significant shift in the developmental focus of many local governments. Female representatives often prioritize essential social services like healthcare, clean water, and education, which are vital for the welfare of the community. This change in priorities shows how more inclusive political participation can lead to more compassionate and effective governance that addresses the daily needs of all citizens.

235. <ENO> 235 (D) Economically and socially dominant upper castes.
In the political context of Madhya Pradesh, deprived classes refer to groups that have historically faced social exclusion and economic hardship, such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Other Backward Classes. These groups are the primary focus of affirmative action and social justice policies. Dominant and well-off groups are not included in this category, as they have not faced the same historical and systemic barriers to social and economic mobility.

236. (A) Lead all departments and agencies in the district towards common goals of development and welfare.
As the chief coordinator of the district, the Collector ensures that the many different agencies of the state and central governments work together efficiently. This coordination is essential for achieving the state's broad developmental and administrative objectives at the local level. By providing unified leadership, the Collector's office helps to ensure that public services are delivered effectively and that the district's governance is responsive to the needs of the residents.

237. (C) Gram Panchayat, Janpad Panchayat, Zila Panchayat.
Madhya Pradesh follows a clear three-tier structure for rural local self-government, ensuring administration at different geographic scales. The Gram Panchayat serves individual villages, while the Janpad Panchayat operates at the block level. The Zila Panchayat sits at the district level, serving as the highest tier in this rural governance system. This hierarchical arrangement ensures that developmental activities are planned and managed effectively from the grassroots to the district headquarters.

238. (A) 2 only
The CEO of a Zila Panchayat is a senior official who serves as the administrative leader of the body and is accountable to both the local elected president and the state government. While bureaucracy is meant to support local government, tensions can sometimes arise between professional officials and elected members over priorities. This interaction is a complex part of local governance, requiring

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cooperation to ensure that developmental goals are achieved effectively and legally.

239. (B) Union Government
The State Secretariat is the primary administrative and policy-making hub for the state government, assisting the cabinet in managing state affairs. Similarly, the Cabinet Secretariat at the national level provides support to the Union Cabinet and coordinates the activities of different central ministries. Both institutions play vital roles in ensuring that the decisions of the political executive are effectively translated into administrative action and that governance is unified and professional.

240. (C) Generalist administrator with a wide variety of functions.
The District Collector in Madhya Pradesh is a career civil servant who manages a broad range of responsibilities, from revenue collection and law and order to coordinating developmental programs. Unlike a specialist who focuses on one field, the Collector must be a generalist capable of overseeing all aspects of the district administration. This versatility is essential for ensuring that the state government has a single, effective, and unified leadership presence at the district level.

241. (B) The Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act (PESA).
PESA is a critical law that empowers tribal communities in scheduled areas by giving them control over their local governance and traditional resources. It recognizes the authority of the Gram Sabha in making decisions about local developmental projects and protecting tribal culture and rights. This legislation is a central part of the state's effort to ensure that its large tribal population is politically empowered and can manage its own local affairs.

242. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
Governance institutions in Madhya Pradesh operate at different levels to manage the state's diverse administrative needs. The Secretariat is the highest state-level body for policy formulation. Janpad Panchayats handle intermediate-tier administration at the block level, while Municipal Corporations manage urban local affairs. At the district level, the District Administration coordinates overall governance, ensuring that services and development are delivered effectively from the state capital down to every local community.

243. (A) While being perceived as neglecting another.
Tensions in developmental politics often arise when the state government's choices appear to favor one region over another. Because resources are limited, not every area can receive the same level of investment at once. These perceived disparities can lead to political competition and demands from neglected regions for better access to infrastructure and developmental funds. Balancing regional interests is a major challenge for political leaders as they manage the state's overall progress.

244. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
In the state government, the Chief Minister leads the political executive and is the head of the Council of Ministers, representing the public's mandate. The Chief Secretary, a career civil servant, is the head of the permanent administrative machinery and provides expert support to the cabinet. This separation ensures that the government has both democratic leadership and professional administration, which must work together effectively to manage the state's complex affairs and departments.

245. (B) Their dependence on the state government for financial resources and administrative personnel.
Many local bodies in the state find their autonomy restricted because they lack independent sources of revenue and rely on state-deputed officials for management. This financial and administrative dependency makes them subservient to state-level priorities and control. For local self-government to be truly effective and self-governing, these bodies need more power to raise their own funds and more independence in managing their own professional administrative and developmental staff and daily operations.

246. (B) The contribution of women in urban politics.
The presence of women in leadership roles within municipal committees highlights their growing influence in urban governance. These positions allow them to participate directly in decision-making processes and shape the policies

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between the state headquarters and the individual districts. By supervising regional development and administration, the Commissioner's office helps to maintain consistency and efficiency throughout the state's large territory and ensures that regional challenges are addressed at the appropriate level.

292. (B) Historical injustices and structural inequalities.
The empowerment of deprived classes is focused on removing the long-standing social and economic barriers that have prevented these groups from fully participating in society. By providing access to education, jobs, and political power, the state seeks to correct historical imbalances and build a more inclusive society. These efforts are central to the state's commitment to social justice and ensure that all social groups have a fair opportunity to benefit from the state's progress and growth.

293. (A) 1 and 3 only
Local self-government in Madhya Pradesh has constitutional status and its success depends on having adequate funds, professional administrative support, and functional freedom. While there have been many challenges, these bodies have provided a platform for grassroots democracy and have influenced local development in many communities. Improving their financial and administrative autonomy is essential for ensuring they can fulfill their potential and become truly effective and responsive self-governing institutions for the benefit of all citizens.

294. (B) Importance in the democratic process.
The Collector's role as the District Election Officer underscores the importance of the office in maintaining the integrity of the state's democratic system. By managing the logistics and ensuring the fair conduct of elections, the Collector helps to safeguard the public's right to choose their own representatives. This responsibility highlights the central role of the district administration in the successful operation of the state's complex democratic machinery and its ongoing political life.

295. (A) The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act and the respective state municipal laws.
The organization and authority of urban local bodies are derived from both national constitutional mandates and specific state-level legislation. These laws define the powers, functions, and electoral requirements for Municipal Corporations and municipalities. This formal framework ensures that urban governance is structured and that city residents have a legal right to participate in managing their own civic affairs through their elected local councils and representatives, fostering effective urban administration and local planning.

296. (B) The efficacy of a purely military solution versus a socio-economic one.
The debate over Naxalism revolves around how best to restore peace and governance to affected remote regions. While security action is necessary to maintain order, many argue that addressing the underlying poverty and lack of development in these tribal and forest areas is the only way to achieve a lasting solution. This discussion is central to the state's internal security strategy and reflects the complex challenges of balancing safety with social justice and development.

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297. (B) The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments.
National constitutional amendments that mandated reservations for women have been the single most important factor in boosting their participation in politics. These laws have provided a formal and permanent platform for women to lead in local governance as Sarpanchs and Mayors. By removing historical barriers to their entry into power, these amendments have fundamentally changed the political landscape and have ensured that the contributions of female leaders are a recognized and influential part of governance.

298. (C) A is true but R is false.
The Secretariat is indeed the state's highest policy-making body, where senior officials work to support the political leadership. However, the Secretaries are career civil servants who are appointed based on their professional merit and experience, not elected by the people. This professional staff provides the expertise and administrative continuity necessary to manage

254. (B) 1 and 3 only
The Collector is the district's top revenue official and also leads the District Planning Committee, which coordinates developmental activities. While the role also includes magisterial powers to maintain law and order, it does involve a high level of supervision and coordination with the local police. This multi-faceted role ensures that the district's administration, planning, and safety are managed by a single, coordinated authority at the local level of state governance.

255. (B) An inability to plan long-term projects and a dependency on state-dictated priorities.
When local bodies rely on irregular and insufficient grants from the state, they struggle to address local needs effectively. This financial dependency often forces them to prioritize state-level goals over specific local community requirements. For local self-government to be successful and truly responsive to the people, it needs greater power to generate its own revenue and more freedom to manage its own developmental and administrative priorities independently and predictably.

256. (A) Long-term sustainable growth and short-term populist measures.
Political leaders often face a choice between investing in long-term developmental goals and launching short-term programs that provide immediate voter appeal. This trade-off is a central feature of the politics of development, as governments seek to balance the need for progress with the pressure of electoral cycles. These decisions shape the state's financial health and determine the future economic and social trajectory of various regions and social groups within the state's democratic system.

257. (B) Municipal Corporation
Rural local self-government in Madhya Pradesh is organized into a three-tier system of Gram Panchayats, Janpad Panchayats, and Zila Panchayats. These bodies are specifically designed to govern rural areas and promote grassroots development. Municipal Corporations, however, are urban local bodies that manage large cities. This distinction ensures that both rural and urban areas have administrative structures tailored to their unique needs, allowing for more effective governance at every level of the state.

258. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Professional bureaucrats working in local government are often state-level employees who may prioritize state-level directives over the goals of the local elected council. This can lead to tension and a perceived lack of autonomy for local bodies. For local self-government to be truly effective, there must be a way for officials to provide their expertise while remaining fully supportive of and accountable to the democratic mandate of the local representatives they serve.

259. (B) Education, healthcare, and economic opportunities.
Empowerment of deprived classes involves providing them with the necessary tools and services to improve their social and economic standing. Access to quality education, healthcare, and jobs is essential for removing historical barriers to mobility and ensuring that these groups can participate fully in society. These efforts are central to the state's goal of achieving social justice and ensuring that the benefits of progress are shared by every segment of the population.

260. (C) Chief Secretary
The Chief Secretary holds the highest administrative post in Madhya Pradesh and is the head of the entire state Secretariat. This senior career civil servant is responsible for providing high-level administrative support to the cabinet and ensuring the efficient functioning of all state departments. By leading the state's professional bureaucracy, the Chief Secretary plays a vital role in maintaining the government's stability and ensures that state-level policy formulation and oversight are well-coordinated and professionally managed.

261. (B) The reservation of seats in Panchayat and Municipal elections.
Reservation policies have been the most significant factor in institutionalizing women's participation in politics. By legally mandating their presence in local government, the state has ensured that thousands of women hold formal leadership roles in their communities. These provisions have fundamentally changed the political landscape, providing a permanent platform for female leaders to influence local

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governance and ensuring that their contributions are a formal and recognized part of the state's democratic process.

262. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Administrative responsibilities in Madhya Pradesh are assigned to specific officers or bodies based on their level of operation. The Collector manages district-level revenue and land records, while state secretaries handle high-level policy formulation. At the village level, the Gram Panchayat provides essential services like sanitation. Divisional Commissioners supervise administration across multiple districts. This structured arrangement ensures that governance is delivered effectively and coordinated from the state headquarters down to the grassroots level.

263. (A) Issue orders to maintain public order and tranquility.
In the role of District Magistrate, the Collector has the legal authority to take necessary actions to prevent violence and maintain safety in the district. This includes the power to issue specific orders to manage public gatherings and address potential threats to peace. This magisterial function is essential for ensuring a safe and stable environment where the state's administration can function and where developmental activities can proceed without disruption for the benefit of all citizens.

264. (D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
Naxalism is a serious internal security challenge involving an extremist insurgency in certain remote and underdeveloped parts of the state. It arises from deep-seated local grievances over poverty and lack of governance in tribal and forest regions. Addressing the issue requires the state to provide both safety through security action and meaningful progress through developmental programs. Tackling the Naxalite challenge is a core part of the state's broader agenda for social justice and stability.

265. (C) Democratic Decentralization
The existence of local self-government bodies is based on the idea of bringing power and decision-making closer to the people. By allowing local communities to manage their own affairs through elected representatives, the state fosters grassroots democracy and local ownership. This process ensures that developmental activities are more responsive to the specific needs of residents and that governance is more inclusive and accountable, fulfilling the core goals of democratic decentralization in Madhya Pradesh.

266. (A) The politics of development.
Using high-profile developmental goals like creating IT hubs to attract voters is a clear sign of the politics of development. These promises are designed to showcase a government's vision for economic growth and modernization. Such initiatives are central to political competition, as leaders seek to build credibility and demonstrate their commitment to progress. This shows how economic development is used as a powerful political tool to gain public support and electoral legitimacy.

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267. (A) Her ability to overcome social barriers and effectively use her official powers.
A woman Sarpanch's effectiveness depends on her capacity to navigate traditional social challenges while managing her legal and administrative duties. Success in local leadership requires strong willpower and the ability to work within the local political and social structure to address community needs. Empowerment policies provide the opportunity, but it is the individual leader's skill and resilience that determine her impact on her village's governance and its overall social and economic developmental progress.

268. (C) It is the administrative headquarters of the state government, providing policy support to ministers.
The Secretariat is the central administrative hub where senior professional civil servants work to support the state's political leadership. Its primary role is to provide expert advice, draft legislation, and ensure that government policies are well-conceptualized and well-managed. By providing this administrative oversight and strategic planning, the Secretariat ensures that the state government functions effectively and that its developmental goals are translated into practical and impactful programs for all its citizens.

269. (B) Rights over 'Jal, Jangal, Jameen' (Water, Forest, Land).
Empowering tribal communities is intrinsically linked to protecting their traditional rights to the resources they depend on for their livelihoods and culture. This is a central political issue because these rights are fundamental to tribal identity and social justice. Legislative and governance efforts are focused on ensuring that tribal groups have a fair say in how their lands and forests are managed, which is essential for their long-term economic and social welfare.

270. (A) 2, 1, 4, 3
The internal hierarchy of the state Secretariat flows from the most senior administrative post down through several levels of management. The Chief Secretary is at the apex, followed by department Secretaries. Deputy Secretaries and Under Secretaries hold lower-level administrative roles, handling more specific tasks within each department. This clear organizational structure ensures that the Secretariat can manage its diverse and complex responsibilities for policy formulation and administrative oversight efficiently for the state government.

271. (C) Coordinator
When the Collector leads meetings with various department heads, this official is performing the vital role of ensuring that different government functions are aligned and working together. This coordination is essential for the effective delivery of multi-sectoral services and programs within the district. By serving as the central link between different agencies, the Collector ensures that the state's administrative and developmental efforts are unified and that local problems are addressed through a comprehensive approach.

272. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Financial autonomy is essential for the success of local self-government because it gives local bodies the means to carry out their duties independently. Without reliable and predictable funding, these institutions remain subservient to state-level priorities and are unable to respond effectively to local needs. Providing local bodies with greater power to raise and manage their own funds is fundamental to the principles of democratic decentralization and local self-reliance in Madhya Pradesh.

273. (C) The Chief Municipal Officer and the Panchayat Secretary.
Bureaucracy in local government refers to the professional officials who provide the administrative and technical expertise needed to run local bodies correctly. These individuals are part of the permanent civil service and work alongside elected representatives to implement programs and ensure that all actions follow legal and financial rules. Their contribution is essential for the professional management of local affairs and for ensuring that services are delivered effectively and fairly to the community.

274. (B) The politics of regional development.
Debates over special funding for specific regions like Bundelkhand highlight how development is a central theme in the state's political landscape. These issues are politically sensitive because they impact regional identity and the allocation of state resources. Political actors advocate for their own regions to secure better investment and infrastructure, demonstrating how economic development is used to build regional support and address perceived social and economic disparities across the entire state.

275. (C) The Gram Sabha
The Gram Sabha is the grassroots body where all village residents can participate in governance and review the village's developmental plans and finances. Its power to approve the local budget ensures that the Gram Panchayat remains accountable to the community it serves. This direct involvement is fundamental to the principle of democratic decentralization, ensuring that local governance is transparent and that decisions reflect the actual needs and aspirations of the village residents.

276. (D) 1, 2 and 3
The administration in Madhya Pradesh is organized into a clear hierarchy where senior officials have broad jurisdictional powers. Commissioners oversee regional divisions, while Secretaries handle specific state-level departments. The Chief Secretary sits at the top as the administrative leader of the entire state machinery. This structure ensures effective

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oversight and coordination at every level, from the high-level policy-making center in the capital down to the divisions and districts across the entire territory.

277. (B) Keep the state government informed about all significant developments and the general situation in the district.
As the primary representative of the state government in the district, the Collector is responsible for providing high-level information and analysis about local affairs. This includes reporting on law and order, developmental progress, and any major social or administrative issues. This flow of information is vital for the state government to make informed policy decisions and to ensure that it has an accurate understanding of the situation across its entire territory.

278. (A) Balancing the need for a strong security response with the protection of human rights and a focus on development.
Addressing Naxalism is a complex challenge that requires the state to manage both security and social welfare effectively. While safety must be maintained, the government must also ensure that its actions do not alienate the local population and that it delivers the developmental benefits needed to address the root causes of extremism. This balanced approach is essential for restoring stability and winning back the trust of people in affected tribal and forest regions.

279. (B) Political empowerment
Reserving seats in local government bodies for backward classes is a direct measure to ensure they have a formal say in decision-making and are represented in power structures. By having their own elected leaders, these communities can ensure that their unique concerns are addressed through local policy and development. This form of empowerment is fundamental to building a more inclusive and just democracy where all groups have a meaningful role in shaping their own community's future.

280. (B) The contribution and empowerment of women at the highest level of state politics.
When a woman holds the state's top political office, it signifies the full extent of female empowerment and participation in governance. This milestone demonstrates how women have successfully taken on high-profile leadership roles and have influenced policy at the highest possible level. Such an achievement serves as a powerful symbol of progress and highlights the growing importance of female leaders in shaping the state's overall political, social, and economic developmental trajectory and agenda.

281. (A) Who gets what, when, and how" in terms of state-sponsored development.
The politics of development is essentially a process of competition and decision-making over how to distribute limited state resources. Political parties and leaders use infrastructure projects and welfare programs to build support and demonstrate their commitment to the public. These decisions shape the economic and social life of various regions and groups, making developmental resource allocation a core element of the state's political landscape and its democratic governance and electoral outcomes.

282. (C) Career civil servants
The Secretariat is the administrative headquarters where professional officials provide the expert support and continuity necessary for effective state governance. These civil servants are chosen through a merit-based system and work alongside the political executive to formulate and implement policies. This professional staff ensures that government functions are managed correctly and that policy decisions are based on sound data and administrative expertise, maintaining the stability of the state's large and complex governing machinery.

283. (B) Policies and programs of the State and Central governments at the district level.
The District Collector's office is the primary field-level agency responsible for implementing a wide range of government initiatives within the district. From large-scale infrastructure projects to social welfare and relief programs, the Collector ensures that these policies are carried out effectively and that services reach the public. This role is fundamental to ensuring that the state and central governments have a unified and efficient administrative presence across every part of the entire state's territory.

284. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The Zila Panchayat is the highest tier of the rural local self-government system at the district level and plays a vital role in supervising and coordinating the work of lower tiers. It ensures that developmental planning is well-coordinated across the entire district and that state and central programs are implemented effectively. This tiered structure ensures that rural governance is structured and that there is strong oversight at the district level for all village-level developmental activities.

285. (C) Financial dependence on the state government.
Many urban local bodies find their ability to innovate and respond to local needs restricted because they rely heavily on state grants for their basic functions. This lack of independent revenue makes it difficult for them to plan for the long term or manage city affairs truly autonomously. For urban local self-government to be successful, these bodies need greater power to raise their own funds and more predictable financial support to maintain infrastructure and civic amenities.

286. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The District Collector's role is incredibly broad, encompassing several key administrative and magisterial functions into one single office. This concentration of authority ensures that the district administration has a unified and effective leadership to manage revenue, maintain law and order, and coordinate various developmental activities. This multi-faceted role is a central feature of local governance, allowing the state to have a strong and effective presence in every district and to respond to diverse community needs.

287. (B) Bringing a focus on gender-sensitive budgeting and policies.
The contribution of women in politics is clearly seen when they influence the state's budget and policies to address the unique needs of women and children. By advocating for these issues, they ensure that gender equality and social welfare are prioritized in government expenditure and developmental planning. This focus leads to more inclusive and compassionate governance, demonstrating how the participation of diverse groups can broaden the scope of policy and benefit all citizens in the state.

288. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Several political and administrative themes are central to the state's governance and political landscape. Local self-government involves a constant balance between autonomy and control, while Naxalism is a complex challenge of both security and development. Women's participation is institutionalized through local government reservations, and the empowerment of deprived classes is pursued through affirmative action policies. These themes collectively shape the state's administrative priorities and its ongoing political and social development agenda.

289. (C) Confidence and trust between the political and administrative heads of the government.
The selection of the Chief Secretary is a critical decision that reflects the need for a strong working relationship between the Chief Minister and the state's top administrator. This official must be able to translate political vision into professional action and provide honest advice to the cabinet. This high-level partnership is essential for the stability and effectiveness of the state's professional administration and for ensuring that the state's complex governing machinery and departments work toward common goals.

290. (C) Smart Cities Mission.
The competition between cities to be included in high-profile urban development programs like the Smart Cities Mission is a clear example of the politics of development. These projects bring significant funding and prestige, making them highly desirable for local leaders and their constituents. This strategic use of development highlights how urban infrastructure projects are intertwined with political goals and the desire of state and local actors to showcase their efficiency and commitment to modernization.

291. (B) To serve as a link between the State Secretariat and the District Administrations within his/her division.
A Commissioner acts as a senior supervisor who coordinates the work of multiple District Collectors and ensures that state policies are implemented uniformly across a regional division. This role provides an essential layer of oversight

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that affect city life. This contribution is a direct result of empowerment and reservation policies that have opened doors for women to lead and have made urban politics more inclusive and responsive to the needs of all segments of the population.

247. (B) The primary field-level agency for the implementation of state government policies.
The district administration, led by the Collector, serves as the main point of contact between the state government and the public. It is responsible for turning high-level policies into concrete actions and services at the local level. By managing revenue, order, and development programs, the district administration ensures that the government's vision is effectively implemented across every part of the state's territory, providing a unified and efficient presence in every district.

248. (A) It involves the redistribution of power and resources, which is inherently political.
Empowering backward classes is a political issue because it seeks to change the social and economic balance in favor of marginalized groups. These efforts often involve affirmative action and targeted development programs that can lead to competition between different social groups. Because these policies impact both election outcomes and the distribution of state resources, they are central themes in the state's political landscape and are key to achieving social justice and equity.

249. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Collector's role is vital during local crises, as this official serves as the chief coordinator for all rescue and relief efforts. Whether dealing with natural disasters or major accidents, the Collector has the authority to mobilize resources and various departments to address the emergency. this responsibility underscores the importance of having a single, powerful point of authority at the district level to manage both routine administration and extraordinary challenges effectively for the public good.

250. (A) The successful coordination between security forces and civil administration for development.
Addressing Naxalism requires a balanced approach that combines military strength with effective governance. While security forces maintain order, the civil administration must work to deliver developmental programs and services that address local grievances. This integrated strategy is essential for winning back the trust of the local people and ensuring long-term peace. Lasting stability can only be achieved when people feel safe and see meaningful improvements in their social and economic lives.

251. (B) The Secretariat formulates policies and directs the district administration for implementation.
The relationship between the Secretariat and district administration is one of policy guidance and field-level execution. Based in the state capital, the Secretariat plans high-level policies and provides oversight. The district administration, led by the Collector, then takes these state-level directives and implements them on the ground. This structured arrangement ensures that the government's vision is carried out consistently and effectively across all districts and departments throughout the entire state.

252. (C) Intermediate in scope, covering a block of villages and coordinating the work of Gram Panchayats.
The Janpad Panchayat serves as the middle tier of the rural local self-government system, operating at the block level. Its primary role is to coordinate developmental activities across a cluster of villages and manage block-specific projects. By bridging the gap between individual Gram Panchayats and the district-level Zila Panchayat, the Janpad Panchayat ensures that developmental planning is effectively managed and supervised at the intermediate level of local governance.

253. (B) Women's contribution, empowerment of tribals, and the politics of development.
When a female leader advocates for tribal rights in the assembly, it shows the intersection of several key political themes. Her leadership highlights women's influence, while the focus on forest rights addresses tribal empowerment. These efforts are part of the state's broader politics of development, where social justice and resource rights are central to the political agenda. Such actions demonstrate how inclusive participation can lead to more comprehensive and effective governance for marginalized groups.

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the state's complex affairs, while the elected ministers provide the democratic mandate and political direction for the state government's overall policy and goals.

299. (A) Developmental goals are pursued through political action and decision-making.
The politics of development recognizes that economic growth and social welfare initiatives are not separate from the state's political landscape. Political actors use infrastructure and social projects to demonstrate their performance and build public support. This intersection shows how developmental milestones are strategically used as political tools during election cycles and are central to how political legitimacy is established and maintained within the state's democratic governance and competitive political environment.

300. (C) To strengthen grassroots democracy and enable effective local participation in governance.
The creation of local self-government structures was aimed at empowering communities to lead their own development. By decentralizing power and providing a formal system for local participation, the state ensures that governance is more responsive to the specific needs and aspirations of its residents. This focus on grassroots involvement is fundamental to the health of the state's democracy and ensures that power is effectively shared between the center and every community across the state.

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